FOR NEW YORK MEN CALLED FOR THE DRAFT, SEE PAGES 12, 13, 14, 15 AND 16

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, continued warm today and Thursday; gentle southwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 23.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,789. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1917.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Elsewhere N. Y. State, N. J., Conn. | THREE CENTS Other States.

FIRST CITY MAN TO JOIN ARMY IS T. HOLLINGSWORTH

"Sign Me Up; I Do Not Claim Exemption," He Tells Board 145.

SHARP WARNING TO OTHERS

Chairman, Angered by Efforts to Escape Service, Tells Registrants What to Expect.

DOCTOR DISCLOSES A PLOT

Authorities Investigating Plan to Stimulate Conscripts' Hearts, and So Have Them Rejected.

Thomas E. Hollingsworth, who lives at 404 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, is the first New Yorker to join the National Army of the United States. Mr. Hollingsworth appeared before Board 145, at the City College last night. He passed the physical examination with flying colors, and as he came out of the examining room quietly remarked to the members of the board:

"Sign me up. I do not claim exemption."

And then Hollingsworth, without waiting to receive the congratulations of the members of the board, of which Dr. Charles H. Tuttle of the City College faculty is the Chairman, walked out of the building and started for his home in Brooklyn. Joseph Edward Sillman of 680 St. Nicholas Avenue, who was examined by the City College Board Monday night, will waive exemption, it was said last night, but this fact had not been officially brought to the attention of the board, and for this reason the honor of being Number One in the New York City contingent goes to Hollingsworth. When he registered on June 5 his home was at 540 West [illegible] which accounts for his examination at Board 145.

"He is a fine fellow," said Dr. Tuttle, "and an army is men like him could take Berlin."

The City College board examined fifty-five men yesterday, and of these Mr. Hollingsworth was the only one to waive exemption. Twenty-four qualified physically, the decision of the medical examiners was reserved in three cases, and six of the others will undergo further examination today. When the men who appeared for examination last night came before the board, Dr. Tuttle did some very plain talking.

"In these two days we have examined," he said, "about seventy men, and those who will probably respond to their country's call can be counted on the fingers of one hand. I am sorry to see so many of the men of this section claiming exemption, and I must say that the spectacle is not one which reflects credit on Washington Heights. I wish to make it plain tonight that all of these men who claim exemption on the ground that they have relatives solely dependent on them will have to produce those dependents before this board for examination before their cases are finally disposed of. I may also state, for the benefit of those who may have sought to escape service or may do so in the future, that such cases will not only be the subject of thorough investigation on the part of this board, but they will also be investigated by the proper agencies of the Federal Government."

It should be mentioned that three of the men before the board yesterday are already in the army and simply appeared in order to keep their records clear. Three others were enemy aliens and were not examined. Of those who qualified but did not waive exemption one was Harry J. Griss, of 200 West 156th Street. The impression is that he will not file a claim for exemption. Harry Krindler, of 69 West 154th Street, who also qualified, said he would claim exemption because he is employed by the City of New York. Before such a claim can be allowed the City authorities will have to make affidavit that his services are indispensable.

Anthony Carringrons of 322 West 146th Street, also qualified, but claimed exemption on the ground that he is the sole support of a family. John Meehan, of 258 West 153d Street, who also qualified, claimed exemption on the same grounds. Philip J. Meegian of 95 Bradhurst Avenue, passed, but did not announce his decision. Victor Irvine, 80 Bradhurst Avenue, was rejected because of his height, four feet and eleven inches. Arthur L. Connolly of 840 West 150th Street, Arthur G. Jennison, of 608 West Nicolas Avenue, and Thomas J. Lowell of 500 West 144th Street, were disqualified for various physical reasons.

All May Claim Exemption.

Nine men were examined by Board 188, with headquarters in Hunter College, Lexington Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street. Five were found physically qualified.—Joseph A. Davis of 23 West Sixty-fifth Street, Nathaniel Weg of 11 West Sixty-third Street, Arthur S. Kriete of 58 West Fifty-ninth Street, Cornelius McLaughlin of 43 West Sixty-fifth Street, and Lawrence J. Gaertar of 853 West Fifty-seventh Street. All of these, it was said, would claim exemption.

Board 71, with headquarters at Throop and Bushwick Avenues, Brooklyn, examined forty-seven men yesterday, of whom thirty-two qualified as physically fit, but a big majority of these will claim exemption, it was said, while none had waived exemption. The board announced last night that its members were all nearly overcome with the heat, and that the names of the men examined would not be given out until today.

Board 168, which has headquarters in the Wadleigh High School, 120 West 115th Street, examined one man yesterday, Isaac Gold of 6 West 112th Street. He said he had a family and announced he would claim exemption.

The official examination begins this morning when Board 142, with headquarters in Public School 77, at Eighty-fifth Street and First Avenue, and Board 154, in the Julia Richman High School, 60 West Thirteenth Street, start

Continued on Page 16.

Women Who Wed Slackers May Be Sent to Jail

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Women who marry men who have been drafted with the idea of aiding them to escape military service are as liable as their slacker husbands to be sent to jail, according to an announcement made tonight by Provost Marshal General Crowder. General Crowder authorized local exemption boards to warn persons who claim exemption on the ground of marriage contracted since the draft law became effective on May 18 "that both parties are liable to prosecution" under the provision making it a misdemeanor for any one to evade the act or for any one to aid another to evade its requirements.

Answering the general question as to whether a person married since July 20—the date of the draft drawing—can base a claim for discharge on that ground, General Crowder said:

"Marriage is not of itself a valid ground for making claim of discharge. A man whose wife is mainly dependent on his daily labor for support may claim exemption on that ground. But dependency is a matter of fact. Only the exemption boards can determine this fact."

STOP RUSH TO WED TO AVOID DRAFT

Federal Marshal Forbids Issuing of Licenses Unless Registration Cards Are Produced.

MARRIAGE RECORD BROKEN

But More Than a Hundred Couples Postpone Ceremony After Government Action.

The little marriage chapel on the third floor of the Municipal Building, where [illegible] Clerk on the floor below, was the scene yesterday of the weddings, the greatest number by 15 ever performed in a single day in the history of the City Clerk's office. Of these 194 couples the male members were, in at least 95 per cent. of the cases, persons of draft age, a fact which, in the opinion of both Federal and city officials, was responsible for the unprecedented rush.

The only reason that more than a hundred couples were not married was because the Federal Government stepped in and ordered that no marriage ceremony be performed in which the man, provided he was of draft age, was not able to show the blue card which is proof of the fact that he registered, as required by law, on June 5 last.

But they were not all slackers who stood in the long line in the Marriage Bureau yesterday. For instance, there was Ensign George Heyer, U. S. N., who was in a great hurry to get married, but whose haste was due to "sailing orders" and not to any desire to render himself exempt from the service of his country in its hour of trial. Ensign Heyer, accompanied by Miss Helen McNeary, a daughter of ex-Congressman McNeary of Massachusetts, appeared at the Marriage License Bureau a few minutes before noon.

Double Column of Applicants.

When the young naval officer in the white Summer uniform of the American service entered the room he beheld a picture the like of which he had never seen before. In double column, extending the full length of the long room and half way down the corridor outside, was a long line of young men and women. They were the morning quota of the "big rush" and were waiting licenses, a majority of them thinking that all that was necessary to "beat the draft" was to find somebody who would say "Yes" and then hurry to Clerk Scully's office and get married. Many of them met with a rude awakening when they plead their eleventh-hour marriage as cause for exemption from service with the National Army.

United States Marshal Thomas D. McCarthy was talking with Mr. Scully yesterday when Ensign Heyer came into the room. Mr. Heyer and Miss McNeary took their place at the end of the long line.

"That young naval officer does not belong in that line," said Marshal McCarthy to Mr. Scully. "He might become contaminated."

"That's right," said Clerk Scully, as he hurried down the line and grasped the naval officer by the hand.

"This is no place for you." Mr. Scully said, "and you come right along with me. You take precedence over everybody. Just come with me and I will fix you up."

Not even the appearance of the Ensign in his uniform had any effect on those of military age who were seeking exemption by marrying. Some even went so far as to grumble because Mr. Heyer received precedence. Others laughed and remarked that they were perfectly willing to let him go to war if he wanted to go.

Marshal McCarthy was in Washington on Monday, and while at the War Department discussed with officials who have the enforcement of the selective draft law in charge certain features of the operation of that law in New York City, among other matters he reported that since the law went into effect there had been a 500 per cent. increase in the number of marriage licenses issued in New York City, and that the increase appeared to be due to the haste of men of draft age to take wives and, as they thought, escape military service.

Between 9 and 10 o'clock yesterday morning sixty licenses were issued, and when Marshal McCarthy and a squad of Deputy Marshals reached the office of Clerk Scully more than 500 men and women were inside or outside the office clamoring for marriage licenses.

"Say, Scully," said Mr. McCarthy, "I don't want to interfere in this marriage festival so long as it is bona fide, but I do want you to see to it that no man of draft age who cannot show a registration card receives a license."

"All right," Mr. Scully replied. "You just take charge of that part of the affair and order all men without cards to get out of the line."

Ordered to Show Their Cards.

Marshal McCarthy stepped to the middle room and called for attention.

"Every man in that line," said Mr. McCarthy, "must show his registration

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Your family will be safe at Grove Park Inn, Asheville, finest summer resort in the world. Not a cure, sick guests not admitted. —Advt.

GERMANY INVITES PEACE OVERTURES THROUGH AUSTRIA

"Will Act Gladly," It Is Announced, Upon Proposals Made by Way of Vienna.

EFFORTS TO COAX RUSSIA

Hint of Easy Terms to Eastern Neighbor Is Thrown Out in Berlin.

ECONOMIC HELP IS SOUGHT

Warnings of Anglo-American Designs on Continental Nations—Michaelis Press Campaign Continues.

Germany to Pay War Bills of Bulgaria and Turkey

ZURICH, Switzerland, July 30, (via London, July 31.)—Germany has notified Turkey and Bulgaria that she will assume all expenses incurred by those countries in the campaign of 1917-1918.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 31. — Information has been received here of a slight shrinkage in Germany's gold reserve which may reveal the coming embarrassment of Germany's financial structure, if not its collapse.

It was stated that Germany is using an enormous amount of gold in both Turkey and Russia, as well as being obliged to pay gold for commodities purchased in Scandinavia, Holland, and Switzerland, except for such articles as she gives in exchange, and which are needed by her neighbors. Germany has been spending money lavishly to support her great propaganda in Russia. Neither Turkey nor the Russians would accept German paper, but demanded gold.

Germany, it was asserted, would be wrecked economically if the gold reserve should fail, and to save the country from complete disaster she would be compelled to sue for peace, accepting whatever terms the Allies might impose.

COPENHAGEN, July 31.—The semi-official Vienna Fremdenblatt says it is able to announce authoritatively that Germany will act gladly upon peace overtures coming by way of Vienna.

The Cologne Gazette, a copy of which has been received here, reproduces the Fremdenblatt's statement.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 31.—The German press has lost no time in following the cue given to it by Dr. Michaelis, the German Chancellor, and Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister. Newspapers of all shades of opinion except those of the minority Socialists unite in flaming appeals to the Russian people not to be bribed by American gold or Franco-British intrigues into fighting longer.

The ultra annexationist Lokal-Anzeiger, which, under Michaelis, is once more inspired, and the Socialist organ, Vorwärts, use identically the same argument, that with the failure of the Kerensky offensive Russia is absolved from all obligations under her treaty of alliance of September, 1914, and can now make a separate peace. She is told by the annexationist press that her fighting days are over and that she may expect magnanimous treatment from the Hapsburgs and Hohenzollerns if she now abandons her Western allies and submits gracefully to the victors' modest requirements.

The principal Pan-German paper, the Tägliche Rundschau, exults over the military collapse of Russia. It says:

"This week we may fairly speak of Russia's last offensive, for neither American gold nor English pressure nor the energy of the new Russian Dictator will ever put another Russian offensive on its feet. The crazy adventure has expired in blood."

The Vorwärts and other papers assure the Russians that victorious Germany will not be too hard on her old allies if they have the sense to hang men whom Germany dislikes, such as Ribot, Poincaré, and Lloyd George. The confident hope is expressed that Russia will be able to exert her influence on the present Cabinets in Paris and London, and then the papers promise a European millennium. Under the paternal protectorate of the Hohenzollerns, European interests, especially economic, are to be consolidated against an Anglo-American plot, that bugbear of industrial Germany.

The Rundschau says: "Germany is the strongest and vast remaining bulwark of European freedom, for England's first objective is the turning of Europe into an Anglo-American colony wherein England and America will measure out to each the sun and wind and pay for Europe's economic exploitation with English freedom. When German militarism is annihilated and Germany's economic power is permanently lamed, all the other States in Europe, with the exception of a few neutral weaklings, will have become Anglo-Saxon vassals, and will never again be able to cast off the Anglo-American chains of gold—anaemic France, bankrupt Italy, and shattered Russia. For this far-off ideal England and America now make their enormous sacrifices."

These are the pictures which the Michaelis Cabinet and its obedient press offer as a choice to the Russian Socialists. As an afterthought, Czernin, Michaelis & Co. add the contemptuous suggestion that if the Russians in their desperate condition have really time to worry about such paltry trifles as democracy and responsible government, the

Continued on Page 2.

Goethals Applies to Baker for Army Duty in France

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Major Gen. George W. Goethals, who resigned recently from the office of General Manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, called on the Secretary of War today and offered his services for duty with the American military forces in France. While no authoritative statement is obtainable it is supposed that Secretary Baker left decision in the matter to President Wilson. General Goethals explained to Mr. Baker that while he was Chief Engineer of the Panama Canal he had much experience in railroad building and operation and he believed he would be able to be of considerable value in the rebuilding of the railways in France which are to be used by the United States troops. Three brigades of volunteer engineer regiments, composed almost entirely of railroad men, have been organized for duty in France.

ADD $189,600,000 TO INCOME TAXES

Corporations to Pay $162,000,000 and Individuals $27,600,000 More Under Revenue Plan.

NEW IMPOSTS ON LIQUOR

Senate Finance Committee Hopes Thus to Bring War Tax Bill Up to $2,000,000,000.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Revision of the War Tax bill so as to increase its total from $1,670,000,000 to about $2,000,000,000, mainly by additional levies on intoxicants and on personal and corporate incomes, was definitely decided on to-day by the Senate Finance Committee. The detailed schedules and the exact total remain to be determined, but committee members said to-night they expected the bill to aggregate at least $1,999,000,000 and not more than $2,000,000,000. They hope to have the measure ready to report by the end of the week.

The following new levies were definitely decided upon to-day:

On corporation incomes, $162,000,000.

Incomes of individuals of $15,000 and more, $27,600,000.

Distilled spirits, $90,000,000.

Malt and fermented liquors (beer), $25,000,000.

These new taxes total $304,600,000.

The committee considered the following further revisions in providing for the remaining $23,400,000 necessary to attain the minimum of $1,998,000,000:

Increase of taxes on brandy for fortifying wines, to yield about $10,000,000.

Increase of rates on wines, to yield about $2,000,000.

Increase of consumption, or excise taxes on sugar, coffee, and possibly tea, together with a few new taxes, possibly to include gasoline and firearms.

Reduction of the 15 per cent. tax in the so-called Jones amendment, on corporate undivided surplus to 10 or 5 per cent.

Avoid More Profit Taxes.

Although the committee had originally planned to obtain much of the additional revenue from war excess profits taxes, committee sentiment today was said to be strongly against increasing the pending schedules, estimated to raise $523,000,000 more than under the present law, or a total of $748,000,000.

To obtain $162,000,000 more from incomes of corporations, joint stock companies, and associations, including life insurance companies, the committee decided to increase the normal rate on such incomes by 2 per cent., trebling their present rate and doubling the rate provided in the bill. Modification of the Jones amendment was virtually agreed to, with the exact change to be decided later, because of the income increases ordered.

The new surtax rates on individual incomes of $15,000 and above remain to be definitely fixed. The graduated surtaxes in the pending bill run from 5 per cent. on $15,000 incomes up to 33 per cent. The new rates probably will graduate from 6 to 35 per cent. With the increase the total income tax returns to the Government would be $1,052,000,000, of which $719,700,000 would be the war levy, against $532,700,000 proposed in the House bill.

Taxes on Liquors and Food.

The committee decided to add a tax of $1 a gallon more on distilled spirits and 50 cents more a barrel on malt and fermented liquors. These taxes would provide a total increase of $2.10 a gallon on distilled spirits, which now pays $1.10, and of $1.75 a barrel on beer, now paying $1.50.

Chairman Simmons said tonight that while new and increased consumption taxes were being considered by the committee, he thought the few millions of revenue needed to bring the bill to about $2,000,000,000 probably could be found without raising the consumption taxes. The tentative rates proposed for these are ½ cent a pound on sugar, ½ cent on coffee, and 1 or 2 cents on tea. The rates now in the bill are ½ cent a pound on sugar, 2 cents on coffee, and 5 cents on tea.

SOUTH HAS WOMAN MAYOR.

Mrs. Horwitz Elected at Moorehaven, Fla., Despite Her Protests.

Special to The New York Times.

MOOREHAVEN, Fla., July 31.—Mayor Marion N. Horwitz, the first woman to hold such a position in the solid South, took office tonight after making a strong fight against her own election. She finally accepted the office after receiving 75 per cent. of the votes cast at the election yesterday.

She has been strong in her stand against a woman holding public office, but was the sole nominee for the Mayoralty, and late last night a delegation of the leading citizens pleaded with her to accept the office, presenting a petition which had been signed by a majority of the voters.

Mrs. Horwitz announced tonight to the new council that she stood for progressiveness, elimination of party lines in municipal politics, and a referendum on all legislation of a municipal character, sanitation, schools, police regulation, and the proper and immediate financing of the new city of the Everglades.

SAMMY WRITES HOME OF WONDERS IN CAMP ABROAD

Times Correspondent Interprets His Thoughts and Feelings for Folks Over Here.

HAPPY IN HIS NEW WORK

Pleased with His Surroundings, Although Impressed with Strangeness of It All.

WELCOMED BY THE FRENCH

Our Troops Apt Pupils in Learning the Methods of War as It Is Fought Today.

By WYTHE WILLIAMS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

FIELD HEADQUARTERS OF THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, July 30.—Between a high road, cloudy with the dust of a hundred passing army trucks, and a tiny brook gurgling between green meadows I found a Sammy lying flat on his back under a big tree. From the expression of his face I knew he was not looking at the leaves or through them at a bank of white vapor in the sky. But his eyes were wide open and staring. It was a sizzling day. I dropped beside him to rest before the bugle sounded midday mess in the little village just around the bend of the creek.

"Where are you from?" I asked.

"Connecticut," he grunted, without turning his head or in any way paying the slightest attention that I was there.

"Getting on all right?" I prodded.

"Yes, Connecticut Valley," was the indirect reply. "It's just like this here, ain't it—little hills and valley, and nice timber all around." Then added: "But it's mighty different, too."

I looked at him closely. His eyes still had a far away stare, his face was bronzed, and his head was that of a boy not possibly over twenty. I began to understand what he was looking at far up there in the sky. The world for him had changed its surface form from concave to convex, and out beyond the cloud banks he could see his Connecticut Valley home. I remained silent a moment and then asked abruptly:

"What's eating you anyway? Tell me."

He rolled over suddenly. His expression became a bit sheepish. He looked me over slowly, and finally blurted out:

"It takes a hell of a time to get letters from America, doesn't it?"

I replied simply with the remark that has come to be the most important and at the same time the most banal in all the world:

"It is the war."

After that Sammy opened his heart. He had not heard from home, and the regulations that permit him to write mainly that he is somewhere in France and that his health and spirits are good are quite too impersonal to bring him any satisfaction of soul. Sammy wanted to put all his story on paper and address the envelope to that Connecticut Valley home. But he couldn't. No, he wasn't homesick, he assured me brusquely, but with the suggestion of a catch in his voice. Only he had a big feeling on his chest, and he wanted to get it off. I have felt that way myself. I wanted to tell him so, but the bugles sounded just as he finished talking. Even if he could write as he desired, it is all quite as he said—regulations severe and mails very slow.

There are Sammies just like him in our army in France—so young, so decent, and so game. They have all got a lot inside that they want to say to their own folks back home. I am therefore attempting now to send my Sammy's letter for him by cable so it can reach home quick. I am addressing it to his mother. It will not be so good as if he could send it himself. It will not mean much to her—or to the girl in the same town whose photo he carries. But it may help. True, it is the war, and here goes:

Sammy's Message Home.

"You know from the newspapers all about our landing safely at a French port and the voyage across. The newspapermen here in camp have also cabled a lot about what we have done since arriving—of our new drills, our trench digging, our practicing with machine guns, hand grenades, and other things that the French are showing us how to use later against the Germans. I guess they have written, too, about how the camp looks, although where it is or how big is strictly forbidden. But there's a lot they've left out and a lot they don't know.

"They didn't write anything about our railroad ride through France because none of them were along. My battalion came by way of Paris on the Fourth of July, but you know about that, too, from the papers. I didn't get much of a chance to see the city, and our stay there seems more like a dream than anything. The crowd on the streets when we marched was so big we could not keep in good lines. They crowded on us so on both sides—cheering and throwing flowers. Even the old-timers in my company said they had never seen such a crowd or got such a reception. So I guess we must have looked pretty good after all. The French gave us fine barracks and fine grub, but we left the next morning for camp, so didn't have a chance to get around town.

"The railroad ride here was just like the trip from the port to Paris, except all the time we were getting nearer to what they call the army zone. As I said there were no newspapermen, so the story of that ride has never been told, and it was great. From the time we first

Continued on Page 2.

ALLIES SMASH LINE ON 20-MILE FRONT; TAKE 10 TOWNS AND 3,500 PRISONERS; MAY FORCE ENEMY FROM BELGIAN COAST

Yser River Crossed in Many Places; French Build 29 Bridges Under Fire

LONDON, July 31.—A Reuter dispatch from British Headquarters in France, after describing the victorious advance of the British, says that the Yser was crossed in many places. The bridging work was prodigious. One division alone in the course of a single day succeeded under fire in throwing seventeen bridges on its front.

"The accomplishment of the French troops," continues the correspondent, "evoked the greatest admiration. They threw twenty-nine bridges across the Yser, pushed on, and repeatedly made deep advances."

ADVANCE TWO MILES DEEP

British and French, Acting Together, Reach All Their Objectives.

GUNS LEVEL THE TRENCHES

Three Weeks' Bombardment Destroys German Positions Along Flanders Front.

FRENCH WIN ALSO ON AISNE

Capture Enemy's Trenches Over Front of Nearly a Mile on Chemin-des-Dames.

LONDON, July 31.—The three weeks of intense bombardment in Belgium, on a scale never before equaled, culminated this morning in a gigantic infantry attack in which both British and French troops took part. They attacked along a front of nearly twenty miles, from Dixmude in the north to Warneton in the south, on the Franco-Belgian frontier.

The results of the first day of the new offensive are of great importance, including the capture of ten villages and 3,500 prisoners. The number of prisoners will probably be increased in later reports, but both the Paris and London War Offices emphasize the fact that large numbers of German dead were found in the captured positions. The principal villages captured were Hollebeke (southeast of Ypres) by the British and Steenstraete and Bixschoote (north of Ypres) by the French. The latter, who attacked on the front from Bossinghe to Dixmude, also succeeded in crossing the difficult marshy ground along the Yser River. At some points they have reached the high road running from Lizerne to Dixmude. The advance reached a depth of from two to two and a half miles.

The attack began at 3:50 o'clock this morning, as soon as it was light, the British and French acting in perfect cooperation. The intense preliminary bombardment had leveled the German trenches, at some points wiping them out completely. While the shelling had been going on for days at what appeared to be the highest pitch, it was redoubled this morning just before the men went "over the top." The first and second German lines were soon behind the advancing infantry, and in places they crossed the third line of trenches. At some points the Germans put up a desperate resistance in their rear positions, holding up the advance with machine guns. These places were stormed, not without some losses, although both General Haig and General Pétain call attention to the fact that their losses were exceedingly small.

The text of the early British official statement, telling of the beginning of the offensive, follows:

In conjunction with the French troops operating on our left we attacked at 3:50 o'clock this morning on a wide front north of the River Lys.

The allied troops have captured their first objectives on the whole front attacked and are reported to be making satisfactory progress at all points.

Considerable numbers of prisoners already have been captured.

The British official report issued late this evening reads:

The operations of the Allied troops begun this morning in the neighborhood of Ypres have been continued with success during the day in spite of unfavorable weather. The enemy's positions have been entered and our line has been advanced on a front of over fifteen miles, from La Basse Ville, on the River Lys, to Steenstraete, on the River Yser. Both of these villages are now in the hands of the Allies.

On the extreme left the French troops, acting in close co-operation with and protecting the left flank of the British forces, captured the village of Steenstraete and rapidly penetrated the German defenses to a depth of nearly two miles. Having gained their objectives for the day at an early hour, they continued their attack with the greatest gallantry beyond their original objectives and captured Bixschoote and the enemy's positions to the southeast and west of the village on a front of nearly 2½ miles, including the Kortekerrt Inn.

During the afternoon a hostile counterattack was successfully repulsed.

In the centre and on the left British divisions penetrated the enemy's positions to a depth of two miles and secured crossings on the River Steenbeek, which constituted their final objectives.

In the course of their attack our troops stormed two powerful defensive systems and carried by assault the villages of Veriorenhoek, Fresenberg, Saint Julien, and Pilkem, and many strongly defended farms, woods, and organized localities.

The official statement issued this evening by the French War Office follows:

Having crossed the Yser Canal dur-

OUR DESTROYERS ROUT 2 U-BOATS

Come Upon Them When One Is Attacking a Ship and Both Submerge Under Fire.

TANKER HAS TWO FIGHTS

Crew Gives Up Ship After Second Battle, but Returns and Pilots Her to Port.

By The Associated Press.

AMERICAN NAVAL BASE IN BRITISH WATERS, July 31.—American destroyers today reported having engaged two submarines simultaneously six miles distant, causing both of them to speed away and submerge without firing a shot—typical of the behavior of submarines when they see destroyers.

One of the submarines had just sunk a steamer by gunfire; the second was attacking a merchantman when the destroyers opened fire. The second submarine, which is described as a super type, almost as long as a destroyer, raced off and submerged at the first shots, but the other, which had sunk the steamer, displayed unusual boldness, remaining up several minutes while the destroyer dropped shells around her. Only when a shell splashed within twenty-five yards of the submarine did she submerge, according to the crew of the steamer, who watched the attack from a small boat close by, and who later were rescued by the destroyers and brought here.

A French tanker bound for America came into port today with a thirty-foot hole in her bow as a result of a fight with a submarine. The tanker was twice attacked. In the first, early in the voyage, she easily beat off the submarine and reached a point 400 miles toward America. She was then attacked by another submarine, the shells of which, despite the stout resistance of the tanker's gunners, shattered the pilot house, smashed the compass, and tore a hole below the waterline. The tanker began to settle, and the crew abandoned the ship, the submarine disappearing. The crew rowed away in a rough sea, but later, surprised that the tanker did not sink, returned to her and managed, without bearings, to bring her to port.

BASE AMERICAN FLOTILLAS IN BRITISH WATERS, July 15, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The excellent state of the health of the men on board the American destroyers after two months of active service in the great war is one of the gratifying features of their experiences here. In that period only six cases for major operations have presented themselves to the hospital on the supply or mother ship, which has accommodations for forty-five. The fact that not one man has been lost either through an accident of war or sickness is the proud record of which the fleet can boast. Altogether fewer than fifty hospital cases have been handled since the arrival of the flotillas.

"We have had fewer cases than expected," said one of the surgeons. "In fact, there has been an almost complete absence of illness such as we naturally expect among such a large body of men working at high pressure under vastly different conditions, especially climatic, than they have been accustomed to. The health record of the men is one of our agreeable surprises. Their physical condition continues excellent; all have good appetites and seem to thrive on their new life. They are so busy they don't have time to get sick."

Ample opportunity for the exercise of baseball, golf, tennis and long walks in the beautiful countryside, the surgeon said, contributed to the healthy condition of his men.

The hospital on board the mother ship is as fully equipped and up to date as could be found anywhere ashore. It is in charge of a senior surgeon, who was a doctor of wide experience in private practice, and two junior surgeons. They have a staff of medical corps men who do the work of nurses.

For possible future needs there has been turned over to the Americans by the British authorities a naval hospital ashore, which has accommodations for several hundred patients. It is one of the best equipped in the country.

A resident here offered the Americans the use of his beautiful home as a hospital, but it was declined for the time being. He offered it free of charge for the duration of the war and six months thereafter. It was thought that the hospital on the mother ship and the one placed at the disposal of the Americans by the British would provide sufficient accommodation for any immediate needs.

A preventive and relief, in exhaustion—Dr. Dettirrian's Zeolak—at all fountains.—Advt.

Continued on Page 2.

NEW OFFENSIVE WELL PREPARED

Men, Guns, and Ammunition Have Been Moving Northward for Weeks.

SUCCESS AT ALL POINTS

Tanks Again Do Great Service When Machine Guns Hold Up Infantry.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, July 31.—The battle which all the world has been expecting has begun.

After weeks of [illegible] and [illegible] and all the British with only, and causing, as they know, great alarm throughout Germany and anxiety in the enemy's command, the British launched a great attack this morning on a front stretching roughly from the River Lys to Ossinghe. They have gained ground everywhere, and with the help of the French troops, who are fighting shoulder to shoulder with them in the northern part of the line above Boesinghe, they captured the enemy's positions across the Yser Canal and thrust him back from a wide stretch of country between Pilkem and Hollebeke. He is fighting desperately at various points with a great weight of artillery behind him and has already made strong counterattacks and flung up his reserves in order to check the sweeping advance.

Many tanks have gone forward with the infantry, sometimes in advance and sometimes behind, according to the plan of action mapped out for them, and have done better than well against several of the enemy's strong points, where for a time the British were held up by machine-gun fire.

So far the British losses are very light and many of these are lightly wounded, but it is likely the enemy's resistance will be stronger as the hours pass, because he realizes the greatness of the menace and will go beyond doubt bring up all the strength he has to save himself from complete disaster.

During the last few weeks the correspondents in the field have not even hinted at the approach of the battle that opened today, although other people have not been so discreet and the enemy himself sounded the alarm. But we have seen many of the preparations for this terrific adventure in the North, and have counted the days when all these men we have seen passing along the roads, all these guns and the tidal wave of ammunition which flowed northward should be ready for this new conflict, more formidable than any of the fighting which has raged along the lines since April of this year.

I am bound to say that as the days have drawn nearer some of us have shuddered at the frightful things growing ripe for history as the harvests of France have ripened. Poring over the maps of this northern front and looking across the country from the line and the newly taken hills like those of Wytschaete, the difficulty of the ground which the Allies have to attack has been horribly apparent; those swamps in the north around Dixmude, the Yser Canal, which must be bridged under fire for the men to cross, the low flats of the lines around Ypres like the well of an amphitheatre with the enemy above on Pilkem ridge were so full of peril for the attacking troops that an optimist himself might be frightened and downcast.

Charge Through Own Barrage.

By The Associated Press.

BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM, July 31.—One of the most striking and spectacular events of the day's fighting occurred at the so-called Menin tunnel, a great underground fortification constructed by the Germans on the Menin road, opposite Hooge. The British preliminary bombardment had forced the Germans to hold the French line thinly here, and the British division which was to attack at dawn lay out all night in shell holes within twenty-five yards of the German line, waiting for the signal to advance. When the time arrived for the charge, and the British gunners had dropped a protecting barrage on the German front trench ahead of the British troops, it was seen that the Germans had taken to their heels and were fleeing.

The British, seeing their prey escaping, went mad and charged directly through their own barrage, fortunately without heavy casualties. The Menin tunnel, which was expected to be occupied by several hundred Germans, was found to be held by only forty-one, the rest having retreated.

It was only at the second line that the British met resistance, and here, after sharp hand to hand fighting, they forced the Germans again to withdraw.

Further information obtained from German prisoners concerning the effects of the British preliminary bombardment indicate that the effects of this unparalleled expenditure of ammunition were disastrous in the extreme both in damage and to the morale of the German troops. Within the last few days six Bavarian divisions were withdrawn from the line and replaced by fresh troops because they were so thoroughly demoralized by the inferno of fire which they had undergone. Photographs taken by aviators back of the German lines show that there was scarcely a square yard of territory along their front which was not devastated by the high explosives. It is small wonder, then, that the Germans were bold-

Continued on Page 2.

ing the night, our troops attacked at 4 o'clock this morning in conjunction with the British armies on their right. The formidable artillery preparation had completely leveled the German organizations and inflicted heavy losses on the defenders.

At the end of the morning our troops had carried two enemy positions, and in their dash had spontaneously gone beyond the objective which had been assigned to them. They advanced on the road between Lizerne and Dixmude and captured the village of Bixschoote and Kortekerrt Inn.

Our losses were exceedingly small. We captured important material and took prisoners, not yet counted. The battlefield is covered with German dead, showing the magnitude of the enemy losses.

Attacks Repulsed, Berlin Says.

BERLIN, July 31, (via London.)—The British attack in Flanders on both sides of the Ypres has been repulsed, according to the German official communication issued tonight. Only a crater position was taken in the assault, it was asserted.

The text of the communication follows:

"The first assault of the English Army, delivered in Flanders on a twenty-five-kilometer front on both sides of Ypres, has been repulsed.

"After changeable, bitter fighting on a large scale the enemy, who attacked with superior forces many ranks deep, had to content himself with the possession of a crater position in our defensive zone.

"The early statement said:

"Army group of Crown Prince Rupprecht in Flanders the artillery again increased in the evening to the most extreme violence. This was continued undiminished during the night and developed this morning into a most violent drumfire. Then strong enemy attacks commenced on a wide front from the Yser to the Lys. The infantry battle in Flanders has thus opened."

FRENCH ON THE AISNE PIERCE GERMAN LINES

Capture Trenches Over Front of Nearly a Mile—Repulse Enemy Attack Nearby.

PARIS, July 31.—French forces last night made a successful attack against the German positions along a 1,500-yard front, at La Royère and west of the Epine de Chevregny, on the Aisne front, says the French official statement issued this afternoon. A German counterattack was crushed. The French took 167 prisoners, which number was later increased to over 200.

The Germans launched a powerful attack in the Hurtebise sector, employing three regiments. French counterattacks immediately drove them back and, in addition, they advanced their front.

The text of this afternoon's statement regarding the Aisne front follows:

An attack delivered by us at 8 o'clock last night on a front of 1,500 yards south of La Royère and west of the Epine de Chevregny resulted in complete success. We reached all our objectives and we broke a German counterattack in the course of which we took 167 prisoners, including two officers and about fifteen non-commissioned officers belonging to three regiments of infantry.

Artillery fighting, followed by infantry engagements, are being maintained with much spirit in the Cerny-Hurtebise sector.

In Champagne, northwest of Prosnes, the enemy, after a violent bombardment, attempted a surprise attack which was turned to failure by the vigorous reply of our artillery and infantry fire.

There have been active artillery exchanges on both banks of the Meuse.

Tonight's statement says:

On the Aisne front the artillery fighting was particularly violent. Reports up to the present concerning the [illegible] carried out south of La [illegible] emphasize the splendid [illegible] troops. On the entire front [illegible] attacks, the objectives assigned [illegible] have been exceeded, we have been able to clear out the advance trenches [illegible] we found filled with enemy dead. The number of prisoners taken has been raised up to the present 210. Our losses were slight.

About 11 o'clock in the morning the enemy made a counterattack against our trenches west of L'Epine de Chevregny, which was repulsed.

The Germans, after an intense bombardment of our lines at Cerny and Hurtebise, attacked our positions east of Cerny on a front of about 1,500 meters with three regiments. Our counterattacks immediately carried out drove them back and permitted us to advance along the whole front.

The day was relatively calm on both banks of the Meuse.

Further south, in the right centre of our attack, after gaining the whole of their first objectives, including the village of Hooge and Sanctuary Wood, our troops fought their way forward against very obstinate resistance from the enemy in a difficult country in the neighborhood of the Ypres canal and carried the suburb of Wieltje. This neighborhood, where heavy fighting has taken place throughout the day and still continued, we have penetrated the enemy's defenses to a depth of about a mile. A number of powerful counterattacks have been successfully repulsed.

On the extreme right, south of the Zillebeke-Zandvoord Road, our troops gained the whole of their objectives early in the day, capturing the villages of La Basse, Ville, and Hollebeke.

In addition to heavy casualties inflicted on the enemy, over 3,500 prisoners have already been brought in, but no accurate estimate of our captures can yet be made.

Say They Captured 1,500 French.

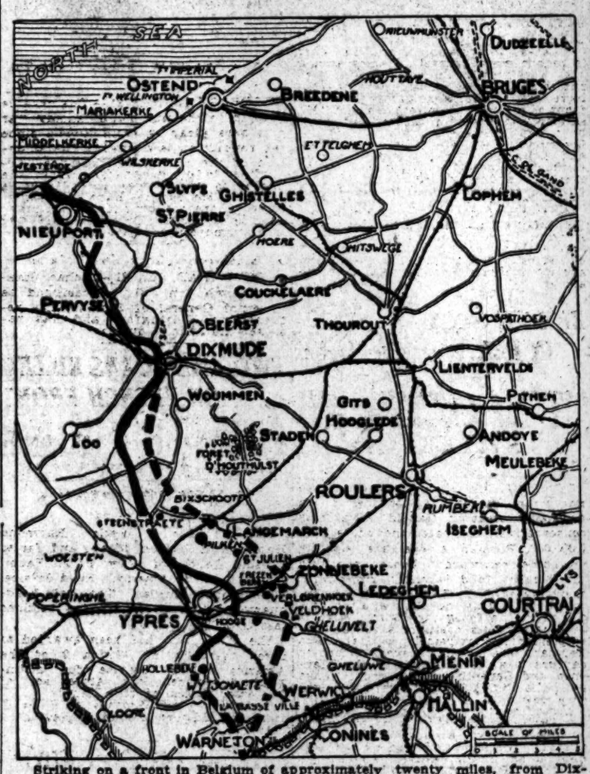
BERLIN, July 31, (via London.)—The Germans captured important positions on the Aisne front today, with 1,500 prisoners, the War Office announces tonight. The statement says:

On the Chemin-des-Dames an energetic attack put us in possession of important heights positions near Cerny and resulted in the capture of more than 1,500 French prisoners.

The early statement said:

Army Group of the German Crown Prince—On the Chemin-des-Dames the French attacked to the southeast of Filain on a three kilometer front. In most points the thrust broke down before our defense. Two small points, where the enemy broke into our positions, are still in his possession.

Scene of the New Allied Offensive.



Striking on a front in Belgium of approximately twenty miles, from Dixmude on the north to Warneton on the south, the British and French have forced their way into the German lines to a depth of from two to two and a half miles. The principal villages captured were Bixschoote, Steenstraete, Pilkem, St. Julien, Frezenburg, Verlorenhoek, Westhoek, Hooge, and Hollebeke. Over 3,500 prisoners have so far been counted.

EXPECT GREAT RESULTS FROM NEW OFFENSIVE

American Army Experts Believe German Flank May Be Turned, Ending U-Boat Menace.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The British-French assault on the German right flank has made a profound impression here because in the judgment of many American army officers it is directed at the most vulnerable point on the entire German front.

Complete success for the Allies, sweeping the German line back from the sea along the entire Belgian coast, would be an immediate answer to the U-boat warfare. The main North Sea bases for U-boat operations would be stamped out. Behind that achievement then would stand the possibility that the entire German line in France could be endangered by a flank attack.

Reports from London or the front were still too meager tonight to disclose the full scope of the new operations. Some observers here were inclined to believe, however, that unless the drive is supplemented by naval co-operation, with a landing behind the present German front, complete success is not to be expected.

The discussion here brought out strongly the fact that many American officers who have studied the situation believe the German right flank offers the only real opportunity to bring the struggle to a decisive issue in a single campaign. Short of that, they can foresee only a continuing repetition of the deadly business of frontal attack, which in time would wear down the German resistance since the Allied Powers have the greater resources in men and supplies. But it is pointed out that if U-boat activity is not sharply checked, time will work strongly against the Allies.

The German surprise attack some time ago upon a small sector of the British front, when swept them back beyond the Yser Canal, materially strengthened that sector for the Germans.

In renewed German assaults upon the Verdun front observers have read also an attempt to prevent an allied concentration upon the right flank. In diplomatic quarters, however, the Verdun attacks are coupled also with the German advance in Galicia to furnish the stage setting for the renewal of peace suggestions through the German and Austrian Chancellors.

The possibilities of the new offensive produced the suggestion today that if the allied front could be extended to the Dutch frontier, the Netherlands Government might join the Allies. Recent reports from neutral sources have indicated that the Germans feared some such action by their little neighbor. In that connection it is noted that numerous small German steamers lying in Dutch waters since the outbreak of war have been captured or destroyed recently while attempting to return to Germany, and that several divisions of German troops have been reported massed along the Dutch frontier.

Some officers here believe that a great part of the German success heretofore has been due to the fact that the Allies have been forced to accept the type of warfare which the German High Command elected. When the Germans early in the war fell back to the Aisne and dug themselves in, the Allies followed suit, and the opportunity for field operations was quickly lost. The game was mapped out as the German staff wished it to be played.

There are officers who believe that with the Allies' greater forces and more powerful artillery they now could be certain of fairly quick success if trench fighting could be abandoned for the shift and strategy of field operations.

SAMMY WRITES OF CAMP WONDERS

Continued from Page 1.

got aboard I got the idea that the whole nation was at war. On every little station platform it seemed every other man was in uniform. Every passenger train we passed going in the other direction seemed full of soldiers going to see their families. And they all cheered us and called out in French that they hoped we would have a good trip.

"We rode in the ordinary troop train of the French Army, and, as there isn't anything like it in America, it's hard to make you see exactly how it was. There isn't any corridor like in our trains. The cars are divided into a dozen little compartments, with doors opening on each side, and wooden benches facing each other, built across the width of the car. We were about a dozen in each compartment, and, although a bit crowded with all our traps, everybody was too much interested in everything for that to matter.

"All the way from Paris everybody was giving us the glad hand and yelling their heads off about long life to us and Uncle Sam. And there were soldiers everywhere. Along the last part of the trip there were scarcely any civilians at all. We saw train after train full of men just going or coming from the actual front. They all seemed much older than we. There were scarcely any young chaps. Their uniforms all seemed much heavier and less comfortable than ours, and they looked much blacker. They all stuck to their long blue oilcoats, too, with flaps buttoned back from the bottom at each side, while our chaps were all just wearing shirts—it was so hot.

French Wounded Came.

"And we often passed long trains of guns and gun carriages, also airplanes packed in big cases and marked to show what they were—oh, we were getting quickly to know we were in a war, and in a war that had every one you saw working for it in one way or another. And several times we passed trains of wounded. We could not see the bad cases, but those only slightly hurt were at the car windows as we passed. They were all still, and those who could waved their hands. Once when we were standing in a station a train of wounded stopped just beside us, so we could almost reach out from our car to theirs. Gee, but they were a game lot. They all called to us and wished us good luck, even our interpreters said, and it did seem hard not to be able to talk back to them to say we were glad to be here to take our chances against the Germans, too.

"Finally we got to the place where our encampment begins. We got off the train about the middle of the afternoon and marched out here, arriving about 10 at night. But it was still quite daylight when we got in, so we could see what sort of place it was. Over here at this time of year there's scarcely any night compared with night at home. It's only dusk at 10 o'clock, and long before 4 in the morning it's day. That's because France is so far north, and it helped us a lot in getting settled because we have to be very careful about fires.

"The village where my battalion is stationed is just about the same as all the others. It is very little, very old, and very different from the villages in America. It has got a little stream running through it that here they call a river, but it is really only a creek. It is mighty fine to have it, for every evening, when drill is over, we have an hour for swimming. This same creek runs along the line of the camp, so the whole army is able to take its daily bath.

"The houses of the town are all of stone and most are crumbling with age. They are all set right against each other, and dwellings and stables and stores all front together on a single street that winds around about the same as the creek does. There are no front yards or side yards, but each property has a garden in the rear. All are surrounded by high stone walls, most of them having pieces of broken glass spread along the top, I guess, perhaps, to keep out the neighbors. There are no front steps or porches, either. You walk into each door straight off from the cobblestones with which the whole street is paved. In fact, these little French villages give the idea that they all started out to become big places, so everybody crowded close together. But then they grew just so much and quit. But some one explained the real reason they were built the way they are is they are all so old that when first begun the times were too dangerous for folks to live far apart as in America.

"There are scarcely any farmhouses outside, except very new ones, all the farmers living together in the towns. But nowadays there are scarcely any men left. The whole population of our village, excepting a few men too old to fight, are women and children. That is why we all had so much cleaning up to do when we first arrived—there have been no men there for nearly three years. Women do all the work of the town and farm in the fields as well, so the place needed fixing up badly, and we all pitched in hard, so that now it's as spick and span as any place so old could possibly be. That was our first job, because all the barns of the town are our homes, and we had to make them healthy and comfortable.

Very Few Tents Used.

"No one in the army is sleeping under tents. We are all in billets, that is to say, in haymows which are empty of everything except us, our cots and our kits. In some ways it's much better than tents. We are warmer and drier when it rains, although our old roof was rather full of chinks until we patched it up. On the other hand, we don't get so much fresh air as when sleeping out of doors, but nowadays there are very few tents used in any of the camps in France.

"In the first place, there are thousands of these little villages all over, so that when the troops at the front are withdrawn from the trenches to rest they have plenty of billets waiting. Also from a German airplane one village looks just like another and don't tell the observers there are camps below as plainly as field canvas tents would do.

"As for our grub, we get all we want of it, and it is good. It must be good, because the French soldiers we have invited to our mess several times are all enthusiastic. Their own grub is famous. Perhaps they like ours so much because our strictly American dishes are a change from their own bill of fare. Our Major had some officers to dinner a few days ago. One of my pals is the Major's orderly, and he is the only one who can cook 'soda biscuits the way the Major thinks they ought to be cooked. He told me about that dinner. He carried in a heaping platter of those biscuits, all just right and light as a feather, and already buttered in the middle. Those officers fell to and cleared it up so quick that he made two more platters. They all congratulated him, asked him where he learned to make them. He told them his mother taught him, so all told him, through an interpreter, of course, for him to send their congratulations to his mother, that they had never tasted anything so good. They never saw such a thing here, and their own war bread is rather hard and brown.

"For every battalion of our army there is a battalion of French soldiers to help us in our new training. They are all billeted in the next town, but we have them visit us, and we visit them from time to time. Most of us are studying French, but we all manage to get along somehow, and we certainly like and respect our French allies. They are all from crack regiments, have seen a lot of fighting, but just the same they all say we are catching on much faster than they believed possible. I am not going to tell you all about the training, because that will be reported in the papers anyway. I wanted you to know more how we live and how we like it.

"We have had our little troubles; that, of course, was to be expected in coming to a foreign country, but not like it anyway. Are we downhearted? No. And we always sing 'Hail, Hail the Gang's All Here' every morning when we set out to the drill grounds. We all get up early, work good and hard all day, so that everybody is keeping in fine shape, and we are all ready for bed when taps sounds at night, but new before dark, because of these long twilights.

"The hills and valleys, the meadows and corn and wheat fields, and the creek are just the same as at home. Anybody in America except in the high mountains, the desert, or on a great plain can go out of his home town a few miles and imagine he is right here in this part of France, only there are hedge rows for fences instead of wire.

"There's a whole lot more I would like to say to you all, but that's a part of a letter that's hard to write. That's why, even though most of the time everything except the work we are doing seems so peaceful that our work don't seem real. Sometimes, when I am working along the paths through wheat fields, I almost imagine I am back home. And in the evening, when I go back to the village, the bees buzz along the roadside just the same as bees buzz everywhere, and when I climb up to our loft at night, the odor of hay is just the same and just as sweet. Sometimes at night, when the wind is right, we can hear the rolling thunder of the cannonade that never stops along the lines. And I want to get up to that line, just once, anyway. Good-bye."

There—you have it.

ASSAIL HENDERSON FOR PARIS MISSION

Conference with French and Russian Socialist Envoys Discussed in Commons.

UNAUTHORIZED BY CABINET

Member of War Council Denounced in Press for Joining MacDonald in Pacifist Move.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 31.—The Times and The Morning Post comment severely upon the statements made in the House of Commons yesterday as to circumstances attending the visit of James Ramsay MacDonald, Socialist Member of Parliament, to Paris in company with Arthur Henderson, member of the British War Council. Lord Duncannon asked whether Mr. Henderson was visiting Paris on behalf of the Government and whether Mr. MacDonald had gone with the sanction of the Government.

Andrew Bonar Law, the Government leader, explained that the executive of the Labor Party had selected Messrs. Henderson, Wardle, and MacDonald to visit Paris to discuss the situation with representatives of the French and Russian labor parties. He added that the arrangements for the visit had been settled without the knowledge of the Government and that Mr. Henderson was attending in his capacity as Secretary of the Labor Party.

Mr. Lees-Smith inquired whether four delegates of the Russian Workmen's and Soldiers' Council who left this country for Paris at the same time had not asked that Mr. MacDonald should accompany them. Mr. Bonar Law replied that he did not know. He had not had much time, he said, to ascertain the facts, but he dnied that there had been any acceleration of passports.

The Times says: "We do not wish to exaggerate MacDonald's importance, which is very small here, but in other countries his real position is not well understood, and the spectable of a man regarded by the Germans as one of their best friends accompanying a member of our War Cabinet to talk peace may give a very false conception to our allies. In any case, the whole business needs clearing up."

The Morning Post says: "It is not necessary to emphasize the extreme impropriety of a man in Henderson's position going to Paris to take part in a political conference as a private person. Such a situation can only lead to misunderstanding and embarrassment, and for the Government to plead that they could not have averted it is an insult to the intelligence of the country. As a matter of fact, they have facilitated it. What lends a disagreeable color to the whole episode is the participation in it of Ramsay MacDonald. No doubt he is persona gratissima to the extremists in Russia. The work that Lenine and his associates — Appelbaum, Brauschstein, Rosenfeldt, and Goldenburg—have been doing in Russia is just the sort of work that MacDonald and his friends have been trying to do in this country, and yet the Government allows a member of the War Cabinet to be associated with him in a foreign mission."

Paris Call for Socialist Conference.

PARIS, July 31.—At a meeting of the Administrative Committee of the French Socialist Party and the English and Russian Socialist delegates called to fix a date for the International Socialist and Labor Conference, regarding which the Russian Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates took the initiative, it has been decided the conference shall be held from Sept. 9 to 16 at Stockholm, or, if that city proves inconvenient, at Christiania or any other city.

All organizations affiliated with the Internationale will be invited to the conference, and, where since the war there has been a split, the minority groups as well as th majority combinations are to be invited, provided they have formed themselves into distinct groups.

The national sections will be required to bind themselves to vote by known solemn ref before the conference is held how they intend to apply the general decisions of the meeting.

The International Entente Allied Socialist Conference will be held in London Aug. 26 and 26. Russian delegates be present, but they will not participate actively.

One of the British delegates in explanation of his attitude at the Socialist conference told a Journal representative that nothing was further from his thoughts than the wish to bring about an indefinite postponement of the international conference, but he considered that the delegates should have proper time to organize themselves. It appeared absolutely essential, he said, that a delegation of the American Labor Party should participate in the conference, and time had to be given it to get there. That was the sole reason why he held out for the date in September.

GOMPERS ASKS FOR DETAILS

Stockholm Socialists Assume That Americans Will Attend Conference.

STOCKHOLM, July 31. — Camille Huysmans, Secretary of the International Socialist Conference, has received a telegram from Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, requesting further details regarding the Socialist international meeting planned to be held here.

"One may assume that delegates from the American trades unions will come to Stockholm," said Secretary Huysmans in interpreting the meaning of the inquiry.

At the headquarters of the Socialist Party here it was said yesterday that delegates are now being elected throughout the country to represent the party at the Socialist conference proposed to be held in Stockholm in September. It was also said that the same delegates will attend, if possible, the proposed Entente Allied Socialist Conference in London the latter part of August.

Arnold Petersen, National Secretary of the Socialist Labor Party, said he had been advised of the proposed London conference in a cablegram last week from Arthur Henderson, M. P., but as yet no plans had been completed to send delegates representing the Labor Party.

Boris Reinstein of New York, a member of the party, is now in Europe, Mr. Petersen added, and is authorized to represent the American organization, should he attend either of the conferences.

KAISER PROMOTES HIS SON.

Prince Eitel Frederick Is Made Chief of Artillery Regiment.

COPENHAGEN, July 31.—Advices received here from Berlin say that Emperor William has appointed Prince Eitel Frederick, his second son, Chief of the First Pomeranian Field Artillery, Regiment No. 2.

The appointment was made in recognition of the services of the Prince during the war as a troop leader.

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NEW OFFENSIVE WELL PREPARED

Continued from Page 1.

ing their front line thinly and were swept back when finally the time arrived for the allied infantry to do its work.

The Entente Allies are facing a large concentration of German artillery and fresh groups of men which were rushed up as soon as it became apparent some time ago that an offensive was contemplated in this region. In the last few days Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria has replaced many of his old divisions with fresh troops, and others are being held in reserve.

The Entente Allies, however, have a great preponderance in artillery, which is the vital factor. Another thing most important to the British and French is that they recently have established complete superiority in aerial service, upon which the artillery work is dependent.

The British naturally have made great concentrations of guns and men for this offensive, and the French troops are co-operating with them with their usual valor. It is known that the morale of the German troops along this front is not up to the old standard, but they are still strong, and a desperate battle is expected.

Belgians' Lines Shelled.

HAVRE, July 31, (via Paris.)—The Belgian War Office issued the following statement tonight:

During the course of the night the enemy artillery bombarded our cantonments with long-range guns and shelled our roads of communication at various points along our lines. Our artillery silenced several German batteries in the degion of Woumen.

SEIZED ON SPY CHARGE, SNAPSHOTTING VESSEL

Man with Large Camera Took Pictures of the Saratoga, Rammed in the Narrows.

A man suspected of being a German spy was arrested on Monday on the steamboat Seabird after he had been seen taking pictures of the Saratoga, which was rammed by the Panama, and of the fortifications at Fort Wadsworth. Frederick Taylor of 146 Willow Street, Brooklyn, an African explorer, also a passenger on the boat, noticed the man's actions and brought them to the attention of a Sergeant and two soldiers on board. The prisoner was landed at the Highlands and marched off between the two soldiers in the direction of Sandy Hook.

Mr. Taylor said yesterday that he had first noticed the man when the Seabird approached the Saratoga. He had a large camera inclosed in a box which could not easily be broken.

"When he snapped several pictures of the Saratoga, I shouted at him to stop," said Mr. Taylor, "but all he did was to whistle at me in an insulting manner. When he proceeded to take pictures of the fortifications, I looked around and found two soldiers and a Sergeant. They immediately seized the camera and placed the man under arrest.

"The man, when arrested, first said he was a newspaperman doing special work for magazines, but when asked for credentials he became silent. He refused to give his name or tell where he lived."

Mr. Taylor said that he had noticed two other men, apparently Germans, on board the boat, and that they seemed to have cameras concealed inside their coats. Secret Service men, Mr. Taylor said, should be detailed to travel on all boats plying in the harbor, and the passengers should be more closely watched.

No one connected with the Secret Service or the Department of Justice would discuss the arrest yesterday.

United States Marshal Thomas D. McCarthy sent a letter to Police Commissioner Woods yesterday asking the co-operation of the police in enforcing the new Government regulation which bars all enemy aliens from excursion steamers and other boats which operate in the harbor of New York City.

"The Government," Marshal McCarthy wrote the Commissioner, "will deem it a great courtesy if you will do what you think justified in the premises to the end that enemy aliens shall be barred from the use of all boats leaving the Southern District of New York. We wish to bar them from using boats of every description.

"The Government will also appreciate it if you will use the services of your department to the end that enemy aliens be barred from all wharves, piers, and docks. The agencies of the Government are pending every effort to enforce this rule."

To Take Over German Ships at Cuba

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—It is understood that the United States Shipping Board has concluded negotiations for taking over five German ships which found refuge in Cuban waters at the commencement of the war. The terms of the transaction have not been made known.

GERMANY INVITES PEACE OVERTURES

Continued from Page 1.

German and Austrian potentates are quite willing to appoint a few Parliamentary candidates to such harmless posts as Directors of Post Offices and Forests.

RIDICULE THE SOURCE OF MICHAELIS CHARGES

Swiss Trace Tale of Allies' Conquest Plans to Obscure Paper Edited by Grimm.

GENEVA, July 30, (via London, July 31.)—The alleged plans of the Entente Allies for conquest, as revealed in the recent statement of the Imperial German Chancellor, Dr. Michaelis, were obtained from the Berne Tagwacht. They afford amusement to the Swiss people, because the Tagwacht is an obscure Socialist and Germanophile journal, edited by Robert Grimm, who some time ago achieved notoriety and was expelled from Russia for his connection with Germany's efforts to effect a separate peace with Russia.

The Swiss newspapers say that if Dr. Michaelis bases his information on such a feeble source as a virtually unknown journal, his cause already is lost in neutral countries, especially in Switzerland.

ERZBERGER PUZZLES GERMANS

Centrist Leader Is Called Upon to Explain His Peace Plan.

BERLIN, July 30, (via London, July 31.)—Commenting on the interview given by Mathias Erzberger, leader of the Clerical Centre in the Reichstag, given to a Zurich editor last week, when the Deputy was quoted as saying that if he could talk to Premier Lloyd George and Foreign Secretary Balfour he could reach an understanding regarding peace in a few hours, the Vossische Zeitung says:

"We desire to protest most strenuously against having the impression go abroad that the Erzberger statements are symptomatic of German sentiment. We especially protest against such utterances being made at a time when the well-nigh deserted Foreign Office is prevented from promptly and thoroughly disowning Erzberger's politics.

"Or is it possible that an impression should be created abroad that Erzberger is but foreshadowing the coming policies of Wilhelmstrasse? We positively decline even to think there is such a possibility.

"An understanding with England as it presents itself to Erzberger's vision is impossible. That would mean a German surrender to English dictatorship. A real understanding must vouchsafe independence for Continental Europe from England instead of sealing English influence on Continental affairs. The latter, however, would happen if, in view of the trend of English politics, with which we are more than familiar, Erzberger, the hero of Rome, were sent to London as a go-between."

The Kleines Journal says: "We do not believe that Herr Erzberger would assume the responsibility for such a weighty utterance without adequate ground. He has been permitted to look behind the political and military scenes. Knows the state of affairs, and is quite familiar with the manner in which the Government and military leaders adjudge it. He, too, has read the declarations made by the leaders of the hostile Governments in reply to the statement of our war Aims, and he now insists that in the course of a two-hour interview with Premier Lloyd George the basis for a peace understanding could be reached. The grave responsibility of such a step seems not to have been duly appreciated. His utterance, in fact, was of far more importance than was his sensational speech at the session of the Main Committee of the Reichstag. What Erzberger will now have to admit is that he is bound to reveal the path to peace which he has in mind and which we have been made to believe is so simple. This is especially so in view of the fact that the private confab with Premier Lloyd George is not likely to take place. Why this mystical rhetoric instead of sound facts?"

ASKS FOR PROMISES TO RUSSIA.

German Socialist Plan to Reduce Her to Defensive Attitude.

COPENHAGEN, July 31.—Since the Russian revolution the Berlin Socialist newspaper Vorwärts has been steadily arguing against attempts to effect a separate peace with Russia. Now, however, the paper has swung around and is advocating the separate peace idea, although in modified form. It suggests to the Government the negotiation of a treaty with Russia embodying an explicit declaration that Germany, regardless of the outcome of the war, would refrain from any infringement of the territories or rights of Russia's western allies. On the strength of this, Vorwärts contends, Russia could declare herself bound only by a defensive alliance, and abandon the war.

The Socialist organ recognizes the weak point in the suggestion, it is evident, by making a somewhat half-hearted appeal to Chancellor Michaelis to come forward with the indispensable declaration to fit this case—an unambiguous renunciation of desire to infringe upon the territories or rights of the western powers, making it in the form of a public statement if its embodiment in a formal treaty is too much to hope for.

Skepticism regarding Chancellor Michaelis's attitude on annexation is shared by Theodor Wolff of the Tageblatt, who comments that the Chancellor's declaration to the newspaper men left the impression that he was trying to urge the Reichstag to abandon the ground taken in the peace resolution as a mistaken stand under the conditions actually prevailing. Herr Wolff points to three powerful forces working against the resolution—the impotence of the Reichstag to enforce its will, the possibilities of annexations indicated in the phrase "security of frontiers," and the constant reiteration by a large section of the German press that the new Chancellor has no thought of a peace without annexations.

Count zu Reventlow, in an editorial in the Tageszeitung, drops the subject of peace and calls upon Chancellor Michaelis to instill proper respect for Germany among neutrals—mentioning Holland in particular. He says he has positive information that at the moment when Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg had practically granted Prussian franchise reforms Holland was about to close her frontiers to Germany under pressure of the Anglo-American demands.

CLING TO DESIGNS ON BELGIUM.

Washington Reads German Utterance as Showing Determination.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—High Government officials said today that it was interesting to read the Berlin Lokal-Anzeiger's declaration that the reparation by Germany of the full liberties of Belgium was not to be thought of in reply to the query of former British Premier Asquith as to whether Germany would restore Belgium. Officials of the Government declare that the Lokal-Anzeiger's conclusion undoubtedly reflected the sentiments of the Imperial Government. Germany has always been suspected of a determination to impose certain limitations upon the freedom of Belgium as a part of her peace terms, and the Lokal-Anzeiger's statement was interpreted to mean that Berlin intended to restrict Belgium in her foreign relations as well as economically.

The State Department was informed today regarding the tenor of Dutch newspaper comment upon recent utterances of Dr. Michaelis, the new German Chancellor. The Het Vaderland states that there is increasing dissatisfaction with the new Chancellor since he failed to clear the situation. There is hopeful confusion about the peace formula, each party having a different interpretation. It is even claimed that the Wolff Bureau sent misleading reports on the speeches of the Chancellor and party leaders to neutral countries, thus compromising the German people. No progress is being made with democratization; the Germans are asking why Bethmann has to be replaced by such a chancellor.

The Handelsblad says that there is now convincing proof that Michaelis did not speak as clearly as he could have done in existing circumstances. The Chancellor's language was equivocal on most important points. The intention of the Reichstag was clear enough, and if Michaelis cannot go with the majority he should make room for a man who is willing to co-operate with the German people.

SEES NO REAL HOPE OF PEACE.

Staats-Zeitung Finds Firmness for War in Statesmen's Utterances.

In opening a review of the so-called peace speeches delivered during the last few days by leading statesmen on both sides of the world conflict the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung remarked yesterday afternoon:

"More than at any previous time during the last three years is peace being spoken of at present and the possibility is being discussed of the opening of peace negotiations within a short time. Nevertheless, when the speeches and declarations of the different statesmen, or leading politicians are examined more closely, it will easily be discovered that the talk is not about peace, but rather almost exclusively about the continuation of the war. That is the case in Europe as well as here."

Referring to Mr. Balfour's speech in the House of Commons, The New Yorker Herold said yesterday afternoon:

"There is no indication of a turning toward the direction of peace to be seen in the speech of the British Foreign Secretary. Mr. Balfour is of the opinion that the peace of Europe cannot be secured as long as Germany is neither 'powerless nor free.' You could write a book about what ought to be understood in the word 'free'—so uncertain and hazy are the things that can hide behind it. The demand for a powerless Germany, on the other hand, leaves nothing to be wished for in definiteness and clearness. It declares openly that England and her allies regard a completely beaten and prostrate Germany that could not lay any strength in the scales of peace as the first condition for the beginning of peace negotiations."

CHECKS TARDIEU CENSURE.

Premier Ribot Sidetracks a Resolution Indirectly Blaming Him.

PARIS, July 31.—Premier Ribot, in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, refused to accept a resolution by Ferdinand Bouisson reciting that the Chamber considered that members of Parliament should not be charged with the purchase of ships or commercial affairs, as it indirectly blamed Captain André Tardieu, now in the United States on a mission for the French Government.

Premier Ribot simply moved that the Chamber pass to the next business of the day, which was carried by 200 votes against 157.

Dr. J. S. Young Denies He is Dead.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 31. — Dr. John S. Young of St. Louis, a member of the Harvard Surgical Unit that went to France last May, is alive. Herbert H. White, manager of the Harvard Surgical Unit, today received this cable from France: "Contradict rumor of my death. Quite wrong. John S. Young."

HOW BATAVIER II. WAS SUNK.

Dutch Government Says a British Submarine Violated Neutrality.

THE HAGUE, July 31.—An official statement was issued today by the Netherlands Government regarding the sinking of the German steamship Batavier II. by a British submarine July 27. It says:

"The steamer Batavier II. was shelled outside territorial waters by the British submarine L-55 near Texel. The vessel took refuge inside territorial waters, where she was abandoned by her crew. The L-55 entered the area and placed a prize crew aboard the Batavier, which took her outside the area. The Batavier, making water rapidly, drifted, owing to the current, inside territorial waters again. She was then abandoned by the prize crew, and the submarine departed after the Dutch had hoisted the signal, 'Respect neutrality.' The Batavier, owing to the damage she had received, sank."

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WASTAGE OF WAR APPALLS HALL CAINE

He Points Out the Irreparable Losses in Life, Wealth, Morals, and Civilization.

SEES CHRISTIANITY DENIED

Cites "Blasphemy" of German Theologians Such as Was "Never Known Before."

HAS HOPE FOR THE FUTURE

Thinks "Some of Us Will Live to See Not Only Peace, but the End of War."

By HALL CAINE.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 31.—When the war began the great soldier who took the death of a sailor in the stormy waters of the northern seas was reported to have said it would last three years. It has already lasted so long, and is still going on. When will it end, and what is to come of it?

"If Adam," said Luther, "could have seen in a vision what horrible instruments his children were to invent to torture and to destroy each other he would have died of grief." Coming four centuries later, we may go further than that. If Adam could have foreseen what we are now seeing he would have prayed for death that he might never propagate his species.

Three years ago today (July 28) one of the oldest and feeblest of men, living crowned in the name of God and exercising the vicarship of Christ in his country, signed with his trembling hand the proclamation which plunged the world into this war. History will concern itself with the cause of his act, but the motive alone is enlightening. He was a member of his family, a worthy but quite commonplace Austrian gentleman, as I have reason to know and say, had been foully done to death. For that crime millions have since died, millions been wounded, and millions on millions have been brought down to the depths. One wonders what mad game the world has been playing.

Bloodshed is indeed the staple of history, and history is the story of how often and with what merciless brutality one children of men have slain each other. But if we could detach ourselves from all thought of the impulses with which we are prosecuting this war, all questions of the righteousness of our cause, and conceive of God walking not in the garden of this world in its war-worn world to make a reckoning of the good and bad in the doings of the last three years, what audit it would seem to be, what lesson such as history never before supplied for people who have been saying that war has a noble and grand side of its own, that is productive of more than evil, and is a beneficial influence in the betterment of mankind.

The Loss to Civilization.

Think first of the injury the war has inflicted on the ordinary conditions of civilized existence. During forty-odd years preceding Aug. 2, 1914, the chief activities of Europe in science, law, legislation, literature, art, and general industry were directed toward protecting and purifying human life, making it more clean and sweet and secure. There never has been a great war that has not lowered the standard of existence, but during the last three years, by the new necessities of modern warfare, from ten to twenty-five millions of human creatures have been living a great part of their lives in holes in the ground, exposed to uncleanness and disease that belong to the condition of savage man.

Think next of the loss the war has inflicted on the world's wealth, not wealth that is represented by title deeds or pass books or gold and silver coins in the strongrooms of banks, but only the wealth that is necessary to the well-being of the race, the natural wealth that comes from the soil at the call of the sun and rain and changing seasons and the plow in the hands of man. There has never been a great war that has not diminished the sum of this natural wealth, but the present war, the very number of nations engaged in it, has probably come nearer than any previous one to starving a large part of the human family, not to say of doom. Will the world recover from this three years' loss of its natural wealth? Nature works no overtime, the thousand sunrises since August, 1914, can never come again.

Then think of the loss to the world in human labor. Every great war has, in some measure, paralyzed industrial enterprise, but the necessities of modern warfare have gone nearly to killing it by submerging nearly all industrial enterprise in one sole work of producing these munitions of war which have now to be supplied in illimitable quantities. The ordinary progress of civilization in Europe has for the last three years been brought well nigh to a standstill. This, too, is a loss that is irretrievable. It has yet to be seen if the energies of the world can ever make up for it. But the waste of human labor is the least part of the world's injury.

If the output of all the munition factories in the world since August, 1914, had been sunk to the bottom of the sea that would have been waste enough. But think of the uses their products have been put to. As man does not live by bread alone, his first duty after the necessities of food and clothing have been satisfied is to surround himself with those things of beauty and sanctity which link his life with the past and carry it on to the future. But the business of war is to batter down and burn up all such sacred and historic monuments, and never before has it done its work so ruthlessly. Peace builds cities; war destroys them. The big guns and high explosives of modern warfare, thundering and pounding on the habitations of man, have left vast tracts of Europe more bare and barren than the fiery desert. Large parts of Belgium, Northern France, Serbia, and Galicia, lately so full of life and fruitfulness now look as if the rake of hell had gone over them. Where there were homes and inns and churches in which people lived and loved and laughed from generation to generation, there is only a wilderness of empty space whereon no stone stands upon another. Nothing like this has happened before in all the mad history of war; neither earthquake nor eruption ever wrought such ruin. It is irreparable, no indemnity can restore what has been wrecked. Northern Europe may be rebuilt, but then it will be another Europe. The past that was alive in it is dead.

The Misery of the War.

Then think of the misery which scenes like these involve. Misery is the camp follower of all wars. There never has been a great war without its train of suffering. But the suffering of the past three years seems to have had no parallel in the human story. Whole nations have been plunged into it, and the greatest suffering has been that of the small and the powerless.

Man that is born of woman must needs feel the ties of blood and brotherhood. Hence he gathers his children together into groups that have the same faith and the same customs and speak the same dear tongue. That in the mysterious workings of Providence is the origin of national spirit and love of motherland. It is totally undisturbed by any thought of whether she is big or little, strong or weak. My country is my mother, and, therefore, I love her and think her the fairest spot the sun shines upon. But when war comes in the armor of great nations it has usually no use for such emotions. Faith, custom, language, and kindred count for nothing against momentary military advantage or even the lust of a little earth. That was what happened three years ago when Austria marched over Serbia and Germany over Belgium, driving the native-born people with their women and little children from their smoking homes and scattering them over the world. For this, too, there can be no possible reparation. Misery cannot be paid for. Belgium will regain her sovereignty and material amends will be made to her, but when peace is proclaimed the Belgians will go back, not to a country but to a cemetery. Every step of their homeward way will be, as the Prime Minister finely said, a station of the cross to the scene of Calvary, and if their resurrection is to come, as God grant it may, it will be peace, not war, that will bring it.

The World's Loss of People.

Then think of the injury the world has sustained during the last three years from loss of population. For the propagation of the race and the happiness and general well-being of the human family nature wants her youngest, strongest, bravest, and most resourceful. But these are precisely what war demands for its work of bloodshed and destruction, despoiling the world of the flower of its manhood. It condemns some to enforced celibacy, some to lifelong injury, and many to death. Every great war has committed this mad crime against the world and its Creator, but surely no war before the present one has done it so deliberately, so self-consciously, so shamelessly, and on so great a scale. For this, too, no reparation is possible. Gold and silver cannot pay for the loss of flesh and blood; no accession of territory can atone to us for the lives of our dead that lie under their wooden crosses along the sea in Flanders. The everlasting surf of proud if scorching tears that washes that consecrated coast will not be stayed by indemnities and annexations. When peace comes after all this sacrifice of life she must bring more than the conquering sword in her hand, or the victory will be in vain.

Then think of the wrong this war has done to the moral sense of mankind. Every war, whatever its necessity or justification, is an outrage on humanity, but war in our time as never before in man's history is crime. In the past ages there has been much to excuse it. Differences of language, conflicts of faith and divisions of space, not to speak of more sinister evils, have been sufficient to create an atmosphere of mistrust and suspicion in which wars have been bred, but modern education, travel, commerce, literature, and, above all, science, with its mysterious and angelic power, as in the telegraph, of bringing people in a moment into the same place, ought to have broken down the barriers that separated the nations by showing them that they were members, one of another, with the same joys and sorrows, the same weakness in the presence of man's relentless enemy, the elements, and the same dependence on the Merciful Father who is over all. They have not done so. War has come with its insensate brutalities and in a day all the barbed wire fences of ignorance and fear which have been set up afresh, charged with redoubled currents of hatred and malice and lust of blood. Had one-tenth of all the lives destroyed by this three years' war been swallowed up by flood or earthquake, by volcano, such as recently frightful Messina, Galveston, or San Francisco, what a wave of human brotherhood would have swept over the nations, making the whole world kin! But man, not nature, has been the author of this tragedy, and the people in Germany rejoice over the sinking of the Lusitania and illuminate the streets of Berlin after the slaughter of little children in London. What a moral catastrophe! Can humanity ever recover from it after the bitterness of the last three years? Is any reconciliation of peoples possible? If not, is real peace conceivable? When the end comes, will it only be a cessation of activities?

Shall we of the allied countries ever be able to take the hand of a German again? In looking to the future of the civilized world in which always I think and feel as if one hundred millions of our fellow creatures did not exist? Some of us who are not visionaries used to dream of a day when humanity would step out of darkness and put on the armor of light. Is that to be another of our day joys and buried hopes on the road of life?

A Glimpse at the Future.

And then think finally of the wrong this three years' war has done to religion. For two thousand years faith has been working for the Christianization of the world. It has been a long and almost hopeless labor in the past with the many temporalities to contend against, so many pagan impulses to overcome. If there is one thing certain about Jesus Christ it is that chief among his purposes was that of bringing war to an end, of substituting for the force of arms the force of righteousness. Painfully through the ages has religion told us that a great ideal, although again and again it has been compelled to see the vicars of Christ girding themselves with the sword in spite of the rebuke of Gethsemane.

But in these later days we were telling ourselves that in spite of all the machinations of military despotism the gospel of peace was sweeping through the world. We held conferences to celebrate its victorious advance, and great German theologians like Harnack came to England to preach the doctrine of universal pacification. Down to the first days of August, 1914, we were praying in our churches with a fervor and conviction never felt before that God would give us peace in our time, that He would grant to all nations a spirit of unity and concord, that He would save us from violent and untimely deaths, and above all that His Kingdom might come on earth, even as it is in heaven.

And then—what then? At the first blast of war the gospel of peace was gone, nations were hardening their hearts, clergy, under holy orders from the Prince of Peace, were shouldering rifles and going out to kill. The Harnacks of Germany, with a blasphemy never known before in written or spoken words, were calling on God to strengthen their arms that they might kill more and more Englishmen. And then there came three years of rapine, murder, slaughter, rape, and every horror known to Hell. What a shock if the dead were to awake after their long dream of Heaven that was to right the wrongs and heal the wounds of their lives on earth to find there was no heaven and no healing. Could the shock be greater? Were our dream a delusion? The law of love which proceeded from the Cross, was it inconsistent with the laws of life? Did it fail us at the last moment? Is the Christianization of the world further off than ever? Are there two Christianities—one for the individual man and the other for the State? Will God's Kingdom ever come? Is it useless and foolish to hope for the commonwealth of humanity, the League of Nations, for the protection of the world's peace? Is peace impossible, and will the war last as long as man?

Thank God, there is reason to think that the darkest hour is the hour before dawn, and out of the very blackness of the present I see hope for the future, such a hope as the world has never known before. Man's days are as a span, yet I think some of us will live to see not only peace but the end of war.

But that and the glorious issue of our country's sacred cause, after the bitter price we have paid for it, are matter for another article.

RUSSIANS THROW GERMANS BACK

Restore Their Positions on Russian Bank of the Zbrocz, North of Husiatyn.

RETREAT IN SOUTH GOES ON

Rumanian Troops Storm and Capture Fortified Positions on the Moldavian Border.

PETROGRAD, July 31.—The power of resistance of the armies that, having retreated from Galicia across the River Zbrocz, rallied on the east or Russian side is increasing as is shown by the War Office statement today, which announces that north of Husiatyn the Russians yesterday restored their position on the east bank after fierce fighting. Austro-German efforts to force a passage across the Zbrocz in the region of Pukliany and Podlipie were frustrated.

South of the Dneister, Zale-Szczyky has been abandoned by the Russians under pressure.

On the Rumanian front fortified positions on the right bank of the River Putna, northwest of Sovela, were captured by the Rumanians.

Following is the text of the official statement:

Western Front.—At Husiatyn enemy detachments, crossing over the eastern bank of the River Zbrocz, penetrated two lines of our trenches, but after a bayonet fight, which was very stubborn in places, the enemy was driven out of our trenches and the position was restored. Enemy efforts to force a passage of the River Zbrocz, in the region of Pukliany and Podlipie, were frustrated. His attacks in the region of Germanovka also were beaten off.

Under pressure from the enemy, our troops have evacuated Zale-Szczyky.

South of the Dniester the enemy is developing an offensive on the Zale-Szczyky-Sniatyn front. He attacked our positions and after a series of stubborn encounters, in which our positions constantly changed hands, succeeded in pressing back our troops in the region of Dorochouc, Zascavna, Uverenczanka, and Orochepy.

In the course of the recent engagements especially noteworthy was the action of the Third Finnish Musketry Division, and particularly that of the Tenth Finnish Musketry Regiment and also of the Proskurovsky Infantry Regiment of the Zaamurvay Division, which lost almost all their officers in the fierce fighting.

There have been fusillades on the rest of the front.

Rumanian front: An enemy attack north of the Putna Valley and the Kimpolung Road was repulsed. South of the road the enemy succeeded in pressing back our positions. About ten versts northwest of Soveia, Rumanian troops took in battle fortified enemy positions on the right bank of the River Putna in the region of Pekara. There have been fusillades on the rest of the front.

Caucasus front: The situation is unchanged.

Aviation: Our artillery brought down a German airplane south of Riga. The aviators were killed and the machine destroyed. Another squadron of German airplanes has dropped bombs on St. Vileika, Stoldcy, and Zamirte.

BERLIN, July 31. (via London.)—The Russian frontier river of Zbrocz has been crossed by the Austro-German troops at many points along a thirty-mile front in spite of bitter Russian resistance, today's German official report says. Turkish troops capture the Russian positions near Niwa, on the River Zbrocz. In the direction of Czernowitz, the capital of Bukowina, the Austro-German forces have captured Werenocanka and Sniatyn. In the wooded Carpathian area the Tuetons forced the Russians to abandon their positions in the Meste-Canaste sector. The statement reads:

Front of Prince Leopold and Army Group of von Boehm-Ermolli: New successes were gained in Eastern Galicia and Bukowina by the forward pressure of our troops and those of our allies in their eagerness to attack. The River Zbrocz was crossed at many points by German and Austro-Hungarian divisions from above Husiatyn to south of Skala, on a front of fifty kilometers, (thirty-one miles,) in spite of the bitter resistance of the enemy. The Ottoman troops also proved their worth, yesterday capturing by assault stubbornly defended positions near Niwra, on the Zbrocz.

Between the Dniester and the Pruth the allied (Teutonic) troops captured Werenocanka and Sniatyn, in the direction of Czernowitz.

In a strong assault German chasseurs broke through Russian rearguard positions near Visnitz. The enemy was thereby forced to evacuate the Cheremosh line, and retired toward the east. Also in the wooded Carpathians, on the upper course of the Southern Sereth, and on both sides of the Moldava and the Suczawa, we gained ground in an attack toward the east. Under pressure of this success the Russians abandoned their first line positions in the Meste-Canaste sector.

In the Bereczker Mountains the enemy attacked five times in the course of the day against Casinului without obtaining any success. Further south one of our regiments was pressed back by a strong enemy thrust into a position on a height situated further west.

Field Marshal von Mackensen's Front and Macedonian—Unchanged.

COPENHAGEN, July 31.—A dispatch from Berlin says Emperor William left Mitau, twenty-five miles southwest of Riga, Russia, and went down the river to the Riga front, where he complimented the troops.

SAYS PURSUIT CAN'T STOP.

German Correspondent Expects Russia to Make Terms at Once.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 31, (via The Hague.)—The Lokal Anzeiger's correspondent with the Austrians on the Galician front, like nearly all other German correspondents in this theatre of the war, says it would be difficult to stem the tide of the Central Powers' pursuit of the Russians, even if the latter were inclined to come to terms now. He says:

"The days of Russian domination in Eastern Galicia are over. Separated into two great masses by the River Dniester the enemy rushes in full flight toward the frontier. Neither their flight nor our pursuit seems to be coming to a halt so far. By last night the pursuing troops had reached the railway at Borky, moving east beyond Tarnopol, Trembowla, Skala, and Horowsko, fifteen kilometers west of Husiatin and northwest to Tlusez, across the Dniester and beyond Jablotow in the Pruth Valley. General Koevess's army follows somewhat slower.

As our flyers report Russians move in heavy columns toward the River Zbrocz, where they hope to reach roads that will enable them to escape. Heads of columns have already crossed the frontier. South of the Dniester the enemy also is in full retreat along the River Pruth toward Czernowitz and Bessarabia. The mountains on his south flank enable the enemy's rearguards to resist here, but they are only half-hearted. The masses of the army seem to have nothing in mind but to reach the frontiers as quickly as possible. They don't seem to care for further fighting.

"The military situation is such that the Russians will be compelled to evaculate not only Galicia but also Bukowina, and the Russian Government will have to come to an immediate decision. The military operations will only end prematurely if they become superfluous. Neither the expulsion of the Russians from Galicia and Bukowina nor the arrival of their pursuers at the frontier can stop a successful operation like the present."

The Tageblatt's correspondent with the German forces on the Duenaburg front (the northern Russian front) telegraphs:

"While the English and French by terrible artillery fire lasting day and night announce their readiness to deal their heaviest blow to the German front in Flanders, while the German offensive in Galicia is progressing rapidly with unparalleled success, at the same time the Russia offensive based on unusually large lines and French methods has just collapsed south of Duenaburg.

"As is already proved by a large number of orders and other documents found on Russian Headquarters which fell into our hands, nothing less was intended than to pierce General Eichorn's front in three different places at the same time at Jacobstadt and Duenaburg and to roll it up to the north and south in several sections. With scrupulous observation of French methods, particularly such as were employed by General Nivelle in his attacks at Verdun in December last, it was planned at the first attempt to break a large part of the front south of Duenaburg, almost the centre of Eichorn's front. The opening thus gained was then to be widened to the north and south.

"Six specially selected divisions had been grouped for that purpose along the Lowkesse Valley, which abounds with ravines down to Gatenl Lake, in the south, on a front of fifteen kilometers, each division being drawn up in echelon formations of two regiments in front, two in the centre and one in the rear. Three systems of earthworks, such as the French used for the first time at Verdun, served as a base.

"Each of the two attacking forces consisted of two divisions, with one reserve division behind. Several cavalry divisions were held in readiness behind the lines to pursue the Germans of the attack was successful. To right and left of the Duenaburg-Vilna Railway, which formed the centre of the attack, the First Army Corps was drawn up, arranged around so-called battalions of death, composed of volunteers, men and women alike, and among them many loyal sailors of the Baltic fleet.

"Of course we knew exactly what the attack aimed at the first day. It was intended to reach a new line stretching from Lautzen Lake south along a number of natural lakes and pools to Smolwy Lake, then turning sharply eastward to Dryswaty Lake. This line would really have shortened the Russian front to half its former distance, the Germans would have lost territory of eight to twelve kilometers in depth and fifteen kilometers in width, and the old German line south and north would perhaps have become untenable. Each of the three Russian echelon formations was to take one section, the last being left to the hindmost four regiments.

"In preparing this attack the French methods had also been observed. They had begun a month previously, coinciding with those of the Galician offensive. Many heavy mine catapults and 500 guns inaugurated the attack. There was no blind firing against the whole of our front this time, but the artillery directed its fire against cleverly selected distant points, the capture of which would have separated attacking positions of our front.

"On the whole, the plan and preparation here were of a quality seldom observed in Russian attacks heretofore, which seems to prove that the revolutionary army is eager to learn as much as possible and as speedily as possible from their western allies."

The correspondent asserts that in the repulse of the attack by the German troops the Russians lost 20,000 men, including a divisional commander.

BRITISH WAR CARS FILLED RUSSIAN GAPS

Held Up Teuton Advance for Hours and Inflicted Huge Losses on Enemy.

KORNILOFF STOPS ROUT

Throws Three Divisions of Cavalry Across Line of Retreat to Shoot All Deserters.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 31.—The London Times correspondent, telegraphing from the headquarters of the Russian Seventh Army on July 28, gives a description of the part played by the British armored cars in stemming the enemy's advance when the Russian defections left great gaps in the line. He says:

"The Russians remained in the trenches as long as the armored cars stayed with them, but as the Austrians advanced and the Germans were crying out, 'Hurrah,' the Russians, of their own accord, flung down their rifles and ran for their lives. Despite this shocking defection we attempted to keep the enemy back in order to stem the retreat, but it was impossible. We had to give way, and the fleeing Russians crowded our cars, breaking them down, so that we lost three, which we had to abandon.

"A similar state of affairs occurred with the other squadrons which checked the Austrians and managed to keep the advancing infantry back until their artillery arrived, rendering further resistance impossible. The Russian retreat became a rout, and though we went into action time and again during the day the effect produced was only local. A panic ensued at Kozowa. Everybody ran away. We did our best to stop runaways."

On July 23 the British cars were transferred to another corps belonging to the same army and ordered to operate along the Buczacz-Tarnopol road. The correspondent writes:

"A section went into action with four cars. The situation was desperate. There were great gaps in the front corps caused by the flight of whole divisions. The Corps Commander had no information of the whereabouts of the enemy or of our own troops, so our cars were able to give him invaluable information, and, besides, they kept the enemy at bay. The hottest fighting occurred at the villages of Pantalicha and Darachow, about ten miles west of Trembowla. At the latter place we ambushed the enemy in houses and courtyards and destroyed them wholesale. During that night, thanks to the respite which we had been able to afford them, the Russians rallied and intrenched themselves, and even drove out the enemy from some of their positions.

On the 24th our cars operated on the high road from Darachow to Buczacz. At 4 o'clock that morning the Corps Commander summoned Commander Locker-Lampson to the village of Laskowce and told him that two divisions had bolted, leaving a gap of fifteen miles north of Laskowce as far as Trembowla. Our cars were intrusted with the task of protecting this huge space. Working along the road between Chmielowka and Darachow, they did great execution among the advancing infantry, mainly Austrians.

Lieut. Commander Smiles came up later with two cars which had been repaired. Commander Locker-Lampson himself went into action. He spotted an Austrian officer standing on a knoll, drove his car in that direction, and came plump into a large force of the enemy at a range of fifty yards. Opening fire, he mowed them down and got out safely. Our cars were invincible on the road and fought a series of rearguard actions the whole of the rest of the day, frequently under fierce fire from the enemy's field guns. One car had its engine completely shot to pieces by a shell and had to be abandoned. The crew removed the guns and material and withdrew in safety. Another car was struck by a shell which smashed a plate, wounding all the crew.

The correspondent adds:

"Some of our men were twenty hours in their seats in the armored cars. The Corps Commander said we had given him a respite of twenty-one hours by filling the gap, which otherwise would have afforded the enemy's cavalry, motors, and mounted infantry a chance to cut our line of retreat. The extraordinary feature about these operations was that the British armored car division practically held up the Germans on the whole army front. This exploit was rendered possible by excellent judgment in selecting such a splendid road for operations as the highway between Buczacz and Tarnopol. Our cars were repeatedly under artillery fire at a range not exceeding 1,000 yards.

"On the 27th we continued to cover the Russian retreat, which was becoming more orderly, thanks to the stern measures applied by General Korniloff. The enemy evidently was unwilling to advance against our cars without the support of his heavy guns, which were slow in coming up."

Describing the drastic steps taken by Korniloff to stop desertion and prevent panics the correspondent says:

"Latest information from the staff is rather more hopeful. Panics among the retreating columns are suppressed ruthlessly. Three divisions of cavalry have taken up positions across the whole front of retreat. Deserters are shot. All attempts to spread panic are put down by prompt executions and all plundering is similarly dealt with. Deserters, spies, and agitators who previously enjoyed complete immunity under the committee system, lie dead on the highways. A piece of paper is pinned to the corpses notifying the retreating columns that 'Here lies a traitor to his country.' The infantry itself is now taking a hand in acts of retribution against deserters. I note almost a complete disappearance of red badges and other symbols which accompanied the demoralization of the army."

EIGHTH RUSSIAN ARMY IN PERIL OF CAPTURE

German Correspondent Gives Number of Cannon Taken in Russian Rout at 270.

LONDON, July 31.—A dispatch to The Post from Petrograd, referring to the Russian retreat in Galicia, says it is conservatively estimated that more than 2,000,000 Russian troops are steadily marching rearward. These constitute the Eleventh and Seventh Armies with their reserves. The Eighth Army, which is largely cavalry, and not included in the foregoing figures, also is retiring, and its position, says the correspondent, is extremely critical. The Germans are straining every effort to capture it while following up the Eleventh and Seventh armies, and it looks as if the Eighth Army might be caught in a bag.

According to a Copenhagen dispatch the Berlin Tageblatt's correspondent at Austrian Army Headquarters gives the number of cannon captured by the Germans in the Russian retreat at 70, those taken by the Austrians numbering nearly 200. General Korniloff, according to the correspondent, apparently is attempting to organize a new resistance along the rocky Galician frontier.

RUSSIAN CABINET SNAG.

Proposed Ministers Stipulate for No Outside Interference.

PETROGRAD, July 31.—The negotiations for strengthening the Cabinet with Constitutional Democratic Ministers are threatened with a breakdown, owing to differences with the Socialists as to the future rôle they will play in the Council of Deputies, and also on the question of Premier Kerensky's program of reforms.

A letter addressed to Premier Kerensky by three Constitutional Democratic candidates for Ministerial posts declares categorically that the Cabinet must not be interfered with by outside organizations, to which the newspaper Isbestiya Cisusitya, the organ of the councils, has replied, declaring that M. Kerensky will not consent to any diminution in the importance of the councils, as otherwise no representative of the revolutionary democracy could remain in the Cabinet.

This newspaper repeats that it is impossible to sacrifice the Socialist Ministers, Mm. Tchernoff and Skobeleff.

The Council of Workmens' and Soldiers' Delegates and the Council of Peasants' Delegates, sitting together, have passed a resolution, proposed by M. Tsereteli, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, that the Government must adhere to its program of reforms, and that no agreement with the Bourgeois members is possible on other conditions.

The Rech, the organ of the Constitutional Democratic reforts in a sharp criticism of M. Tsereteli, declaring that honest collaboration of Socialists in the Cabinet and any genuine representatives of the non-Socialist parties is impossible unless the program is changed.

The old guard of the revolutionaries, including George Plekhanoff, Nicholas Tschaikovsky, Catherine Breshkovskaya and Vera Zassulitch, have issued a ringing appeal to all citizens to rally round the Provisional Government and save the revolution and country from mortal danger.

TROOPS FIRE ON SAILORS.

Mutineers Kill Death Battalion Instead of Reinforcing It.

PETROGRAD, July 31.—Premier and Minister of War Kerensky has returned from the front.

A "battle of death," consisting of 300 Reval sailors, forced four lines of enemy trenches on the western front, instead of two, as had been ordered. They then asked for reinforcements in order to consolidate the captured positions. Instead of reinforcing them, however, the soldiers fired on the sailors, who, between two fires, began to retire. Only fifteen of the men escaped unwounded.

The commander of the force died as the result of thirteen wounds, and a sub-Lieutenant and two midshipmen shot themselves rather than retreat.

The Maximalist leaders at Helsingfors, Finalnd, have been arrested. Their official newspaper has been confiscated.

11,600 Prisoners Escape From Russia.

PETROGRAD, July 31.—The notable growth in the number of enemy war prisoners escaping from Russia since the revolution is engaging the attention of the military authorities. According to published data from the beginning of the war until March, a total of 8,350 escapes have been registered, whereas during March 735 managed to get away; in April, 2,515, and in May more than 3,000 escaped.

Stakovitch Back in Finland.

PETROGRAD, July 31.—Michael Stakovitch, who on July 24 resigned as Governor General of Finland, has returned to Helsingfors and has resumed his official duties.

TWO AMERICANS KILLED ON FRENCH FRONT

Were Members of Ambulance Service—War Cross Awarded to Three Other Members.

PARIS, July 31.—Perley Raymond Hamilton of Clinton, Mass., and James Wilson Galley of New Park, Penn., members of the American Field Service, were killed Saturday. They left headquarters with one of the new sections less than a month ago.

The War Cross has been awarded to three members of Section 2 of the American Field Service for distinguished services—John Ames, son of Professor Ames of the Harvard Law School; Raymond Whitney of Bedford, Ind., and Edward Diemer of New York City.

ITALIAN FRONT INACTIVE.

Patrol Fighting Only Reported by the Rome War Office.

ROME, July 31.—The Italian official statement, issued today, says:

On the whole front the activity of the artillery was not marked. In the Travignolo Valley one of our patrols dispersed a detachment of the enemy three times its strength, killing some men, including the officer in command. This morning an enemy machine was brought down in flames near Podgora.

In Albania, last night our scouts forded the Voyusa River, east of Dorza. They drove in the enemy patrols, inflicting losses and taking arms and material.

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GERMANS EXECUTE A FAMILY AT LIEGE

Shoot Merchant and Wife in View of Young Daughters, Who Also Are Slain.

LONDON, July 31.—A dispatch received today by The Wireless Press from Amsterdam says:

"The German authorities at Liége, Belgium, arrested, tried, and sentenced to death within three days an influential Liége merchant named Groneret, his wife, and their two daughters, aged 20 and 14 years, on the unproved charge of espionage.

"The father and mother were both shot to death in the presence of their daughters. The latter were offered their freedom if they revealed the names of their parents' accomplices. The girls refused, the eldest stating:

"'If we speak we might cause fifty people to be killed. We would rather die alone.'

"She was immediately shot. The youngest girl then was tortured, outraged, and also shot."

HAVRE, July 31.—Deportations of civilians from Mons, Belgium, continue, the German Government sending away 129 men on June 28 and 30 on June 28. It is probable they will be made to work on the German front in France.

ENGINEERS TO CAMP TODAY.

Company D of the 22d the First New York Guardsmen Called.

The honor of being the first New York guardsmen to start for their training at Spartanburg, S. C., will go to Company D of the Twenty-second Engineers, which has been ordered to entrain today. Some time after noon the troops will leave for their armory at Fort Washington Avenue and 168th Street for Jersey City, where they will board a train of Pullman tourist coaches for the thirty-hour trip to Camp Wadsworth.

Up to early yesterday morning it had been planned to have a detachment from every unit in the Twenty-seventh Division leave on Friday for the camp, but this understanding was upset by receipt of orders from Washington directing that the engineers were the only troops needed at the camp. A prior order had instructed approximately 2,000 men to proceed there and the countermanding order caused hurried preparations.

Lieut. Col. Henry Sternberger, Chief Quartermaster of the division, said yesterday that the regular army's trouble in the commissary department, due to scarcity of cooks, would not be duplicated in the Twenty-seventh. He said that 700 cooks had been enlisted in the organization, and that for some time 300 of them had been on detached duty at regular army posts near the city. While there the guardsmen have been instructed in the army's method of preparing food.

In expectation of the order to move, Colonel Sternberger has practically finished arranging transportation for nearly 40,000 men. He declared that no soldier would leave New York with any equipment missing, as the Quartermaster General in Washington had kept a steady stream of supplies moving to New York to take care of the many recruits recently inlisted in the guard.

The Ninth Coast Defense Command, 1,400 men, led by Colonel Byrne, spent yesterday at Coney Island, part of the day being devoted to a drill parade. The regiment was reviewed by Brig. Gen. Morris, his staff, and Deputy Police Commissioner Godley, Borough President Pounds, and Park Commissioner Ingersoll. After the review the men were released until 5 o'clock, when they returned to participate in formal guard mount.

CIENFUEGOS OFFICIAL SLAIN.

Assassin Shoots Acting Mayor Guerra as He Enters House.

HAVANA, July 30. Acting Mayor Florencio Guerra of Cienfuegos was assassinated tonight as he entered his home on the outskirts of that city. The assassin fired five shots, all of which took effect.

Señor Guerra took possession of the city government of Cienfuegos on Monday afternoon, replacing Santiago Rey, who left for Havana on a leave of absence.

The Cienfuegos police report there is no clue as yet of the assassin.

J. D. Athletic Undersuits, 65c

MADE of coolest, lightest Jacquard Madras and tailored to fit, a rare thing, except in the most expensive undersuits. Rockinchair Union Suits—$1, $1.50, $2 and up to $6 for Pure Silk.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

Store Opens 8.45; Closes 5.30. Saturdays 1 O'Clock

The Selections Are Still Good in

The Big Half-Yearly
Sale of Saks-Made Suits

Formerly $25, $23 and $20

Now $17

(Small charge for alterations)

¶ Of course the assortments are not as good to-day as they were at the beginning of the sale, but there is still ample selection in both models and fabrics for men of conservative taste and those who prefer the more extreme. Only this season's models included, reduced to $17 because of our rigid policy of starting out each season with only the very newest ideas in models, fabrics and patterns. Fifth Floor.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

FRANKLIN SIMON

Khaki Uniforms
at $16
are Hand-Tailored

And it makes all the difference in the world!

THEY are uniforms of distinction and finish, cut by a master, not a mechanic, hand-tailored by artists, not artisans, produced by slow and methodical processes, not raw recruits rushed into the firing line in a hurry!

Only thing is they are liable to suggest an accession of authority before promotion gets around to you!

Also, Ready-for-Service or to order
HAND-TAILORED

Uniforms of Olive Drab Serge . $39 to $58
Uniforms of Olive Drab Melton . . 42
Army Coats of Olive Drab Melton . 65

Special terms on contract orders for
Army Uniforms, Coats,
Shirts, Hats and Shoes

Franklin Simon & Co.
FIFTH AVENUE

Men's Clothing Shop—8 West 38th Street
A Separate Shop on the Street Level

Read what prominent Army men say about

The Doughboy Army Shoe

$11.50

Franklin Simon & Co., New York Representatives
Made by the Field Service Shoe Co.

The quality and workmanship are the best I have seen in any shoe. For an all around shoe it cannot be beaten. PAUL A. WOLF, Lt. Col., U. S. A.

The material of which they are made gives promise of maximum service. In general, I should say that they are, by far, the best military shoe of their type, that I have ever worn. M. B. STEWART, Major of Infantry, D. O. L.

Without going into details as to the merits of the shoe I can perhaps best summarize my estimate of it by saying that it is the best shoe of that type that has yet come under my notice. EDGAR T. COLLINS, Major, U. S. A.

I am not surprised at the excellence of these shoes as I have known Dr. Corbusier for many years and am familiar with the extensive study he has made of the question of obtaining a suitable shoe for our army. RHINELANDER WALDO, Major Infantry, O. R. C., U. S. Army.

I am wearing a pair of Doughboy shoes and like them better than any other marching shoes I have ever tried. GEO. S. SIMONDS, Captain of Infantry.

Munson Army Shoes, $6.00 in tan or black . . .

Franklin Simon & Co.
FIFTH AVENUE
Men's Shoe Shop—4 West 38th Street
A Separate Shop on the Street Level

PREDICTS VICTORY FOR PROHIBITION

Will Have 67 Votes, Sheppard Declares, as Senate Debate Nears Conclusion.

STONE FOR COMPENSATION

Add Six-Year Limit for State Voting on Amendment — Lodge and Hardwick Oppose Resolution.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The prophecy that nation-wide prohibition would be a bogey at the next national conventions of the Republican and Democratic parties, unless disposed of now, was made by Senator Jones, Republican, of Washington, in the Senate debate today on the Sheppard resolution calling for a vote of the States upon a bone-dry amendment to the Constitution. Senator Jones warned the Senate that it had better act now and give the country the opportunity to pass upon nation-wide prohibition, rather than be forced to do it later under the party lash.

Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, in announcing that he would vote against the resolution, contended that to pave the way for nation-wide prohibition through Constitutional amendment would invade the rights of the States to conduct their own affairs.

Senator Stone of Missouri said he would support the resolution if it embraced a stipulation to compensate owners of property hurt in enforcing the bone-dry amendment, and if a proviso were inserted to confine to six years the period during which the amendment might be ratified by the States.

The Senate is to vote on the resolution tomorrow. Its supporters declare today that it would be adopted by a margin of from two to five votes. Senator Sheppard calculated that he had at least 67 votes assured. A two-thirds vote is required to pass the resolution.

Senator Jones's Warning.

In urging the passage of the resolution, Senator Jones said twenty-six States already had enacted prohibition laws, and declared that "more than 60 per cent. of the people of the country live in 'bone-dry' States. Eighty per cent. of the territory of the country is under prohibition, while a large majority of the Senate and House is for it.

"Prohibition has not been made a party question, but it will be if Congress does not give the people an opportunity to vote on it," said Senator Jones. "I say to the leaders of the two great parties that you had better dispose of this matter now, unless you want to meet it at the next national conventions.

"The Republican Party will have to declare for prohibition, because it will be necessary to party success. Northern States now having prohibition have cast 121 electoral votes. Of these 100, or more, are from States normally and reliably Republican. The party will not dare declare against prohibition in the face of these votes.

"The Republican Party cannot hope to hold the women's votes in the Far Western States unless it takes up prohibition. If it does not hold their votes it cannot exist in the West. That is a sign of the times. Now, when the Republican Party declares for prohibition, as it must do before long, the Democratic Party will have to do the same. Senators and Representatives then will have to act under the party lash instead of under the conviction of conscience."

Senator Lodge explained that personally he believed in prohibition and would like to see the day when no liquor could be bought in the country. But the drinking of alcoholic beverages, he said, had been a habit since the days of the aborigines. To attempt to shut it down through constitutional amendment and deprive men of something they had come to regard as a privilege would be inadvisable. He believed there was a steady growth of public opinion against the use of alcoholic beverages, and that the problem would be solved eventually by the weight of public opinion.

"I do not think the people of this country are yet prepared in opinion or by education to accept with hearty sympathy the extreme legislation carried in this constitutional amendment," said Senator Lodge. "Without a prepared public sentiment such legislation as this is certain to fail. You will entirely destroy the control of the liquor traffic now exercised by the States through regulation. You will attempt the impossible task of compelling large numbers of unwilling people to abandon a habit which they, however mistakenly, believe to be harmless and innocent. You will have a law incapable of enforcement.

"To enforce throughout this country the prohibition of the sale, manufacture, or importation of any form of distilled or fermented liquor will require, at a moderate estimate, 500,000 men. You will have to search thousands of houses, to make sure that liquors are not being distilled in the kitchen or fruit brandies made by some domestic appliance. Men who now drink quite harmlessly some beer or light wine will in a certain proportion turn to distilled liquor. You cannot hope to prevent the smuggling of liquor across our long frontiers and our immense coast. I doubt if we could get an army of men large enough to regulate the illicit alcoholic trade that would be sure to spring up.

"This question had better be dealt with by the States. Responsibility is more concentrated. I think it dangerous to take the police power away from the States. Congress must be careful not to encroach on States' rights."

Senator Stone said that for the country to have the Constitutional amendment hanging over it for an indefinite period would mean the injury of industries built up from the liquor traffic.

Predicts Financial Disturbance.

"We surely ought to limit the time in which the amendment would be ratified," he said. "If it were allowed to run along indefinitely, the whole nation would be upset with uncertainty, and capital invested in liquor industries would suffer. Also, ample compensation ought to be arranged for any business that suffers a loss through the enactment of this amendment.

"On the passage of this amendment by Congress there would be an immediate rush to sell liquor properties at any price. All loans secured by stocks, bonds, or warehouse certificates on such properties would be called at once. The credit of all persons and corporations whose money was tied up in the industry would be at once ruined. The business world would act on the assumption that the industry was to be destroyed. The effect in financial and business circles would be substantially the same as though Congress should enact as a war measure a law prohibiting the use of grain in alcoholic beverages during the war.

"If the amendment is passed without a compensation clause, the loss of credit and the pressure to collect loans would immediately force small manufacturers and dealers to throw their property and products on the market and sacrifice the same for whatever was offered. This would force big manufacturers and dealers to do the same thing, temporarily at least. Millions of dollars in property would be sacrificed, and thousands of men would be bankrupted. You cannot arbitrarily, without compensation, destroy a billion dollars' worth of property and throw a million men out of employment at the same time without serious financial disturbance."

Senator Hardwick of Georgia said that, while he came from a prohibition State, he was opposed to the Sheppard resolution as being against States' rights. He had explained to his constituents, he said, before being elected to the Senate that he would vote against a constitutional amendment for nation-wide prohibition if it ever came up.

"My idea is that the people of the States are able to take care of this matter for themselves," he explained.

An attack was made by Senator Thompson of Kansas upon Representative Jacob C. Meeker of Missouri, who, as the Senator remarked, is sometimes called the "Preacher Congressman."

"If he were that appellation," Senator Thompson added, "he has fallen from Grace."

The Kansas Senator said that some time ago Representative Meeker obtained the privilege to change remarks of his in the Congressional Record, and used the opportunity to spread upon the Record sixty-eight pages of matter that "scandalously and wantonly abused the people of Kansas." The attack on Kansas, he said, was prepared by "one Paul S. Conwell of Kansas City, Mo., and Conwell expected to get $1,700 for it, but was paid only $200."

Senator Thompson read from a newspaper clipping that Conwell had sued the Treasurer of a Kansas City brewery for part pay for the article inserted in the Record.

"And that statement went into the Record—that statement that Conwell says a brewery was to help pay for," went on Senator Thompson. "I just wanted the Senate to know what character of man is this Representative Meeker."

Senator Overman, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Rules, objected to Senator Thompson dragging in a reflection upon a Representative. On motion of Senator Smoot the newspaper clipping read by the Kansas Senator was expunged from the record.

MAKE WAR ON DRINK IN ARMY.

Temperance Societies Unite to Fight Liquor There and in Navy.

Determined to show army and navy recruits "how to fight drink" while in service, the United Committee on War Temperance Activities in the army and navy announced yesterday that it would begin at once a propaganda of education against the drink habit in all branches of service. The committee was organized by representatives of the Commission on Temperance of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, the World Christian Endeavor Union, the Epworth League of America, and eleven other national anti-alcohol organizations, both Catholic and Protestant. A fund of $100,000 is being raised.

Recruiting continued at a normal pace yesterday in various parts of the city. Among the applicants were several young men summoned by the exemption boards. They were told it was too late to enlist.

There were few enlistments in the navy yesterday, but no effort is being made to get recruits further than a limited number of cooks, machinists, and radio and telegraph operators.

About 100 seamen who have been enlisted will be entertained today at luncheon at Shanleys. Each will get a comfort bag. Later they will march down Broadway to the land battleship "Recruit," where they will be addressed by Public Service Commissioner Oscar S. Straus, Collector of Internal Revenue Edwards and Captain Charles A. Adams of the navy.

The British Recruiting Mission reported yesterday that 35 British subjects were enlisted for the British service on Monday throughout the United States.

OFFER SUPPORT TO HOOVER.

Dairy Commissioners of the States Discuss Food Supplies.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 31.—Herbert C. Hoover, it he becomes officially the Food Administrator of the nation, will have the support of the Food and Dairy Commissioners of every State in an effort to conserve the food supplies, it was declared at the opening session of the American Food and Dairy Commissioners here today. Mr. Hoover is expected to address the convention Thursday.

Thirty States were represented at the meeting, and it was the general opinion of the delegates that there would be no food shortage in this country, at least for several years. Dr. H. E. Barnard, Federal Commissioner for Indiana, declared a solution of the problem would be found if the States arranged for distribution of the agricultural output over a long period.

David Klein of Illinois declared that the dissatisfaction with the food in Germany is psychic, due to the decrease in fat. To avoid any such effect here he advised that the percentage of fat be kept up in the nation's menu by providing against a shortage of dairy products.

FOOD UP 50 TO 256 PER CENT.

Export Figures for War Period Show Greatest Rise in Potatoes.

That the European war has increased export prices on food from 50 to 256 per cent. in the last three years was shown by a statement issued yesterday by Stanley H. Rose, agent in charge of the New York office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Potatoes topped the list with an increase of 256 per cent.

Wheat advanced 160 per cent. and lard 110 per cent. Decreases were revealed for only three articles, green coffee, dried apples, and oranges.

An interesting fact brought out was that fresh beef exported in May, 1917, was valued at 1 cent per pound less than the fresh beef imported for the same month.

LOSSES IN JULY 71,832.

British Casualty Figures Are 2,503 Officers and 69,329 Men.

LONDON, July 31.—British casualties in all theatres of military operations published in the newspapers during the month of July total 71,832 officers and men.

The officers killed, wounded, or missing total 2,503, while the men number 69,329.

All This Week
At Lowered Prices!
Health and Beauty Requisites in
Our Midsummer Sale
Toilet Articles
Household Remedies
Rubber Goods
Soaps, Combs, Drugs
Brushes, Sundries
Manicure Things
Folder Mailed on Request
Main Floor.
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LEGISLATURE MEETS TO PASS FOOD ACT

Governor Submits Message Urging Control Legislation, but Withholds Prepared Measure.

COMMITTEE TO DRAFT BILL

Will Modify Whitman's Suggestions, Including Power to Seize Foodstuffs in a Declared Emergency

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 31.—The extraordinary session of the Legislature, which convened here tonight in response to a summons from Governor Whitman, had not been in progress very long before it became evident that the Governor would have a stiff fight on his hands should he cling to his determination to press to a final vote a Food Control bill of his own making. In both branches of the lawmaking body announcement was made that the Joint Committee on War Measures of the Senate and Assembly would draft a bill providing for regulation of the food traffic in this State and that this measure would be introduced at a session of the Legislature to be held next Thursday afternoon.

It was generally expected that some spokesman for Governor Whitman in each house would introduce the Governor's bill after the Governor's message had been read at the session tonight. But this bill, of which a completed draft has been in existence for some time, did not make its appearance. Nor could any information be gleaned as to when it was likely to be introduced.

The message sent to the Legislature by Governor Whitman emphasized the need of drastic food legislation.

Must Take Care of Our Allies.

"It is our duty not only to take care of ourselves—we are together with England, France, Italy, and Russia," the message read. "If our cause is going to win, we must care for our allies. We must send more than men, money, or munitions. We must send food above everything else in the world. We cannot do this without making real sacrifices. In order that we may do it with as little disturbance to our own economic life as possible, I have convened you in extraordinary session."

The Governor recommended the appointment of a State Food Commission, with these powers:

To obtain information on all food production and consumption, and report the same to the Federal Food Administrator, including the amount of food and fuel in storage, the State's own requirements, and its possible food exports to and imports from other States and allied countries.

To prohibit further placing in storage of food products without its permission and to prescribe rules governing the same.

To seize and distribute food products in cases of necessity, after paying the value of property seized.

"All of the powers above enumerated," the Governor declared, "are being exercised by our allies."

The message contained no suggestion that maximum or minimum prices be fixed, the Governor holding price fixing to be a Federal function. In connection with the latter, however, the Governor pointed out some of the difficulties to be encountered if an attempt should be made to fix minimum quotations.

The Governor answered some of his many critics who have held unnecessary an extra session for the enactment of State food legislation by declaring:

Double Selfish Obstruction.

"It has been suggested that there are interests which will defeat any attempt to pass proper measures for food regulation. I do not believe that any substantial group of people in the State of New York will, by reason of their own selfish interests, attempt to block any such measure. I am confident that we can, with the aid of all, with the conscientious support and devotion of all, accomplish much toward solving this problem by the enactment of proper legislation.

"It may be urged by some that the State should await action by the Federal Government, but there are two answers to this contention: First, that it is our important and inherent duty to provide for the people of this State as best we can at the earliest possible moment, and, second, that there is nothing in the suggestions which I am about to make which will, in any way, conflict with any legislation thus far proposed in Congress.

"The powers which I would suggest the Legislature confer upon a commission are entirely discretionary, and the commission should be required to act in conjunction with the Federal Food Administration. On the other hand, it is inevitable that the States must bear the brunt of any work carried on by the Federal Government, and must furnish it with the information on which to base any action it may see fit to take. It is therefore imperative to create this agency without any further delay."

Early in the message it was recalled that at the regular legislative session a joint committee, consisting of appointees of the Governor, Mayor Mitchel of New York, and the Legislature, recommended food control legislation. That which was enacted the Governor held to be "not sufficient to cope with the present emergencies arising out of the war."

The Executive subsequently cited figures showing that the State's food exports had increased in value from $326,008,016 in 1914 to $740,278,669 in 1916, and that in the same period the value of imports had decreased from $96,863,389 to $58,671,061.

Competition for Food Supplies.

"It must be remembered," the message continued, "that individuals in the State of New York are competing with the Governments of foreign countries in the purchase of necessities. As instances, I am credibly informed that a foreign power has lately been negotiating for 4,000,000 cans of salmon, the entire output of one of the largest canneries in the United States, and that recently a foreign Government purchased 1,000,000 pounds of bacon at 32 cents a pound.

"What can be accomplished by means of authorizing State purchases is shown by the experience in France. In France the price of bread is the same today as it was at the beginning of the war, and it has not been necessary to regulate the consumption of bread. This was accomplished by means of a commission which purchased at private sale in every country in the world vast quantities of wheat, which were stored in granaries built by the Government, and with the further result that France had on the 1st of March last sufficient wheat to last for another year."

In commenting on the powers he wished to be vested with the proposed commission, the Governor said:

"It is not necessary for me to comment on the necessity for legislation to prevent hoarding and to prevent the committing of willful waste. Hoarding, speculation, and waste contribute in no small degree to high food prices. I am informed that in order to maintain high prices, there are many instances, even in our own State, where food has been willfully destroyed.

"In the Spring the Government and the people were calling upon the farmer in no uncertain terms to increase the acreage of cultivated land, and the farmer responded nobly. It is now the duty of those who called for this increased acreage to see to it that he shall not suffer through his patriotic action. The farmer must be able to market his entire crop. He must receive a profit sufficient to stimulate him to still greater efforts in the future. I think that the best method of accomplishing these results is to empower the commission, when necessary, to buy, store, and sell food products."

Meet Today to Draft a Bill.

The Joint Committee on War Measures is to meet tomorrow for the purpose of drafting a tentative bill which will serve as a basis for the deliberations of the extraordinary session. This line of action was determined upon by unanimous vote of ten or a dozen members of the joint committee at a meeting late this afternoon. Before this meeting was held Speaker Sweet of the Assembly and Senator J. Henry Walters of Onondaga, who is one of the Senate members of the committee, had conferred with Governor Whitman.

It was learned tonight that some of the more drastic provisions in the Governor's bill would not be embodied in the bill to be drafted by the War Committee, but that some other provisions would be. For instance, the proposal to equip the Food Commission with power to seize food supplies when in the opinion of the Governor an emergency to justify such action has arisen, will not be incorporated in the bill to be formulated by the committee. At the meeting this afternoon it was determined that this was a function of the Federal authorities, rather than of the Governor, or the Governor's appointees, whose powers would be limited to this State alone.

In the Senate, after Elon R. Brown, President Pro Tem., had announced the program, Senator Salvatore A. Cotillo, a New York City Democrat, threatened to resign as a member of the Committee on War Measures.

"I have seen in the newspapers that the Governor has drafted a Food bill, and that he is determined that this bill must be enacted," said Senator Cotillo. "Under the circumstances I can see no purpose in the War Committee drafting a bill of its own. We who are members have all gone to considerable trouble and expense to gather information on the food situation, but if this is all to be tossed aside to make way for a bill sponsored by the Governor, I cannot conscientiously give more of my own time to the useless function of preparing a bill that is foredoomed to defeat.

"Regardless of anything that has appeared in the newspapers, the Senate is still the Senate, and has not abdicated its right to prepare and consider any legislation it sees fit, and also to refuse to consider any legislation it chooses to," said Senator Henry M. Sage of Albany, grimly.

In the Assembly, Minority Leader Joseph M. Callahan, as soon as the Governor's message had been read, pledged the support of the minority to the work before the extraordinary session.

Will Hold Public Hearings.

The program, as far as it has been defined, contemplates a brief legislative session Thursday afternoon, when the committee bill is to be introduced. The Legislature will then adjourn until the following Wednesday night. In the meantime the War Committee will give public hearings on the bill—on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of next week. There is every likelihood that much opposition to the food regulation will develop from farmers and dealers in foodstuffs. Senate Leader Brown admitted that he had received applications for a hearing from many sources.

FOR A SIMPLER WAR BALLOT.

Governor Expected to Recommend Changes to the Legislature.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 31.—The Citizens Union and the Honest Ballot Association have asked Governor Whitman to recommend amendments to the election law which would make it easier for the citizens of this State among the soldiers at the front in France and at the encampments in the United States to vote. It is expected that a special message on the subject will be transmitted to the extraordinary session of the Legislature within a few days.

The proposed amendment would simplify the form of the war ballot by providing for the printing of candidates' names on them. Under the system in vogue last Fall, soldiers at the Mexican border were compelled to write in the names of candidates of their choice.

It is also expected that Governor Whitman will recommend an amendment which would remove the restriction in the present law under which watchers at the polls must be registered voters in the election district where they are assigned to the watchers' duty. A decision by Justice Hendrick of the Supreme Court several years ago placed this construction on the law, and his decision still stands.

"The importance to New York City of these amendments at this particular time," said R. B. McGahen, Secretary of the Citizens Union, tonight, "was emphasized by William Hamlin Childs in a letter to the Governor last week. More than 50,000 New Yorkers are expected to be in military service by November. It is highly important that they be given an opportunity to cast their ballots with as little inconvenience to them and the greatest degree of fairness possible. Furthermore, the changes will effect a substantial saving to the taxpayers."

There's a Big day's work Waiting

A light, easily digested, but sustaining breakfast is the thing for the man who uses his head.
Grape-Nuts fills the bill.
"There's a Reason"

WOULDN'T CUT DIET OF POOR

Dr. Anna Shaw Says Food Restrictions Don't Apply to Them.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Chairman of the Council of Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense, is sending an open message to the women of the country in response to a letter from Cordelia Powell Odenheimer, President of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, in which the latter said that the desperate poverty in some parts of the country was appalling to the women's organizations connected with the committee striving to help lower the cost of living.

"Eat enough and feed your children enough," says Dr. Shaw. "By far the most important thing for Americans to do is to keep normal physically, morally and intellectually. In urging the conservation of food we want it understood that we are urging those to do so who are able to follow the advice. We do not mean the woman who has but one course for dinner when we say to do away with one course.

"Advice has perhaps been too wholesale. We are talking to the wasteful woman, not the one who is naturally careful in her buying, or to the one who is not financially able to cut down her food allowance with impunity. We are talking to those who overeat, not those who are underfed. It is absolutely essential that we should eat enough. We certainly do not want a race of sickly men and women whose zeal has undermined the health of a naturally vigorous people.

"The message of the Woman's Committee is to find out which are the most nourishing of the foods we will not be called upon to send the Allies, and to keep up America's standards, her physical strength, her moral ideals and her intellectuality. We must keep our schools full. We must feed our children properly and we must keep a keen eye on our social and moral ideals that they may not be undermined."

CONDEMNS STALE BREAD PLAN.

No Returns Benefit Manufacturing Bakers Alone, Hartigan Declares.

Joseph Hartigan, whose resignation as Commissioner of Weights and Measures will become effective today, sent yesterday to A. W. Shaw, Chairman of the Commercial Economy Board at Washington, a letter protesting against the recommendation of the board that there be made no more returns of stale bread from retail distributors to manufacturing bakers.

Mr. Hartigan made his protest at the request of the Association of Retail Grocers and Delicatessen Dealers in New York City. He pointed out that in his opinion the recommendation was not in the interest of economy, was not practicable, and would lead to heavy losses by the retailers, and, in place of promoting economy, would encourage waste. His letter continues:

"It is respectfully submitted that as a 'war measure' the large manufacturing bakers of the United States who have had an expensive educational propaganda among themselves and the public to enforce 'no stale bread return idea,' succeeded in securing the aid of your board to the benefit of their interest, and not in the interest of economy, the retailers, or the consumers. It is noticeable that since your recommendations became effective some weeks ago, no reduction in the price of bread has resulted, nor any increase in its weight.

"I am advised that each of the 17,000 retail distributors have daily no sale for at least 50 cents of the bread bought from the manufacturing bakers. This amounts to $8,500 a day, or, for three hundred business days, $2,500,000 in the year.

"It is suggested that the wholesale manufacturing bakers have greater facility and outlet than the retail distributors. They can sell stale bread in a variety of ways at off-prices, which will at least give them the actual cost back again. This stale bread may be sold for breakfast foods, chicken feed, hog feed, and for other useful purposes. It at least will be conserved, not wasted. It is felt that the manufacturing baker should be charged with the saving to be accomplished."

Britain Commandeers Iron Mines.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—A cablegram from Consul General Skinner at London states that the British Minister of Munitions has taken possession of all iron ore mines in the Counties of Cumberland and Lancashire.

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STILL DEADLOCKED OVER WAR BOARD

Food Bill Conferees, After Fruitless Session, Adjourn to Renew Discussion Today.

FOUR SENATORS HOLD OUT

Defeat Motion to Eliminate Amendment Objected to by President as Offensive.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The House and Senate conferees on the Food Administration bill struck another snag today, when they attempted to dispose of the proposal to create a Congressional War Advisory Board, which President Wilson says he will not tolerate. Unable to make any headway, the conference adjourned until tomorrow, when it will try once more to come to an agreement. If this fails, the conferees probably will report back to the Senate and House for instructions. They are agreed on all points but the war board.

When the conferees met, early in the day, Senator Hoke Smith moved that the Senate rider providing for the War Board be stricken out. The conferees plunged into a three-hour debate over it and finally rejected the motion by a vote of four to three, Senators Gore, Kenyon, Page, and Warren voting against eliminating the amendment, and Senators Chamberlain, Smith of Georgia, and Smith of South Carolina in favor.

Senator Gore suggested as a compromise that the joint committee have power only to advise with the President and no supervision over the conduct of the war. This was promptly knocked out by the House conferees, who said they would stick by the President's insistence that there be no war board.

A lively debate ensued over the function of the contemplated board, some of the Senate conferees contending that there could be no embarrassment to the President, and that the board would bring the people into closer touch with war affairs. The House conferees took the ground that if the President felt he would be embarrassed by any war board Congress ought not impose one on him.

The Senate conferees at length suggested that the House and Senate members report to their respective houses that they were unable to agree. The House members objected to that, and so, unable to get any further, the conference adjourned until tomorrow. When the conferees go into session in the morning a vote will be taken on the elimination of the war board scheme, and if no agreement can be reached the House and Senate are expected to agree to going to the two houses for instructions as to how to proceed.

If this is done, it is regarded as almost certain that the House will instruct its conferees to go back and insist upon the elimination of the war board section, while the Senate is likely to instruct its conferees to hold out for it.

Overnight the conferees planned to confer with Senate and House leaders regarding a compromise. One suggestion was to substitute for the whole War Committee section a pending resolution by Senator Weeks, Republican, proposing a similar committee, provided it should be permitted to come to a vote in the Senate and should be adopted.

Believing that enough Democrats would join with Republicans to adopt the Weeks resolution, the Republicans predicted that if Democratic leaders would permit a vote it would provide a way out. The suggestion is said to have been favorably received by the House conferees who will sound out House leaders before tomorrow's session regarding such a solution of the deadlock. This action would not settle the dispute over the question of establishing a Congressional War Committee, but would remove it from the Food bill.

During the conference today prohibition leaders made a futile effort to broaden the section for the commandeering of distilled beverages for military or public defense purposes. Attorneys for the Anti-Saloon League and Representatives Barkley of Kentucky and Webb of North Carolina appeared to urge the change, but the conferees decided not to reopen the subject.

The conferees today struck out a provision authorizing the Government to commandeer gas pipe lines for military or public defense purposes. The clause empowering the President to commandeer oil pipe lines, however, was retained.

The new provision for a wheat price-fixing board of three members, inserted subject to reconsideration, was left unchanged.

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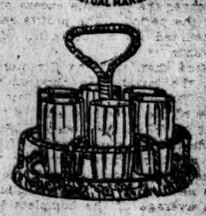
Bedroom breakfast tray, white enamel wicker, fixed tray of cretonne-under-glass, rack for glass, silver and mail: 26 x 12 x 8 inches..... $10.00

Coffee set (as illustrated), Royal Worcester flowered porcelain coffee pot, sugar basin, cream pitcher, cup and saucer, service and fruit plates, extra..... $12.25



Cocktail set (at left), colored enamel wicker tray, bottom of cretonne-under-glass, wicker handles and rack holding firmly 6 engraved crystal glasses..... $8.75

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OUR 38TH YEAR

U. S. STEEL VOTES $87,783,870 TAX

Corporation's Aggregate Net Income for Last Quarter Reaches $144,498,076.

$68,873,536 FOR DIVIDENDS

Semi-Official Quarters Believe Government Will Get $200,000,000 for Excess Profits.

READY TO SERVE NATION

Chairman Gary Says New Construction Has Been Arranged Chiefly for Forwarding Government Work.

The United States Steel Corporation in its statement of earnings for the second quarter of the year yesterday displayed a new high peak of prosperity, and at the same time disclosed the extent to which the Government is to share in this year's income. The aggregate net income before depreciation allowances were made was $144,498,076 in the three months ended June 30, a total greater than the result of every full year in the corporation's history except three, but of this the Directors set aside $58,918,872 to cover the probable excess profits tax for the period. The profits reservation accounted for 37 per cent. of the net revenue.

More than that the Directors, applying the latest data obtainable on the war tax measure, dipped into the surplus of the preceding quarter to the extent of $33,865,000 and set this amount aside to meet the excess profits impost for the first three months of the year. This was approximately 27 per cent. of the net return of the first quarter, but the average of the complete half year was approximately the same as for the second quarter. For the six months the corporation reserved from earnings $87,783,872—more than $17 a share of common stock—for the expected drain into the Government Treasury from the extraordinary profits of war times.

It was learned after the Directors' meeting that the reservations represented only the careful application of the known taxation principles to the income of subsidiary companies. There was no effort to make a liberal allowance for possible increases of existing tax rates, so that if Congress decides to exact a greater levy on the income of corporations, the Steel organization's outlay will be increased. In semi-official quarters the belief was expressed that the entire excess profits tax for 1917 would reach a total close to $200,000,000.

The great size of the profits tax was an eye opener to the Wall Street district, although a little figuring told bankers and brokers that there would be plenty of earnings left for the corporation's requirements and the surplus account. The net earnings above tax allowances were $90,579,204. The management reserved $16,154,151 for depreciation, sinking funds, &c., compared with $9,799,824 in the preceding quarter and had a final balance for dividends amounting to $68,873,536. After allowing for the usual preferred stock dividend of $6,804,919, a common stock balance remained equal to slightly more than $12.50 a share, at the annual rate of $50 per share.

Comparative Figures for Quarter.

The result of the quarter, compared with the preceding quarter and the June quarter last year, is presented in this table:

	Quarter Ended June 30,'17.	Quarter Ended Mar. 31,'17.	Quarter Ended June 30,'16.
Net earn..	*$90,579,204	$113,121,018	$81,126,048
Dep., S. F., &c.	16,154,151	9,790,824	9,745,828
Net income.	74,425,053	103,330,194	71,380,222
Int., U. S. bds. & prem	5,551,517	5,536,488	5,673,962
Balance	68,873,536	97,744,756	65,706,260
Div., pf.	6,804,919	6,804,919	6,304,919
Div., com.	6,353,781	6,353,781	6,353,781
Extra div.	15,249,075	25,240,075	5,083,025
Surplus	40,965,761	59,836,981	47,964,535

*Additional to $58,918,872 allowance for excess profits taxes.

NET EARNINGS BY MONTHS.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
January....	$36,074,425	$18,794,912	$16,563,854
February..	35,416,171	19,196,396	16,990,998
March	43,630,422	22,722,316	17,677,996
1st quar.	*$115,121,018	$60,713,624	$51,232,788
April	30,721,061	25,422,676	7,286,400
May	30,778,551	27,554,899	9,820,676
June	31,284,562	28,147,472	11,343,070
3d quar.	$90,579,204	$81,126,048	$27,950,055
Half year.	$203,700,222	$141,853,672	$40,407,864

*Less allowance of $33,865,000 for excess profits taxes.

Spend $43,000,000 for Enlargements.

The statement issued after the Directors' meeting announced that $43,000,000 had been spent in the half year for additions and new construction, a large part, presumably, going to the new plant at Duluth. Beside this actual outlay, the expenditure of many millions more was authorized in the period, the known items being $12,000,000 for the construction of plate mills and other units at the Fairfield plant of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company and $6,000,000 for the new Federal Shipbuilding Company on the Hackensack Meadows.

"The new construction in contemplation, as well as much which has been completed," said Chairman E. H. Gary, in response to questions, "has been arranged chiefly for the forwarding of Government work. We are not waiting for action on steel prices at Washington. Instead, the corporation is going ahead with Government business as rapidly as possible, and I may say that the Government will get all the steel it asks of us irrespective of an early or late decision in regard to the prices to be paid for it."

Judge Gary said that the quarter's earnings and the excess profits tax allowance spoke for themselves, and needed no outside comment.

Excluding the tax, the quarter's net exceeded the full year's return in every year since the big organization was put together, except 1906, 1907, and the record year of 1916. It was more than twice as large as the earnings in 1914, when the preferred stock dividend was not earned.

The Directors did not need to act on the quarter's common stock dividend, as it was announced more than a month ago, when the Red Cross dividend was declared, that 1¼ per cent regular and 6 per cent. extra would be disbursed. Payment will be made Sept. 29 to stockholders of record Aug. 1. The usual quarterly disbursement of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred was ordered, payable Aug. 30 to stockholders on the books Aug. 6.

French Income Tax Effective Jan. 1.

PARIS, July 31.—The Senate today voted the Income Tax bill as passed recently by the Chamber of Deputies. The bill becomes applicable on Jan. 1, 1918.

Army Auction Bargains

Trenchcoats, Dufflebags, Rifles (30,000), with ctgs. $4.75 up. Rifle Equipments (134,000), $26 set. Summer Uniforms (28,000) $1.25 up. Colt's Revolvers (3,500), with ctgs., $7.35 up. 60 Naval Cannon, with accessories. 100 Field Cannon, with 50,000 shells. 100 Machine Guns, with 1,750,000 ctgs. Ammunition, 2001 Broadway, New York.

OUR ARMY IN FRANCE IS SHORT OF TOBACCO

Camps Have Bought Out Local Supplies — Plans for Comforts in Winter.

AMERICAN TRAINING CAMP IN FRANCE, July 31.—General Pershing, who was expected at the training camps Monday evening, failed to arrive, probably on account of some sudden change in his plans. Arrangements had been made to receive him, and the French villagers were on the alert all afternoon, and they were therefore greatly disappointed at not having an opportunity to welcome him.

The tobacco shortage in the various training camps continues, despite the efforts of the officers to expedite shipments of this very necessary article of daily consumption. Word came several days ago that ample supplies had arrived, but the quantity proved entirely insufficient. Now all the neighboring French villages have been bought out, despite the fact that French cigarettes and cigars are not wholly relished by the American soldiers.

A careful study is being made of a method of assuring the comfort and welfare of the troops during the coming Winter. It will, of course, be impossible to heat the various barns, lofts, and farmhouses where the troops are billeted, but special dining rooms and special reading rooms will be erected for each company, with good heating arrangements. The troops will need much warm clothing, and the officers feel that the women at home might well begin now knitting for the soldiers such conveniences as mufflers and head covers, which are not supplied by the army. The men would appreciate these more or less personal gifts from home.

BAD NEWS TO GERMANS.

They Hear North Sakhalien Has Been Leased to United States.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 31.—A report that the northern half of the island of Sakhalien has been leased to America by Russia has apparently created surprise in Germany. The Vossische Zeitung says:

"The news is hardly credible, because the extension of American possessions in the Pacific would be distinctly unpopular for a majority of the American people, even American imperialists now tending to demand the liquidation of the American adventure in the Philippines."

The paper declares further that Russia, who has now abandoned her influence in Northern Persia, could hardly also abandon Sakhalien unless she intended to give up her imperialist policy altogether. The paper declares that not only would possession of Sakhalien be unpopular in America, but that it possesses no economic or strategic value.

"If, however, the story is true," it concludes, "that latest acquisition of America would carry political possibilities of considerable importance."

It was announced from Russia several weeks ago that the Russian Government was considering a plan to offer to turn over to American capital the exploitation of rich ore mines and oil wells in various parts of Russia, and also to cede for the same purpose the northern half of Sakhalien. The southern half of the island is owned by Japan.

TRADE BAN FOR DISLOYALTY.

Receiver for Concern Whose Secretary Tore Down Wilson Picture.

Special to The New York Times.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., July 31.—Setting forth that Arthur E. Holdt, Secretary-Treasurer of the Lindeman Wood Finish Company, recently fined $100 in Chicago because he tore down a picture of President Wilson, had made himself obnoxious to the public by unpatriotic utterances and had caused a loss of business to the company, William Patterson, President of the company and a heavy stockholder, secured the appointment of a temporary receiver for the concern today.

Following Holdt's arrest, the company sent out notices that he would no longer be connected with it. The company sells wood finishing products all over the United States, and Holdt was attending the Furniture Show at Chicago when arrested. He is of Austrian parentage, but has been in this country since he was 5 years old. Holdt will fight the receivership move.

GERMANS PLAN A NEW LOAN.

Special Efforts to Drum Up Subscribers to Seventh Issue.

COPENHAGEN, July 31.—According to the Berlin Vossische Zeitung, subscriptions for the seventh war loan will be received to the end of September.

Special arrangements are being made to drum up rural subscriptions. Furloughs are being facilitated for influential farmers serving in the army in order that they may co-operate. A campaign of publicity has already begun in the newspapers.

MEXICAN REASSURES BERLIN

Envoy Denies Carranza Would Join Entente if Loan is Granted.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 31.—A short time ago a Berlin paper published an alleged cable dispatch from America saying that Mexico was ready to enter the war on the side of the Entente if the United States would grant a loan of a certain amount. Today Dr. Ortiz, Mexican Chargé d'Affaires in Berlin, publishes a statement denying this report.

Dr. Ortiz says an alleged offer would be contrary to the attitude of absolute neutrality thus far strictly observed by Mexico, whose aid was not to be had by the highest bidder.

14,000 German Bank Clerks in Army

BERLIN, July 30, (via London, July 31.)—At the annual convention of the German bank clerks, held at Magdeburg, Prussia, it was announced today that 14,000 of the members were in service at the front.

B. Altman & Co.

The Semi-Annual Sale of CHOICE ORIENTAL RUGS

will be commenced to-day

Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

DEMANDS ALL FACTS ABOUT SHIP LOSSES

London Daily Mail Charges That Admiralty Is Keeping British People and America in Dark.

WANTS TONNAGE FIGURES

Insists on Knowing What Steps the War Cabinet Is Taking to Replace Losses.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 31.—The Daily Mail editorially makes a strong demand for the publication of tonnage sunk by German submarines. It says in part:

"If the country is to understand the real position it must know two things—it must know the merchant tonnage which we possess today, and it must know how much tonnage we are losing. The Germans assert that they are sinking 900,000 tons of British, allied and neutral shipping a month, and that in the five months from Feb. 1 to June 30 they sank 4,600,000 tons. They publish daily long lists of ships on which their calculation is based.

"Suppose we were to lose at a much smaller rate than this—at the rate of 5,000,000 tons a year, or even less, how long could we go on without disaster? The answer is given that we are building ships to replace the lost tonnage. Obviously the result depends on the difference between the figures of loss and replacement. Did we build 1,000,000 tons of new ships last year?

"The Glasgow Herald returned new ships built in the United Kingdom as 582,000 tons, and in the whole world as 1,955,000 tons. Have we accelerated since then, and to what extent? Lloyd George stated in Paris that the program, the execution of which had been begun, would result in the building next year of some 4,000,000 tons of shipping instead of 2,000,000 which the British shipyards built in a very favorable year in time of peace.

Public Kept in the Dark.

"We have then on one side the certainty that ships are being sunk at a rate which the public does not know; on the other side we have a program—but as yet only a program—which promises some 340,000 tons a month. Is it certain that this program can be punctually carried out? Have we provided the material and labor to carry out our program? Apart from material, is there sufficient labor in sight to carry it out? Has any decision been reached between the conflicting claims of auxiliary shipbuilding and repairs, warship construction and repairs, merchant shipbuilding and repairs, airplane construction and munition making? Has it been decided which is the most important need, and to which the prior right to labor and material should be authorized? No one except the War Cabinet can decide this. Has the War Cabinet considered the matter? If not, when will the shipbuilding and airplane programs get themselves carried out?

"The country has learned too much in this war to be blindly willing to trust its fate in the hands of Ministers and officials. The enemy is sinking ships of all nationalities, because every ship afloat is an asset to Great Britain. The Admiralty figures deal only with the number of ships actually sunk. Many ships every week are not sunk, but are damaged more or less seriously, the result being that they are for a longer or a shorter period useless. The Admiralty figures never mention these, but they are an important factor.

Misplaced Optimism.

"There is a very strong feeling among those who know the facts that the optimism expressed by high authorities is misplaced. At this moment, and for months to come, the power of Great Britain is the chief obstacle which prevents Germany from enjoying her position in comfort. Will not the enemy do everything possible, and continue to do everything possible, to remove that obstacle? Will any set of figures carefully framed to hide the truth deter him from his efforts to destroy our very means of life, our merchant shipping?

"The Admiralty figures will not deceive the Germans, but they are deceiving the people of this country, as well as the people of the country on which we rely, next to ourselves, to preserve the freedom of the world—America. Lloyd George has said that frankness is the beginning of wise action. Let the Admiralty begin by publishing the facts about our lost tonnage."

HOPE TO RUSH SHIPBUILDING.

Hurley and Capps Today Will Discuss Lumber and Labor.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Efforts to speed up the shipbuilding program will be made today at important conferences at which the lumber supply and the labor problem will be discussed.

The labor situation, while not yet serious, has given officials some worry, and among the men who will confer are Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce, Secretary Wilson of the Department of Labor, Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, or his representative, and Rear Admiral Capps, general manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

The charge that some shipyards have been bidding for the men employed in others will be under consideration and an effort made to reach an agreement which will put an end to this practice during the period of the war. It is understood also that figures will be submitted to show just what conditions are faced and the number of skilled and unskilled workmen who can be depended upon. Agreements as to hours of employment and pay will also be considered.

Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board will be the central figure at the lumber conference. A short time ago, at conferences between Southern pine dealers and the Lumber Committee of the Council of National Defense, a price of $35 a thousand was fixed for lumber which the Government would need for its shipping program. Since that time, according to report, a number of the dealers, finding that they could obtain a much higher figure from private capital, showed a tendency to supply private capital first and the Government second.

This is one of the matters which Mr. Hurley, it is said, is anxious to place before the lumber men. There has been talk that the Government might even go so far as to commandeer the lumber output if its needs did not get the preference.

Mr. Hurley has summoned before him the representatives of the Southern Pine Emergency Bureau, which controls many millions of feet of lumber that the Government believes essential to quick ship construction. These men, it is understood, will be asked to lay their cards on the table and let the Government know just how much timber of the kind needed is available. Any effort to hold back, it is said, may result in immediate and drastic action.

If the information obtained at the conferences tomorrow makes it appear feasible, it is entirely possible that the wooden ship program will be greatly enlarged. This, of course, will depend upon yard capacity, labor, and the supply of timber available.

At the offices of the Shipping Board and its fleet corporation the only information obtainable was that the officials were attempting to obtain a complete survey of the situation which would make possible putting into effect the biggest program in the shortest possible time.

Admiral Capps began a series of interviews and conferences this morning, and was still at his offices receiving experts and contractors long after most of the other Government departments had closed their doors.

Chairman Hurley, worn out by arduous work, was forced to rest in the afternoon, because of the excessive heat. He managed, however, to hold several important conferences. It is expected that he will announce the selection of his traffic expert within a day or two. There is a report that P. A. S. Franklin, President of the International Mercantile Marine, may be named, but no confirmation of this rumor could be obtained today.

BERNIER COMING HOME WITHOUT STEFANSSEN

Explorer's Unexpected Return from Arctic Region Causes Much Speculation in Canada.

QUEBEC, July 31.—Captain Joseph E. Bernier, the veteran Arctic explorer, who started on an expedition in July last year to attempt to rescue Vilhjalmur Stefanssen, who was reported lost in the Arctic regions, is returning on his ship the Guide, according to reports reaching here today from the North Shore of the St. Lawrence.

Captain Bernier was sent out in July, a year ago by the Canadian Geological Survey specifically to make surveys and explore for new land, but intended also to look for Stefanssen. Last reports were that Stefanssen, who left Victoria, B. C., in June, 1913, purposed to pass last Winter at Winter Harbor, Melville Island.

With a crew of ten men on board his vessel, Captain Bernier made the voyage from the St. Lawrence River to Baffin Island. From that point he was to proceed westward through Lancester Sound and toward the region in which he expected to locate Stefanssen. Captain Bernier carried provisions for last two years, and his unexpected return is as yet unexplained.

Stefanssen and his expedition left Victoria, B. C., in the steam whaler Karluk. At Nome, Alaska, the expedition was divided into northern and southern parties, Stefanssen, on the Karluk, taking command of the former, which was to seek new land north of the mouth of the Mackenzie River, and Dr. Rudolph M. Anderson, with two smaller vessels, proceeding toward Coronation Gulf country, east of the Mackenzie delta.

The Karluk was wrecked in the ice, Stefanssen, accompanied by two white men and two Eskimos, having, however, gone ashore at the time. Several of her crew were lost, but eight others, under Captain Robert Bartlett, reached Wrangell Island and were rescued.

Later Stefanssen and two companions established communication with the Anderson party through the power boat Polar Bear, which had gone to Banks Land with supplies.

Stefanssen purchased the Polar Bear and has made it his headquarters. Most of the crew of the boat remained with him. He had an abundance of food and a large supply of gasoline. Dr. Anderson, who returned from the Arctic in 1916, brought the last news of Stefanssen, who was then said to be in the best of health.

FOREIGN SHIPS TO DO COASTWISE TRADING

Federal Board Sends Resolutions to the Marine Committee of the House.

REDFIELD APPROVES PLAN

Chief Purpose is to Allow Canadian Vessels to Have Iron and Coal on the Lakes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The United States Shipping Board has perfected plans for employing vessels of foreign registry in coastwise trade, and, with the approval of Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce, submitted to the Merchant Marine Committee of the House today the draft of a joint resolution, which read as follows:

Resolved, That during the present war or emergency, the President may, if in his opinion the interests of the United States so require, permit by proclamation vessels of foreign registry to engage in the coastwise trade of the United States, within such limits and under such conditions as he may deem wise.

"The chief purpose of the resolution," Mr. Redfield said, "is to allow Canadian vessels on the Great Lakes to do coastwise business between American ports. The Canadian Government very handsomely acted on the matter some time since as concerns us, allowing the coastwise privilege to American vessels in Canadian ports.

"There is urgent necessity for the employment of all possible tonnage on the Great Lakes in the coal and iron ore hauling. Owing to the very late Spring the navigation season opened some three weeks late. Also, the railroad situation at that time was complicated by some confusion and car shortage. Consequently the stocks of coal at lake distributing points are thousands of tons short of what they should be. If we have an early Winter and consequent closing of lake navigation, there would be caused much suffering and damage to industry in the Northwest on account of shortage of coal.

"So it is important to get every possible bottom carrying coal to the Northwestern points before navigation is stopped. The vessels in this trade bring cargoes of iron ore back to American ports and then take coal on the outbound trip. The unprecedented demand for iron and iron ore makes the need for additional ore carriers acute—almost as much so as for more coal carriers. Also these vessels will bring grain down in addition to iron ore. There are numerous Canadian vessels that will engage in this trade if the present restrictions are removed during the war emergency.

"We need greater freedom in coastwise trade. Suppose, for instance, a British vessel discharged cargo at Norfolk and was ordered to Galveston for a cargo of cotton. Suppose also that there was need of coal at Galveston, and this vessel could carry a considerable amount and had cargo offered. It could not take that cargo without subjecting itself to heavy penalties, as matters now stand; as badly as coal is needed in England for stocks, the vessel could not proceed from Philadelphia to Boston with coal. It could not take lumber for shipyards, or anything else.

"The Secretary of Commerce has the right under the law to remit these heavy penalties and has been doing so in particular instances, but the Shipping Board thinks, and I heartily concur, that to have the coastwise penalties suspended generally will prove of considerable benefit."

DANES LIMIT VACATIONISTS.

Extra Consumption of Food in Some Districts Causes Fears.

COPENHAGEN, July 31.—Stirred to wrath by a plague of Summer resorters, who have unduly added to mouths to be fed on scanty rations and have also bought stocks to smuggle home, two of the most prominent districts of Denmark have decreed the expulsion of all strangers who have resided four weeks or more in a district.

The cost of bread for guests has been doubled, and milk and butter rations have been cut to a third of those given the natives. Heavy rewards for the detection of unauthorized food purchasers are promised.

J. M. Gidding & Co.

354-360-362 Fifth Avenue, at 34th St.

Mid-Summer Clearance Sales

SUMMER FROCKS—Formerly to $75—$18 & $25
Of voile, linen, batiste and gingham.

AFTERNOON DRESSES—Formerly to $125—$45 & $55
Of chiffon, Georgette crepe, serge and silk.

SILK WRAPS—Formerly to $125—$25 & $50
Of taffeta and satin for Summer evenings.

SUMMER SUITS—Formerly to $125—$18 & $35
Of silk and cloth; remaining styles from various lines.

STREET COATS—Formerly to $145—$35 & $55
Of silk, satin, tricotine and serge, including semi-dress styles.

SPORT COATS—Formerly to $55—$15 & $25

SHEER BLOUSES—Formerly to $25—$5, $7, $10

CLEARANCE OF HATS—$5 & $10
Street, sports and semi-dress styles.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Are Now Offering on the Sixth Floor

Chauffeur's Summer Outfits at $25

¶ Dark Grey Palm Beach Suit, Duster and Cap—the most practical and individual outfit to be found anywhere at this price.

¶ Coat is in Norfolk effect, with large patch pockets. Duster is in double-breasted model with belted back, and the cap is of Dark Grey Palm Beach Cloth to match. Obtainable complete for $25, or singly as follows:

Suit $11.50
Duster $11.50
Cap $2.00

GIMBEL BROTHERS

LONDON PARIS HOUSE, OXFORD CIRCUS PARIS BOULEVARD HAUSSMANN BERLIN 14 UNTER DEN LINDEN

OF NEW YORK

BROADWAY & 33rd STREET

NEW YORK PHILADELPHIA MILWAUKEE

CABLE ADDRESS "GIMBEL N.Y."

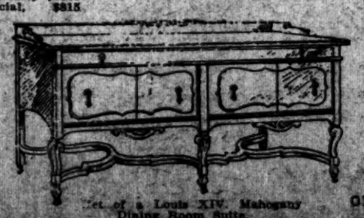
NEW YORK CITY August 1, 1917.

To Their Discriminating Majesties Mr. and Mrs. Newyorker:

Typical Values

Arm Rocker of an Italian Polychrome Living Room Suite decorated on American Walnut. Entire Suite, 7 pieces Regularly $398 Special, $353

Vanity Case of a Louis XVI. Period Bedroom Suite. Entire Suite, 11 pieces Regularly $1440 Special, $815



...et of a Louis XIV. Mahogany Dining Room Suite. Entire Suite, 10 pieces Regularly $840 Special, $678

Knowing your interest in fine furniture, I take pleasure in directing your attention to the most beautiful collection of "Furniture of Quality" the house of Gimbel Brothers has ever assembled for an August Furniture Sale.

Practically all of Grand Rapids' foremost furniture builders are represented. Their high-grade stocks are offered at concessions materially worth while to Fall home furnishers.

Of extraordinary interest, however, is a great factory purchase of the choicest (Gimbels had first selection) Bedroom Suites from Nelson Matter Furniture Co., a fine old firm, retiring after fifty years of high-grade furniture making. Reductions here range from 33⅓% to 50%.

Several other purchases star in the August Furniture Sale "With Initiative." Notably, a purchase of bookcases and tables, a purchase of all-over upholstered living-room furniture, of mission furniture, and of dining-room furniture. Savings on these special purchases center at about 25%.

The sale started today, Wednesday, August 1st, and continues throughout the month.

I would be pleased to be of personal service to you in inspecting this splendid collection of furniture which Gimbel Brothers have assembled after months of careful preparation.

Very truly yours,
GIMBEL BROTHERS,
By
Conscientious Salesman

P. S.—Beds and Bedding at reductions of 10% and more.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other House, but for Cash Only.

A Shining Example of Good Dress

White Flannels and Sport Coats stand out prominently and popularly at all the summer resorts. We have them at prices lower than elsewhere.

White Flannel Trousers, $4.75

Some plain, some with fine pencil stripes—but all at much less than elsewhere. Others at $3.96 to $10.75.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, B'way.

Men Sport Coats

Smartly fashioned coats that fairly invite you to slip into them. Pinch Back and belted models with patch pockets—carefully tailored. Of brown or blue flannel, brown, gray, blue or heather green knitted fabrics, $9.50. Still others of tan gabardine, $12.75 and $14.75.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 35th St., Broadway.

Macy's Shaving Cream

A cream, pure and efficient, made to lather freely with hard, soft, hot or ice water, leaving the face as refreshed as after a massage. Worthy of the mark

Macy's Own Merchandise MACY'S

Large Tube 17c

Macy's—Main Floor, Rear.

Men's Underwear

Light-weight athletic underwear of white striped madras. Shirts: sleeveless, coat style. Drawers: Open knee-length, with side straps and reinforced seats. 79c per garment.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Centre.

Let It Rain

In one of these Tweed Mixture Raincoats you can defy almost any kind of stormy weather. Tan, green, blue or backed with silk. Seams cemented and strapped. Satin yoke, patch pockets, reinforced buttons, raglan or regular shoulders, convertible collars and ventlets under arms, $17.50

Macy's—Fifth Floor, B'way.

Go-Away Robes For Men

We are showing an unusual assortment of robes to wear at home—and to carry along on your travels. The fabrics vary from madras to imported silk. The prices from $2.69 to $24.74

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

We Want You to Read This Book On Golf

In it an expert has set down what he chooses to call "Tabloid Tips on the Game." Your copy—full of helps for beginner and veteran—is ready. Call or write for it. You may have it for the asking.

Macy's—Sporting Goods Dept., Fifth Floor, Centre.

$300,000,000 ISSUE OF TREASURY NOTES

May Be Exchanged for New Loan Bonds Likely to be Put Out Before November.

INTEREST IS 3½ PER CENT.

Subscriptions by Aug. 7 and Payment Two Days Later—Date of Maturity Nov. 15.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Secretary McAdoo announced tonight the offering of $300,000,000 in Treasury certificates, payable Nov. 15 and bearing 3½ per cent. interest. Subscriptions to this issue must be made by Aug. 7 and payment for them will be due two days later.

The volume of certificates is greater by $100,000,000 than previous monthly issues since the United States entered the war. The reason for this is the necessity to raise war funds over and above the regular allowances of credit to the Ally countries, according to the continued tentative program of financial aid agreed to by this Government.

The statement issued by Secretary McAdoo describes these Treasury certificates as convertible into Liberty bonds of the next issue. The fact that the exchange of certificates for bonds will take place if bonds are issued prior to the maturity of the certificates, Nov. 15, suggests that there is to be a second issue of bonds prior to that date. It is known, however, that there will be no bond issue prior to Oct. 1, and there is every reason to believe that no decision has been reached as to when an issue shall be ordered subsequent to Oct. 1.

The announcement of the offer of Treasury certificates follows:

"Secretary McAdoo has decided to resume offerings of United States Treasury certificates of indebtedness in order to provide funds to meet the requirements of the United States for its own expenditures and for its advances to foreign Governments at war with the German Government.

"The Secretary now offers for subscription at par, (through the Federal Reserve Banks,) $300,000,000 Treasury certificates of indebtedness payable Nov. 15, 1917, with interest at the rate of 3½ per centum per annum from Aug. 9, 1917. Subscriptions will be received at the Federal Reserve Banks until 3 P. M., Aug. 7, their local time. Payment for certificates allotted must be made on Aug. 9 to that Federal Reserve Bank through which subscription may have been made. The right is reserved to reject any subscription and to allot less than the amount of certificates applied for. Interim certificates may be delivered in the first instance, which will be exchangeable for the definitive certificates of indebtedness when prepared.

"Certificates will be in denominations of $1,000, $5,000, $10,000, and $100,000. The act of Congress approved April 24, 1917, provides that these certificates shall be exempt both as to principal and interest, of all taxation, except estate or inheritance taxes, imposed by authority of the United States or its possessions, or by any State or local taxing authority.

"Upon ten days' notice given in such manner as may be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury the series of $300,000,000 certificates now offered may be redeemed as a whole at par and accrued interest, on or after the date set for the payment of the first installment, payable after allotment, of the subscription price of any bonds offered for subscription by the United States hereafter and before the maturity of the certificates. The certificates of this series, whether or not called for redemption, will be accepted at par, with an adjustment of accrued interest, if tendered on said installment date as payment on the purchase price of any such bonds issued and allotted hereafter and before the maturity of the certificates."

FIVE TIMES PANAMA NEEDS.

Immense Railroad Equipment to be Sent Abroad for Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—In an authorized statement the Chief of Engineers of the army asserted today that the value of the rolling stock and other railroad materials alone now being bought to provide in advance for the needs of the American army abroad was about five times that of all purchases made annually in this country for the Panama Canal during the last four or five years.

"American engineers," says the statement, "must undertake large operations in the construction and repair of bridges in France; they must repair and maintain the roads and highways over which our supplies will be brought up to the battle line. Much of the work will be done within range of the enemy's guns. To accomplish this work the same kind of street and road equipment as is used in our leading American cities will have to be shipped to the front.

"Our engineers will equip the wharves and piers in France utilized by American forces with the terminal facilities required by our armies. The lumber for this work will be cut from European forests by regiments of American foresters. This method will save burdening our ships with lumber from the United States. One regiment of foresters is being organized and several will be raised. They will carry with them complete lumbermen's outfits, including saw-mill equipment.

"Experts will install electric plants, which will furnish lights to the trenches, dugouts, storehouses, &c. The power houses will be 'dug in' in such a way as to protect them from shell fire."

Well-known artists, experts in color effects, are to be sent to France in connection with the army engineer contingent, to study the problem of obscuring our military operations along the Western front. The Chief of Engineers said that camouflage, the modern war art of reducing the visibility of objects, would be made a special study by our engineers, because this art must be applied for the protection of our troops and artillery.

MISSIONARIES REACH BERNE

Party of 21 Americans, Including Consuls, Refugees from Turkey.

BERNE, July 31.—A large party of American Consuls and missionaries from Turkey, Asia Minor, and Palestine have arrived here. They include W. S. Hollis and Ralph F. Chesborough, from Beirut; Jesse B. Jackson, from Aleppo; Leslie A. Davis, from Harput; Edward I. Nathan, from Mersina; Theodore J. Struve, from Haifa; Ottis A. Glazebrook and H. H. Dick, from Jerusalem, and their families, totaling about twenty-one persons.

Consul Glazebrook said that about sixty American missionaries and ninety American Jews started for the West at the same time. "We were everywhere well treated by the Turkish and Austrian authorities during the journey," said he. "We had to provide our own provisions. Naturally, everything is dear in Turkey, but conditions there do not appear to be better or worse than in other belligerent countries. Foreign residents in Jerusalem are quite safe. No complaints were made to me.

"There are now in Palestine about 500 Jewish-American citizens. All of them have been given permission to leave, but they prefer to remain. Besides these there are about 150 other Americans, mostly college teachers and professors, still residing in Turkey. We shall remain here until we receive instructions from Washington."

LEAP FROM RUNAWAY CAR.

Crowd Returning from Beach Thrown Into Panic—Seven Hurt.

A Franklin Avenue trolley car crowded with people returning from the beaches, got beyond control in Coney Island Avenue, near Avenue G, Brooklyn, at 10 o'clock last night, and whizzed along at top speed for a hundred yards or so. In the panic that followed some passengers jumped off, and seven suffered cuts and contusions, which were treated by a surgeon who came with an ambulance from the Kings County Hospital. No one was injured seriously.

SUE TO DISTRIBUTE PAPER CO. SURPLUS

International Minority Shareholders Want $16,238,743 Profits Paid Out

AND THE OFFICERS REMOVED

Allege Management Is Responsible for Congress Threat to Take Over Business.

A suit by minority stockholders of the International Paper Company against the corporation and its officers and Directors, asking for the removal of all the officials of the company and for a court order directing the company to distribute its net surplus profits, stated to be $16,238,743 at the last meeting of the corporation, was filed in the Supreme Court yesterday. The plaintiffs are Delavan A. Holmes, member of the law firm of Holmes, Rogers & Carpenter, and Ernest F. Turnbloom, who own common stock of the company.

The defendants named include Philip T. Dodge, President; Chester W. Lyman, Vice President; Francis P. Jennings, General Counsel and Director, and the following Directors: Ogden Mills, W. D. Russell, A. N. Burbank, Albert H. Wiggin, F. N. B. Close, F. S. Fowler, Samuel L. Fuller, Rudolph Pagenstecher, G. F. Underwood, and H. A. Miller. The defendants declined to comment on the action yesterday.

The complaint sets forth that in 1898 and 1899 the authorized preferred and common stock of the company aggregated $45,000,000, which was largely issued in acquiring the stock of twenty-five other paper manufacturing concerns throughout the United States. The preferred stock was limited to dividends of 6 per cent. The company had a net surplus of $814,908 in November, 1898, after paying two quarterly dividends on the preferred stock. The plaintiffs say that the business continued profitable and the corporation paid dividends regularly until 1908, when it ceased to pay the full amount on the preferred stock.

The plaintiffs say that in 1915 the arrears of dividends due to the preferred stockholders amounted to 83½ per cent. on the then outstanding preferred stock of $7,506,244. The failure to pay the preferred dividends in full was not due to a decrease in earnings or the safe conduct and management of the business, it is alleged. The complaint states that for the years 1908, 1907, 1910, 1911, and 1912 the company reported expenditures of $7,835,896 for improvements, and in 1916 the financial journals printed accounts of the "great prosperity" of the company. As a result the stock increased in market value, and during the year more than 50,000 shares of International Paper common were sold on the New York Stock Exchange, the price reaching $75.50.

The complaint avers that during the year 1916 the International Paper Company had unprecedented prosperity. The balance sheet of Dec. 31, 1916, showed net earnings for the year of $3,836,492, which with the net surplus in the treasury made a total of $16,238,743. Notwithstanding this showing, the company rrefused to pay the back dividends, it is alleged, although the annual report last April showed a high state of development of the company's property.

The plaintiffs complain that the annual meetings of the corporation are held at Corinth, Saratoga County, a small town remote from railroad connection, which causes great expense for small stockholders to attend the meetings, and also puts the company to unnecessary expense, because the defendants went there last Spring in a private car. The plaintiffs say that at the last annual meeting a resolution that the surplus net profits be paid out in settlement of all arrears of dividends was tabled and that a member of the New York Stock Exchange who accompanied the defendants to the meeting caused such action to be taken.

The complaint states that the officers of the company have joined with officers of other companies in an organization known as the News Print Manufacturers' Association, "for the purpose of suppressing competition," but whether or not the combination is in violation of the Federal laws is not known to the plaintiffs. They allege that while a Federal prosecution was pending against the defendants the members of the News Print Association agreed to reduce the price of paper from $2.10 to $2.50 per 100 pounds, which the plaintiffs say was against the interest of the stockholders of the International Paper Company and was in violation of outstanding contracts.

The plaintiffs say that Congress now threatens to take over the management of the defendant corporation and allege that the Directors are responsible for the contemplated action because of the "oppressive, arbitrary, and illegal manner in which the affairs of the company have been conducted."

URGES WILSON TAKE STUMP.

London Times Wants Him to Impress Full Truth of War.

LONDON, July 31.—The address of Secretary of State Lansing at Madison Barracks, Sacket Harbor, N. Y., Sunday is commented upon appreciatively, some morning newspapers reshowing the clear vision wherewith the American Government regards the main issue and conveying unanimously words of doom to the enemy.

The Times, regretting the "full truth is yet very imperfectly grasped by the masses of Americans . . . their imagination yet unfired" despite the words of reason in President Wilson's and Secretary Lansing's expositions, refers to the popular confidence of the President and indirectly appeals to him to go on the stump for the purpose of awakening the people.

"It is not from the written, but from the spoken word of the President that the significance of this tremendous conflict to them and their children must be brought home to the American hearts," The Times says. "He and he alone commands the confidence of all. To his explanations and his summons they will respond as to none others."

CORONER HOLDS POLICEMAN

Finds Manahan Responsible for Brooklyn Boy's Death.

Policeman Orrin Manahan of Brooklyn was held responsible yesterday by a Coroner's jury for the death of Francis Varley, 17 ears old, of 776 Franklin Avenue, who was shot and killed on Sunday last. Coroner Wagner held Manahan in $5,000 bail for the Grand Jury.

On Sunday Manahan raided a crap game in a vacant lot in St. John's Place, near Classon Avenue, and young Varley, who was an innocent onlooker, started to run away. Manahan's revolver, which he held in his hand, was discharged and the bullet entered Varley's back, killing him instantly.

Manahan was paroled in the custody of Captain Fennelly until this morning, when he said he would furnish the $5,000 bond.

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With Increase of Girth They Pass Out of the Apollo Class.

CEASE TO BE GRACEFUL

Only a Fortunate Few Escape Flabby Corpulency as They Grow Old.

At what age does a man definitely pass out of the Apollo stage of youthful grace, take on an appearance that is suggestive of too much food and too little exercise and find a daily reminder in his mirror that he has joined the ranks of the flabbily corpulent and other reminders in shortened breath and heavier motion that he is not so young as he used to be?

Perhaps the definite period of transition from youth to middle age is not to be fixed. There are arbitrary conventions based on the number of years, but we know very well that these are not absolute and are frequently refuted by actual facts. Many a man is young at fifty, and many are middle-aged at thirty-five. Indeed, if we go by some of the physical symptoms commonly accepted—say gray hair or baldness, or both—there are occasional men who become elderly at twenty-three or so and positively venerable before they are thirty.

Most of these external symptoms are obviously unreliable, but there are two, perhaps, that are generally accepted as accurate and traditional by physicians and physical directors. Those are increase of girth and decrease of agility. A man may know that he has reached the borders of middle age when, after a youth of approximately normal dimensions, his waist measurement begins to rival his chest measurement. The doctors say that this tendency toward equatorial expansion begins to manifest itself between the ages of thirty-five and forty and usually attains its ultimate magnificence at about the age of fifty. After the process is well under way and shows a stubborn resistance to all first-aid efforts to avert it, the fact is commonly recognized as in the nature of a kindly warning to knock off tennis and take to golf.

Of course, some men never get beyond the first evidence of the tendency, and there are many who manage to retain a slender elegance as long as they live. More than a few old gentlemen may be observed who in contour resemble the symbolic bean-pole, and their life-long friends will tell you that they have always revealed this structural slimness.

The increasing waistline, however, is so common a tendency as to have been accepted as a traditional token of age. With it is coupled the tradition of failing agility, and both are popularly supposed, at least by the younger generation, to be certain marks of age, beginning to show at about forty and fairly completing the wreck at about fifty. Somehow this belief persists, and it may be strengthened by the fact that pugilists and baseball players who reach the age of thirty-five or forty at the utmost are classified as "old men." In these two highly specialized vocations the popular view is probably justified, but in most other lines it would seem to be tinctured with something of absurdity.

Seldom has the absurdity been illustrated in a more startling way than in a recent dispatch from London, which proclaimed the fact that "most of the chorus men now employed on London stages are between forty and fifty years of age."

Such a condition may be unusual, and it was naturally explained by the statement that most of the younger men of the stage are at the front with the British forces. But the report was not enough for the imaginative correspondent, and he had to decorate it with picturesque, juvenile ideas of "old age."

"Producers," we read, "have found that it is best to keep the venerable chorus men at the back of the stage, using them to fill out color in the various pictures rather than to supply action." By these discreet methods the decrepit facts are at least partially concealed, and the average theatregoer is unable to detect the absence of youth. He is spared the painful spectacle of poor old men trying to go through the paces of exuberant juvenility and gasping under the burden of their infirmities. These venerable choristers of forty to fifty, it is said, make up well, and with the aid of "grease-paint," powder, and wigs they are almost as presentable as the youngsters—of course, in the merciful obscurity of the back of the stage.

There is at least one thing to be said in favor of these old men. It is admitted that their appearance has improved the singing of the choruses, and their more resonant voices make a bigger volume of sound than the weaker and thinner tones of the youngsters. But dancing, so far as the male chorus members are concerned, has been largely abandoned. We read, for instance, this interesting description:

"In one chorus of a popular revue there is not a man under forty-one years of age, yet they dash across the stage with the same graceful abandon of the peace-time chorus. They can make a fairly presentable initial dash, but thereafter they are relegated to the rear."

Poor old man! They can carry out the bluff of youth for one brief initial dash, and then all they can do for the rest of the performance is to stand exhausted at the rear of the stage and just sing. It is obvious from this demonstration in the London choruses that venerable men of forty-one or so have no business trying to dance. These aged persons ought to be more careful.—Providence Journal.

SEIZE SWEDISH DEPOSITS.

Germans Hold $1,608,000 Involved in a Detected Contraband Plot.

STOCKHOLM, July 31.—The Stockholm Handelsbank has requested the Swedish Foreign Minister to make representations to the German Government regarding the sequestration by Germany of 6,000,000 kroner, ($1,608,000,) belonging to the Handelsbank, in various German banks. The Executive Committee of the Swedish banking associations is supporting the protest.

The Handelsbank was requested last year by a Christiania business man to act as agent in a transaction by which 400 tons of rubber was to be shipped from Havre to Alexandrovsk, Russia. The Norwegian deposited 6,000,000 kroner with the Handelsbank and the latter transferred that amount to the credit of the Comptoir National d'Escompte in Paris, part of the sum being payment for the rubber and the remainder a guarantee that the rubber should not be shipped to an enemy destination. The French Government learned before the shipment was made that the Norwegian was an agent for German interests, and that it was planned to have the rubber captured by the Germans en route. Thereupon the French Government confiscated both the rubber and the cash.

The Norwegian endeavored to make the Handelsbank responsible for the loss. The Handelsbank refused to repay the 6,000,000 kroner. The German interests concerned then let the mask drop and appeared openly in the case, disclosing that the official "War Rubber Committee" at Berlin and also a Hamburg rubber company were the real buyers of the rubber. The Handelsbank resisted the proceedings brought in a Swedish court for the recovery of the cash, and submitted a brief to show that its position was unassailable. Now comes a summons in an action begun in the Provincial Court of Hamburg, together with a formal notice of the sequestration of 6,000,000 kroner of Handelsbank deposits in various German banks.

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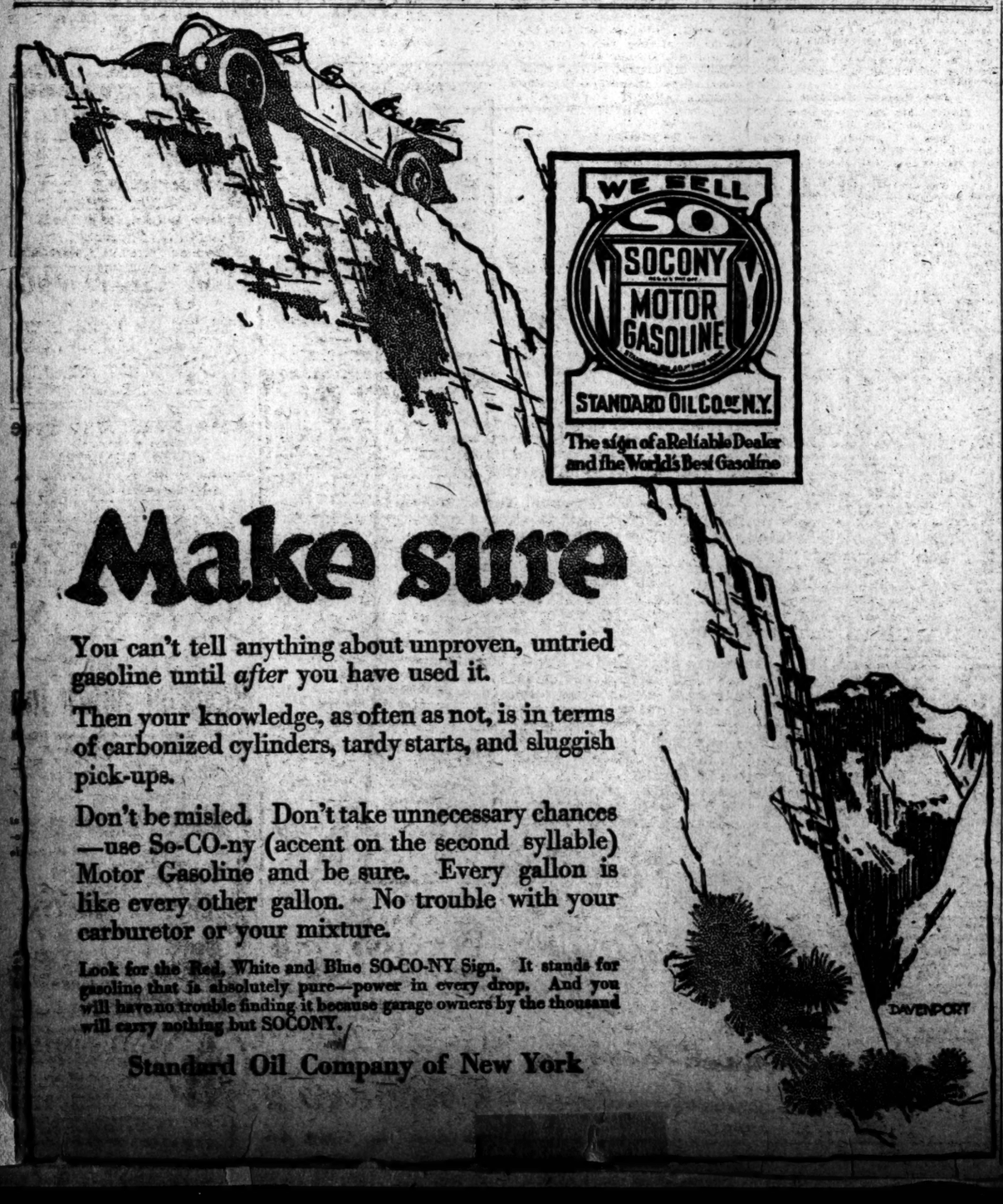

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CREEL WOULD LEAVE CENSORING TO PRESS

Recommends to Wilson That All Efforts at Control of War News Be Abandoned.

WILLING TO GIVE ADVICE

But Would Allow Newspapers to Use Their Own Discretion as to What They Should Print.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 31. — George Creel, Chairman of the Committee on Public Information, has recommended to President Wilson and Mr. Creel's committee associates that no further effort be made to organize or conduct a voluntary press censorship. This means that Mr. Creel proposes that the Government abandon all connection with passing upon the propriety of publishing news dispatches relating to the war, leaving to the newspapers and press associations themselves the matter of demonstrating whether certain classes of war news should be published.

In taking this course, Mr. Creel has asked in effect that the Committee on Public Information be relieved of the duty of viseing press dispatches. His recommendation is the outcome of a series of incidents that led to misunderstanding and some feeling between the Creel committee and the press.

There is no censorship law, Congress having refused to enact a press censorship statute because it became suspicious of the persistent attempt of the Attorney General and other Administration officers to incorporate in a measure having to do with spies and traitors a section that would have authorized the Government to arrest and prosecute persons connected with newspapers on the slightest pretext. After both houses had rejected the several press censorship provisions offered, newspapers adopted the practice of asking the Committee on Public Information if there was objection to the publication of this or that item of news relating to the war. So many arbitrary decisions were rendered that misunderstandings were frequent, and it became apparent to observers that the censorship could not be maintained under present conditions.

It is in recognition of this condition that Mr. Creel has recommended that the Committee on Public Information be relieved of any connection with censorship matters. Yesterday the committee issued new "regulations" outlining the classes and character of news that the Government believed should not be given to the public in this time of war. Mr. Creel's statement on the subject acknowledged that the Government had no authority to enforce any of the suggested rules. In his recommendation to the President and the other members of the Committee on Public Information, Mr. Creel takes the ground that as the Government is without authority to make a press censorship effective it should not attempt to exercise any supervision over the publication of press dispatches, and to this end should decline to advise or admonish newspapers concerning the use of news matter relating to the war.

If President Wilson should approve Mr. Creel's suggestion, the Committee on Public Information would abandon its Division of Vise as an active brancn. Newspapers would then be obliged to decide for themselves whether news items should be printed, but the Committee on Public Information would expect them to conform to the rules contained in the statement given out yesterday by Mr. Creel.

It is understood that Mr. Creel would be willing that this committee should give its opinion when asked as to the advisability of printing any piece of military news, but the advice would be informal and the committee would not insist that it be binding. Furthermore, the committee would not take it upon itself to notify the newspapers or press associations that this particular piece of news should be kept out of print or admonish any newspaper or press association for going contrary to the committee's opinion.

Mr. Creel is said to be hopeful that the newspapers will adopt their own means of meeting failures to abide by the suggestions as to objectionable news laid down in the rules given to the press yesterday.

CONVICT ROBS WARDEN.

Burglar at Sing Sing Caught Looting Moyer's Apartment.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, July 31.—Sing Sing's populace was excited today over a robbery committed in Warden William Moyer's residence by a burglar who went to work at his old trade while serving time.

While efforts were made to keep the robbery secret, it was learned that a professional burglar named Seeley is locked up in his cell awaiting punishment for the offence.

Under the pretext of repairing pipes, the convict persuaded Keeper Tracy Fowler to let him into the Warden's apartment. He ran upstairs and was looting a dresser in a room occupied by one of the women members of Mr. Moyer's family when a servant interrupted him and caused his "arrest." Women's wearing apparel was found tucked in the burglar's clothes. When the Warden's version of the robbery was sought it was explained at the prison office that he was out, and there was no telling when he could be reached.

O'Ryan and Tardieu Honored.

A luncheon in honor of Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan of the Twenty-seventh Division, U. S. A., and André Tardieu, head of the French High Commission, was given at the Hotel Vanderbilt yesterday by prominent Frenchmen in this country. General O'Ryan was accompanied by First Lieut. C. F. Franchot, his aide de camp, who is of French ancestry. Others at the luncheon were General Vignal, French Military Attaché at Washington; Gaston Liebert, the French Consul General; Stephane Lausanne, editor of Le Matin; Colonel Raymend of the French Army, and a number of officers from New York State regiments.

ROW OVER 'PORK' BILL.

Representatives Frear and J. H. Moore Clash Over the Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Proponents of the $27,000,000 Rivers and Harbors Appropriation bill evoked a special rule in the House today to send that measure to conference and staged a lively debate with Representatives Frear of Wisconsin and Madden of Illinois, who predicted that "when the people begin to pay war taxes next year you'll hear from this pork legislation."

Representative Frear led the fight against the special rule, which was made necessary because it was impossible to get unanimous consent to send the bill to the conferees. He assailed Representative J. Hampton Moore of Pennsylvania as the author of an editorial in the official publication of the Inland Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association. This editorial criticised members who had voted against the bill.

"He is making a mis-statement," yelled Mr. Moore, when Mr. Frear declined to yield for an interruption. "I call him down."

"The gentleman from Wisconsin has the floor and declines to yield," said Representative Fitzgerald, who was presiding.

"The gentleman is making an insinuation and I will not stand for it," said Mr. Moore. "If the Chair is going to be arbitrary I insist upon my rights."

Mr. Moore demanded that Mr. Frear's words be "taken down" for expunging from the record. Mr. Fitzgerald ruled they were in order. When Mr. Moore persisted on being heard the Chair directed that "the gentleman from Pennsylvania will take his seat or the Sergeant-at-Arms will compel him to do so."

Mr. Moore subsided with the statement that he was not the editor of the Inland Waterways Magazine, and that Representative Frear was guilty of a "misstatement of fact concerning a member of the House."

Representative Frear said the magazine was a "lobby publication," and that its criticisms of members of Congress were inspired by selfish interests.

Mr. Madden quoted from an article written by Representative Moore in defense of the bill.

"I am opposed," he said, "to any member of this House having the effrontery to come here as the President and Vice-President of a magazine that is advocating measures in which he is interested, and criticising other members of this House because of their votes."

FIFTH AV. MAIN BREAKS.

Water Compels Suspension of Traffic for Several Hours.

A water main on Fifth Avenue, north of Thirty-fourth Street, burst early yesterday morning, flooding the surface of Fifth Avenue and a portion of Thirty-fourth Street. William Meehan, night engineer in the Columbia Trust Company Building, discovered water pouring through the wall between the building and street. He notified the police and one of the water gates was shut off, reducing the flow. The asphalt on Fifth Avenue was torn up to give the water an outlet, as were the wooden blocks on the surface car tracks on Thirty-fourth Street.

Traffic on Fifth Avenue, from Thirty-third to Thirty-fifth Streets, was stopped, as was traffic, with the exception of the surface cars, on Thirty-fourth Street. Normal conditions were resumed at 10 o'clock in the morning, when the break was repaired.

DR. HOVEY ON WAY HOME.

Leader of First Crocker Land Expedition Reaches Copenhagen.

Dr. Edmund Otis Hovey yesterday sent a cable message to the American Museum of Natural History that he had safely arrived in Copenhagen on his way back to this city from the base of the Crocker land expedition to Etah, Greenland. Te will arrive here the last of August.

Dr. Hovey, who is Curator of Geology in the American Museum, was the leader of the first Crocker Land relief expedition. The other members will remain at Etah, from which point they are expected to return on the steamship Neptune, which early in July was sent to their relief under the command of Captain Robert A. Bartlett. George H. Sherwood, Acting Chairman of the committee in charge, said he believed the balance of the party would have returned to the United States by Oct. 1.

NO BRIDGEPORT STRIKE.

Officials and Machinists of Arms Company Settle Differences.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 31.—A settlement was reached today between the Bridgeport Projectile Company and its machinists under which the demands of the men have been granted and a strike has been averted. The men will get a 10 per cent. increase in wages, a straight eight-hour day, and a minimum wage that will vary for a different branches of the machinist trade.

Machinists employed by the Lake Torpedo Company, who voted last night to strike unless their demands for 15 per cent increase in wages are met, are having their proposals considered by the officials of the company.

Held for Stealing Army Sugar.

United States Commissioner Daniel S. Bessen held James Clark, of 804 Newark Street, Hoboken, a former Alderman, and Vito Spagnoletti, of 90 Willow avenue, Hoboken, a grocer, in $25,000 bail each yesterday on charges of stealing two barrels of sugar from a United States army pier. Cornelius Carmody, of 358 Third Street, charged with carting the sugar away, was held in bail of $2,500, and a John Doe warrant is out for one John Ameally, charged with helping Carmody.

Suffragists to Give Out Food Pledge

The New York Woman Suffrage Party will begin today to distribute 100,000 Hoover food pledge cards to housewives in fulfillment of their pledge to the Mayor's Food Committee. The Captains are to give out cards in a house-to-house canvass in their election districts.

OIL TANK BLOWS UP ON U-BOAT CHASER

Explosion Just After Stock of Fuel Had Been Taken Severely Injures Four Men.

GASOLINE SUPPLY ESCAPES

No Explanation Is Offered Except Possible Spontaneous Combustion.

A submarine chaser tied up at the Tide Water Oil Company's docks at Bayonne yesterday for a supply of oil for her tank. After the tank had been filled, the vessel, about 45 feet in length, backed out into the Kill van Kull, intending to make her way into New York Bay. She had scarcely cleared the long pier when there was a terrific explosion, followed by flames, and the crew of eight men were thrown from their feet. The Captain, John Haverman, was blown about ten feet into the air. He dropped back to the deck, and his side struck a gunwale. His hip was dislocated and he toppled overboard.

Others of the crew were thrown into the water by the shock or jumped to escape the flames, and they and Haverman were rescued by men employed at the Tide Water and Standard Oil yards. They were hauled ashore and ambulances were summoned from the Bayonne Hospital and St. Francis's Hospital in Jersey City. It was found necessary to take four of the men to the hospitals. Haverman went to St. Francis's, and the three others, Maurice Fleisman, of 647 West Thirty-fourth Street, New York; F. I. Smith of Rockaway Beach, and M. G. Patterson of 3 West Sixty-third Street, New York, were taken to the Bayonne Hospital. All were burned on their hands and faces, and after being treated were placed on an ambulance boat and removed to the Naval Hospital, Brooklyn. Haverman was also burned in addition to the dislocation of his hip, and is still in the Jersey City hospital.

The chaser was towed back into the dock by a tugboat, and the employes of the oil yards, trained for fire service, responded to an alarm and quenched the flames, but not until the boat had been badly damaged.

The cause of the explosion is a mystery, as the gasoline tank was found to be intact, but it is thought to have been due to spontaneous combustion.

AID SOCIAL WELFARE WORK.

Mayor and Commissioners Wood and Lewis Tell of Results Here.

Plans to popularize the social welfare work of the city were discussed at a dinner given last night by William M. Chadbourne at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, which was attended by Mayor Mitchel, the heads of the city departments, and others interested in the work done for the unfortunates of New York.

Mr. Chadbourne explained that the dinner grew out of a visit he and some friends paid to Randall's Island and the farm colony on Staten Island. He said that the average man and woman of the city had little or no conception of what was being done for the persons committed to its care and of the tremendous strides made in the last three or four years in humanizing their surroundings. He proposed to organize a committee which should facilitate visits of the public to the city institutions and the illustration through motion pictures of the city's welfare work.

Mayor Mitchel told the diners that he placed the city's welfare work among the most important of the municipal activities. He said he believed that as a result of the constructive work of the last three or four years New York City was in the front of the cities of the country in respect to its social welfare undertakings.

Police Commissioner Wood and Commissioner of Correction Lewis told of the humanitarian activities of their departments.

Among those present at the dinner were V. Everit Macy, Samuel Lewisohn, Dwight W. Morrow, Hamilton Holt, John A. Sleicher, Controller Prendergast, William H. Hotchkiss, Herbert B. Swope, George McAneny, Vincent Astor, Ridder, Mr. and Mrs. Chairman of the committee in charge, said he believed the balance of the party would have returned to the United States by Oct. 1. William Jay Schieffelin, and George W. Perkins.

BUSH TERMINAL PLAN LOSES

Bayonne Voters Reject Proposal to Issue $10,000,000 Bonds.

A project for Bayonne to issue $10,000,000 bonds for a terminal on the New York Bay front, to be operated for fifty years by Irving T. Bush, was defeated yesterday by 3,408 to 1,075 at a special election. A proposal to acquire the plant of the New York and New Jersey Water Company, which furnishes the city water supply, was also defeated by 2,704 to 2,143. The water company has a contract running till 1929, but it offered to sell to the city for $1,466,848.

Under the terminal plan, freight from all points in New York Harbor, except the west side of Manhattan, would be transferred to a great fan-shaped classification yard on the Jersey meadows, covering about 500 acres. Belt line railroads were to run out so that cars might be transferred to any railroad coming into New York through New Jersey.

The Bush Terminal Company was to lease the terminal for fifty years, and "guarantee an adequate return of interest to the city on its investment, with an amerization plan to pay for the entire plant in the full number of years of the lease, at which time the city would own the terminal outright."

MILLS QUITS STATE SENATE.

Expects to Go to France Soon as a Reserve Corps Officer.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 31.—The resignation of Ogden L. Mills as State Senator from the Seventeenth New York City District was received by the Senate tonight. He resigned because he had received a commission in the Officers Reserve Corps of the army, and expects to see service in France soon.

Mr. Mills, a Republican, was first elected to the Senate in 1914. He was re-elected in 1916. During the last legislative session he was Chairman of the important new Committee on the Affairs of the City of New York. He was considered the right hand man of Majority Leader Elon R. Brown of the Upper House in legislative activities.

Names Trustee for Explosion Claims

Vice Chancellor Lane in the Chancery Court in Newark yesterday decided that the settlement of the claims of the residents of Lyndhurst Township growing out of the explosions last January at the plant of the Canadian Car and Foundry Company in Kingsland, N. J., should be taken care of by an independent trustee under the control of the court. Because the settlement of the claims had been progressing so slowly the residents of Lyndhurst petitioned the court to act. The Vice Chancellor named Frank P. McDermott of Jersey City and J. Frank Wherry of Newark, either of whom may serve as trustee. The claims will be settled under a $100,000 insurance policy issued by the Rutgers and Globe Insurance Company. There are between 300 and 400 claims.

Fifth Avenue Restaurant Leased.

The Fifth Avenue Restaurant, Broadway, Fifth Avenue, and Twenty-fourth Street, has been leased by the Equitable Building Restaurant, Inc., which operates the Café Savarin. The company took over the restaurant on Monday and will conduct it on similar lines to the Café Savarin. Edouard Panchard, chef de cuisine of the Savarin and Hotel McAlpin, will superintend the new Gotham. The restaurant is in the new Fifth Avenue Building, which is the former site of the famous old Fifth Avenue Hotel.

SUMMER OPERA CLOSES.

Two War Funds Receive Substantial Aid Through Performances.

Columbia University gymnasium sold out to the doors last night for the farewell performance of the Summer opera series, a double bill of "Cavalleria" and "Pagliacci," sung again by Villani and Botta, Muzio and Gaudenzi, with others of the younger favorites from the three leading opera companies of America. A young New York girl, Helen Rogers, made a modest début as Lola in the earlier work, and was cordially received. She is a pupil of Mme. Viafora.

Edoardo Petri, discussing the success of New York's first Summer opera season, said it had been decided not to attempt to give additional performances either here or in Washington, Saratoga, or Newport. He felt the "educational" enterprise had justified a hope of continuing next year. The Columbia students had helped, and a thousand persons nightly had come in from other parts of town, including many Summer visitors.

The performances were said unofficially to have averaged around $3,000 receipts, a third of which was net profit, to be divided between the promoters and the Aviation Fund of the National Special Aid Society, which materially assisted in making the operas popular. On the artistic side credit was due to Luigi Albertieri, who arranged the performances on a stage only half the depth and a third the height of an ordinary theatre, and to Marcel Charlier, as well as his assistant conductors, Cesare Sturani and Willis Alling.

MUSEUM SUES ON BEQUEST.

Will Fight Efforts to Annul Codicil Worth $1,000,000.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art filed suit here yesterday for a determination in this State of the validity of the twil of John Hoge, a retired soap manufacturer, who died at Zanesville, Ohio, on June 6 last, and made a codicil leaving realty worth $1,000,000 on the east side of Fifth Avenue, just north of Forty-first Street, to the museum, and the Irene Building at 518 Fifth Avenue, worth about $800,000, to the Actors' Fund of America.

Both bequests came as a surprise to the lagatees, the codicil stating that the gift to the museum was made because of its reputation as a "real educator," and the bequest to the Actors' Fund because of the pleasure the decedent received from the work of actors, who "are not as a rule given a fair chance to learn economy and to save for old age and a rainy day." A week after word of the gifts had been received here the legatees were notified that the Probate Court at Zanesville had set aside the codicil on the ground that the decedent was of unsound mind when he made it, and decreeing that the property thus disposed of should go to James D. Hoge of Seattle, a nephew of the decedent; Mrs. Bessie Hoge Grant, his niece, who lived with him, and other heirs at law.

Both the local institutions sent representatives to Ohio to inquire into the proceeding there with instructions to take such steps as might be necessary to protect their interests. The action filed here yesterday is in the name of the museum for the result.

The complaint asks that all persons interested in the Hoge estate other than the plaintiff, be restrained from taking any steps to cloud the title of the property left to the museum.

SCOUTS FIGHT FOR NAME.

Begin Suit in Equity Against Kindred Organization.

A suit in equity was begun in the Supreme Court here yesterday by the National Council of the Boy Scouts of America to restrain the organization known as the United States Boy Scouts from using in its name the words "boy scout, boy scouts, scout, scouts, or scouting, or any adaptation thereof."

The court also is asked to enjoin the defendant organization from representing that it is, or ever has been "connected with the Boy Scouts of America or with the movement which was designated and known in Europe and the United States at the time of the defendant's incorporation as the 'boy scouts' or 'scouting' movement, from representing that it has a membership greater than that of the Boy Scouts of America and from collecting or in any manner using any check, draft or money order made payable to the Boy Scouts of America or 'Boy Scouts.'"

An order prohibiting the United States Boy Scouts from using the same uniform as the Boy Scouts of America also is sought, and an accounting is demanded of "all moneys and other property which have been received by the defendant, but which were intended for the plaintiff."

Charles E. Hughes is counsel for the Boy Scouts or America of which Colin H. Livingstone is President.

NEW YORKER DIES OF HURTS

Buffalo Police Asked to Investigate Case of Grandison Bridge.

BUFFALO, July 31.—Grandison Bridge of 676 Riverside Drive, New York, died at a hospital here early today, and Medical Examiner Cook has called upon the police to make a more thorough investigation of the circumstances under which Bridge received injuries which proved fatal.

Bridge registered at a hotel here on July 28. Early on the morning of July 28 he was found wandering about the hotel corridor partly dressed. He was taken to a hospital and the surgeons found that he was suffering from a fractured skull and that both knees were badly bruised. While at the hospital Bridge did not recover sufficiently to tell how he was injured.

At 676 Riverside Drive, the home of Grandison Bridge, it was said yesterday that Mr. Bridge left the city about a week ago on a business trip. His wife and little son, it was said, have been at a Summer resort in Michigan for several weeks. The family has occupied the Riverside Drive apartment for about two years. It was said that Mr. Bridge was a traveling salesman.

JURY QUESTIONS SCULL.

Asks Police Executive What He Did in the Cruger Case.

Deputy Police Commissioner Guy Scull was heard yesterday by the Extraordinary Grand Jury which is investigating the police failure in the Cruger case. After he had been questioned for two hours and a half, the Grand Jury adjourned until Friday, when Commissioner Scull probably will resume the stand to complete his testimony. The Grand Jury may report a presentment or indictments on Friday.

Mr. Scull was questioned closely regarding the failure of the police to prevent the escape of Cocchi. He was asked what work he did personally on the case after it had been assigned to him by Commissioner Woods, and how closely he supervised the work of his subordinates. Other questions were designed to disclose whether any system existed in the Police Department for checking up the work of detectives and discovering the blunders of individuals.

LA FOLLETTE TALKS PEACE.

People's Council Gets Telegrams from Him and Gronna.

A notice issued last night by the People's Council of America indicates that United States Senators Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin and A. J. Gronna of North Dakota are in sympathy with the Council's peace propaganda. Senator La Follette in a telegram to the Council urges that a campaign be immediately started for the election of Congressmen who will represent the views of "the citizen" on the war issue, and refers to the "war party," "war press" and to the "war traders." He does not identify the members of these organizations.

Senator Gronna in his telegram says it will be "a sorry day" when the rights of free speech, free assemblage, free press, and the right to petition the Government is taken away from the people. Dr. David Starr Jordan also sent a telegram.

SHOT, FELL 2 MILES AND WRITES ABOUT IT

Corporal Hall of Lafayette Escadrille Describes His Battle with German Air Squadron.

SAID "GOOD-BYE TO LIFE"

Regained Control of Machine 600 Feet from the Earth and Then "Everything Went Black."

A letter received from James Norman Hall, Corporal in the Lafayette Escadrille, who was wounded and brought down in a fight with half a dozen Germans in July, has been forwarded to THE NEW YORK TIMES by George C. Greener, director of the North Bennet Street Industrial School of Boston. This is, so far as is known, the first word received in this country from Coporal Hall since he was shot, and indicates that he probably will be in active service again before the end of August.

It gives further a remarkable picture of the tactics of aerial scouting and fighting and an account of the psychological impression of many of the experiences of aviators in action.

Mr. Hall is an Iowa man who enlisted in the British Army in London in August of 1914 and served with the forces for a year and a half. He obtained his discharge because of personal affairs which necessitated his return to the United States, and as soon as possible he went back and enlisted in the Lafayette Escadrille. He is well known as the author of a war book, "Kitchener's Mob," and a number of magazine articles, and many inquiries as to his condition have been received by his friends from all over the country.

"About two weeks ago I started to write a letter to you," Corporal Hall writes. "I spent one entire afternoon upon it and wrote a detailed history of the life at the front of the Escadrille Americaine. Alas! the letter was not finished. I had to put it aside to go out on patrol with the lieutenant of the escadrille, and while I was out I met a whole nest of Germans, got shot through the shoulder, and am now in hospital, out of action for at least six weeks to come.

"It all happened on June 26—or was it the 25th? Twelve of us went out at 7:30 P. M. and were to patrol the lines until 9:15. We were to have a rendezvous over Soissons at 10,000 feet and then to divide into two groups of six machines each, one patrol going to one section of our front and one to another. As often happens, the patrols got scattered. It is very difficult to keep together, for our machines are so fast, and we must keep turning and twisting all of the time when over the lines on account of the anti-aircraft guns. I lost my patrol and so kept on by myself, knowing that I would find them again sooner or later, as we had a particular, well-defined sector to cover.

"Archies" Kept Him Busy.

"The 'archies' were keeping me awfully busy. I had never had them burst so close to me before, nor so many of them at once. They bark when they are near, a sort of a 'woof, woof, woof,' which you hear quite plainly above the roar of your motor, and the concussion tips your machine up and down in a very uncomfortable manner. I was between 11,000 and 12,000 feet up, and yet those German gunners were planting them awfully close! They've got their work down to a science. By Jove, but they shot well! However, in a machine that travels at 125 miles an hour you simply laugh at archies until one hits you.

"The trenches are a wonderful sight from the air, particularly during an attack. You see more of the detailed action, of course, and hear nothing. But you can see for miles and miles the long brown strip of ground that makes the firing line, and the flashes of the guns and the shell bursts. There is a tremendous fascination in seeing all this from an altitude of two miles, and to me—knowing, as I do, what it is like to hug the parapet under heavy shell fire—a horror in the sight as well. I went far down the line, so far that I could see Rheims and the tower of the Cathedral; then I came back, keeping a sharp lookout all of the time, tilting my machine first on one side, then on the other, and whirling around like a cat trying to catch its own tail. One's greatest danger in the air is that of being pounced on by surprise. You hear nothing but the roar of your own motor, and so keep twisting and turning on your own track constantly.

Saw German Machines.

"Finally I saw six or seven machines about five kilometers back of the German lines. I couldn't distinguish whether they were French or German and decided to go over closer to have a look. The sky was marvelously clear, and it was a pretty sight to see them playing about in the air just like a school of fish in bright blue water. They looked so harmless and inoffensive in the distance, so over I went, bold navigator that I was! I got pretty close before they saw me, or at least before I knew that they saw me, and at that moment I realized that I was in for it. They were all Germans, machines! One of them was just at my altitude. He was nearest to me. The others were about 1,500 feet higher and some little distance further off.

"They all started for me. The nearest German and I opened fire about at the same instant. We passed each other like the wind, and not more than 75 meters distant. Then my machine began to get peppered and I felt a smack in the shoulder as though some one had hit me with a club. It numbed my left side and arm and made me feel loggy, so that I lost control of my machine and it dived straight down with the motor full on. You can imagine the speed. I fell a deuce of a way before I could get the motor shut off. I straightened out then, but had fallen so fast that I was barely conscious.

"I started to fall again and said 'good-bye to life,' for I thought I was a goner. But I made a great effort and straightened out again when only about 600 feet above ground; I thought to myself, 'Now if I can only hold on to my wits until I land!' Then everything went black, and I didn't remember another thing until I was on a stretcher being carried over some trenches by a couple of poilus. Believe me, it was a relief to see those blue uniforms, to know that I was in the hands of friends. As it was, I fell right in a first line trench, not 300 meters away from the German line. Wasn't that luck? My machine was badly smashed, for, as I have said, it landed itself, without any except sub-conscious help from me; but I have nothing except bruises, nothing broken except skin! It is really a miracle that I wasn't killed in the fall.

"They dressed my shoulder at a poste de secours in the trenches, and then I had a long and very painful ride on a two-wheeled stretcher cart. The Germans were shelling the French lines pretty heavily, and there were times when I thought we would never reach the ambulance. A big shell struck an ammunition dump in a ruined village shortly before we reached it. They took me through on the run. The whole place was in flame; I won't soon forget the sight. It was about 10 o'clock then, but the flames lit up all the desolate region for hundreds of yards.

At Neuilly Hospital.

"I spent a week at a large evacuation hospital and was then sent on a hospital train to Paris, and the American Ambulance Hospital at Neuilly. This place is really wonderful. The way they patch men up here passes the miraculous. America may well be proud of the hospital at Neuilly. I have a good clean wound. The bullet grazed my side, passed through my shoulder under the armpit, and came out my back. Another bullet hit me without doing any injury. I was born under a lucky star. Think I will be well in a month and will then probably be given two or three weeks convalescence.

"I've been decorated, exteriorly. A croix de guerre with palm and the médaille militaire. I don't deserve them; honestly I don't. There are fellows at the American Escadrille who have done far better service and who have received no medals. I do a foolish thing, get brought down, and they reward me for accomplishing nothing at all. That's justice for you. It's rather odd that recently I should have written a short article deprecating the practice of giving honors."

TELLS OF MOTHER'S SUICIDE

Boy of 5 Describes Quarrel of Parents and $5 Grudgingly Given.

Detective Quinn of the First Branch Bureau was assigned to investigate a suicide in a crowded east side tenement yesterday. When he arrived in front of the house, 278 Third Street, where Mrs. Clara Kluback lay dead, he found the neighbors in such turmoil that none could give a coherent account of what had happened.

In the Kluback flat he came upon Mrs. Kluback's two children, Arthur, 5 years old, and Rosie, 3, staring at their mother with frightened eyes.

She was a woman of 30, a pretty brunette, clad in clean white waist and skirt, as though prepared to go out. The children were also dressed. On the floor lay two new tin shovels and pails such as children play with on the beaches. The mother had bought them earlier with the intention apparently of taking the children to Coney Island.

The father, Benjamin Kluback, a longshoreman, could not be found. After neighbors had searched for him more than an hour Detective Quinn decided to get as much of the story as he could from the 5-year-old boy. And the boy, in broken English, told about all there was to tell of a quarrel on Monday.

"Mamma wanted to take us to Coney Island," said the boy, "but papa did not want her to because he had no money. Yesterday mamma and papa had a fight. Mamma wanted money to take us to Coney Island, and papa hit her in the face." The boy illustrated by clenching his fist and puttihg it against his right jaw. "Then they fought some more," he continued, "and papa, he threw at mamma a $5 bill.

"Today, after papa went away, mamma dressed us all to go to Coney Island. Then she told us to go outside and wait for her. So Rosie and I went into the other room and looked out of the window. Mamma shut the door. Then we heard a big boom in the next room. We knocked at the door and called for mamma, but she said nothing. And then we cried."

Unable to open the door, the children ran into the hall and summoned neighbors, who burst open the door and found Mrs. Kluback on a couch with an old revolver at her side. There was a wound in her right temple, and a broken window at the other side of the room to indicate the course the bullet had taken.

On a table nearby lay a $5 bill wrapped in a piece of paper upon which was written in Russian:

"Now, with this money, you can bury me. With what's left over treat everybody, and Benny, too."

Another letter of farewell lay on the table addressed to a sister in Texas. The husband of the dead woman did not know of the tragedy until he came home in the late evening, expecting supper. The husband admitted to Detective Quinn that he had quarreled with his wife, but said he had not thought she had taken their trouble of the night before so much to heart. They came from Texas two weeks ago, he said.

GOES TO STUDY ADVERTISING

Government Sends to South America to Find Ways to Promote Trade.

The possibilities of South America as a field for an extensive American advertising campaign to push the sale of domestic products were discussed yesterday at a farewell luncheon tendered by the Export Division of the Advertising Club of New York, at 47 East Twenty-fifth Street, to J. W. Sanger of Los Angeles, who has been named as a special investigator by the Department of Commerce in Latin America.

Nearly one hundred representatives of export firms attended the luncheon. Benjamin LaBree of the Parsons Trading Company, Chairman of the division, presided.

"Under the present plan," Mr. Sanger said, "my investigation in Latin America will take from one to one and one-half years. The Government's intention is that I visit each of the countries of South America, and familiarize myself with their advertising methods. It will be my duty to give particular attention to newspapers and other publications, direct-by-mail advertising, poster, street car, electric sign advertising, as well as motion picture, sampling, novelty, and other advertising.

"When the investigation is completed, my conclusions and recommendations will appear in the form of a bulletin, and this bulletin, as well as my personal services in an advisory capacity when I return, will be at the disposal of all American manufacturers and exporters wishing to promote trade in Latin America."

The suggestion was made to Mr. Sanger that he look into the mechanical equipment of printing and publishing concerns in Latin America, with a view to determining whether they possess the facilities and willingness to do business along up-to-date American advertising lines.

In response to a request Agent Sanger promised he would bring home representative samples of advertising placed by European competitors in the South American countries.

Some of the advertising managers of export concerns bemoaned the fact that advertising rates in South America lacked the stability generally characteristic of similar American publications. "I can get twenty different rates for our advertising from the same paper in a South American city," one advertising manager complained. Some of the managers said thy had had rather discouraging experiences in South American newspapers, and requested Mr. Sanger to take up the matter of rates with publications.

Hotel Traymore Guests Watch Fire.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 31.—Fire, the orgin of which has not yet been ascertained, started in Shroud's novelty shop, on Illinois Avenue and the Boardwalk, across from the Hotel Traymore early this morning, and most of the guests in the hotel awoke and watched the blaze. The entire city fire department was called and kept the fire in the shop where it started. The damage is about $16,000.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Announcement

I am thirty-eight years of age.
Married; Christian.
Salary Wanted: $7,500 per year.

Would be glad to hear from any large corporation or mail order house that could use my services.

Have had eighteen years of business experience, both as superintendent of manufacturing and in executive capacity.

Desirous of making a change wherein there is a better future. Personal and business references furnished.

Have been employed for the past ten years in my present position.

M 244 TIMES DOWNTOWN

ADVERTISEMENT.

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15
Absolutely Coolest Theatre in World
MAT. TODAY, All Seats 50c to $2
Ziegfeld Follies
ROOF AFTER THE PERFORMANCE Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic
Turn to the Right!
GAIETY B'WAY, 46TH ST. Evenings 8:30. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat., 2:30.
COHAN & HARRIS W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15 MAT. TODAY
THE SEASON'S SENSATION
"HITCHY-KOO" AN INTIMATE REVUE WITH
Raymond Hitchcock, Grace La Rue
Wm. Rock and Frances White
Leon Errol, Irene Bordoni

LOEW'S NEW YORK THEA. & ROOF 10,15,25c
Where the Cool Night Air Brings Comfort.
Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M.
ARTHUR ASHLEY in "The Iron Ring."
Loew's American Roof 42 St., W. B'way Every Eve. at 8:15
The Refreshing Night Breezes Are Here.
The GREATER DUTY, Delmore, Lee & Co.; Milady's Gown, All Seats Reserved
Gray & Granville and 5 others. $25, 35, 50.
Mat. Today 10c, 15c; Eves. 15c, 25c, 50c

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE ELSIE JANIS, Rooney & Bent, Charles Withers in "For Pity's Sake." Others. "The Girl with the 1000 Eyes." Daily Mats. 25c-$1. Delicious Lemonade Free to All.

B. F. KEITH'S RIVERSIDE DOLLY SISTERS, Nellie & Sara Kouns, Laurie & Bronson in "Lost & Found" & other Keith Feature Acts. B'WAY & 96 ST.

WINTER GARDEN B'WAY & 50th St. MATINEE TOMORROW, 25c to $1.50.
PASSING SHOW 1917
PLAYHOUSE 48th St. E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat., 2:30.
THE MAN WHO CAME BACK
SEE THE 48TH ST. 13th CHAIR By Bayard Veiller. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:30. Thea. E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:30.
PRINCESS 39th St. Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Today & Sat., 2:15.
OH, BOY! "Smartest of Musical Comedies."—Eve. Sun.

WILLIAM FOX WONDER FILM.
JACK AND THE BEANSTALK
1300 KIDDIES—8½ FOOT GIANT
GLOBE Broadway at 46th Street. Twice Daily, 2:30, 8:30. Mats. 25-50c. Nts. 25c-$1.

SELZNICK PICTURES.
HERBERT BRENON'S THE LONE WOLF
BROADWAY THEATRE AT 41ST ST. DAILY AT 2:30 AND 8:30. PRICES 25c, 50c, 75c AND $1.00.

81 st St. Theatre, cor. B'way. Tel. Schuyler 8460. THELMA SALTER in "In Slumberland." Also Splendid VAUDEVILLE. Mat. Today 10c, 15c; Eves. 15c, 25c, 50c.

RIALTO B'way at 42d St. Bryant 5 Washburn in "SKINNER'S BABY." Our Troops in France. Incomparable Rialto Orchestra. 15-25-50c.

STRAND B'way at 47th St. FLORENCE REED in "To-day." Keystone Comedy. Soldiers. U. S. Troops in Paris. Orch.

Stop Work
for a moment and go to Shanley's and enjoy your luncheon amid peaceful, quiet and inviting surroundings. You will feel remarkably rested.
You will be delighted with each one of the 7 courses—85c (Music) From 12 to 2:30 P. M.
It's cool and comfortable watching the twenty act cabaret—evenings seven to one.
SHANLEY'S
Broadway 43rd to 44th St.

COOL—OPEN WINDOWS ON ALL SIDES—COOL
BROADWAY AT 48TH ST. RECTOR'S TEL. BRYANT 3200
—FOR DINNER—
SPECIAL DINNER IN THE FUTURIST ROOM
$1.50
TWO ORCHESTRAS—EXCEPTIONAL ENTERTAINMENT
A LA CARTE SERVICE IN MAIN DINING ROOM
WONDERFUL ENTERTAINMENT AND DANCING
BEST FOOD AND SERVICE IN NEW YORK

MARINE ROOF
HOTEL BOSSERT, Brooklyn
DINING AND DANCING IN THE OPEN AIR, 6 P. M. TO CLOSING
MOST UNIQUE ROOF AND VIEW IN AMERICA
Motor over the Manhattan Bridge, take first turn to the right to Hicks Street, and south three blocks to Hotel, or Subway to Borough Hall.
Protection from the Weather
MONTAGUE-HICKS-REMSEN STREETS, BROOKLYN
Burton F. White, Manager. F. D. Bay, Jr., Assistant Manager.

STRAND ROOF B'way at 47th Street
No Admission Charge.
TABLE D'HOTE 5:30 to 9 P. M. $1.25 Per Cover
DINNER DE LUXE 9 P. M.
A la Carte All Hours—After-Theatre Specialties.
HIGH CLASS MUSICAL COMEDY WHILE YOU DINE.—DANCING

HOTEL VAN RENSSELAER
Eleventh St., 2 doors East of 5th Ave.
Quiet, Refined Family Hotel, catering to a discriminating clientele only. Leases now being made for periods covering 5 to 13 months from October 1
Home Cooking Our Specialty.
Parlor bedroom with bath, including meals for two, $30 to $42 weekly.
Parlor, 1 bedrooms with bath, including meals for three, $45 to $65 weekly.
Parlor, 2 bedrooms with bath, including meals for four, $68 to $90 weekly, on yearly lease.
Further reductions for unfurnished rooms.
C. E. McGINN, Manager.

A NEW APARTMENT HOTEL
Newly and unusually furnished and decorated; some with hotel service; two and three rooms and bath; 9 to 14 windows, with unobstructed views. Three exposures in some suites. Rates, $60 monthly and up per suite of 3 rooms and bath; also weekly, $15 per suite and up. Restaurant a la carte. Breakfast and dinner, $3 weekly (both optional.) References. The above are astounding values. Investigate.
Hotel Nobleton, 126 W. 73d St.
CHARLES MORTON B

The New York Times

All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
H. C. FRANCK, Secretary.

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Bronx.....2,060 Third Avenue
Washington Heights.....1,595 Broadway
Brooklyn.....Room 306, 367 Fulton Street
Staten Island.....63 Stuyv. Pl., N. Brighton
Queens.....317 Fulton Street, Jamaica, L. I.
Elizabeth.....220 Morris Avenue
Hoboken.....61 Second Street
Jersey City.....40 Montgomery Street
Paterson.....19 Park Avenue
Washington.....Riggs Building
Cleveland.....1308 Tribune Building
St. Louis.....406 Globe-Democrat Building
Chicago.....458 Ford Building
San Francisco.....742 Market Street
London.....Marconi House, Strand, W. C.
Paris.....20 Rue Louis le Grand

ONE CENT, New York City. Two Cents, N. Y., Conn., New York State, except Greater New York. Three Cents, elsewhere. Sunday, Five Cents, City; Seven Cents, elsewhere.

Terms, postage paid:

	1 Yr.	6 Mos.	1 Mo.
DAILY AND SUNDAY...(One week, 25c.)	$10.00	$5.50	$1.00
DAILY, without Sunday...(One week, 20c.)	6.00	4.25	.75
SUNDAY.....	3.00	1.75	.50
Canada, Sunday only.....	6.00	3.25	.55

Other countries, postpaid:

Daily and Sunday.....	26.00	13.00	2.40
Daily, without Sunday..	17.40	8.90	1.45
Sunday only.....	9.75	5.00	.95

Sunday Picture Section $1.75; Magazine, $1.25.
THE ANNALIST, (Mondays,) per year, $4; Canada, $4.50; other countries, $5. Binder for 26 issues, (one vol.,) $1.25.
TIMES BOOK REVIEW, (Weekly,) per year, $2; Canada, $2.50; other countries, $3.
TIMES MID-WEEK PICTORIAL, (Thursdays,) 1 yr., $5; Canada, $6; other countries, $6.50. Binder for 52 issues, $1.25.
THE NEW YORK TIMES CURRENT HISTORY, Illustrated Monthly Magazine, one year, $3, (foreign, $4.) Per copy, 25c.
THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, Quarterly—Full Cloth, per copy, $2; per year, $8.

Entered as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 1, 1917.

EITHER POWERLESS OR FREE.

It is open to Germany to choose either horn of Mr. BALFOUR'S dilemma, but Europe outside the Central Monarchies, the United States, all the Allies, have made a choice in which there will be no change, they have entered upon a way where there will be no turning back. They are all of one mind with Mr. BALFOUR that this war cannot end, Europe and the world will not be safe, until Germany is "either powerless or free." There he spoke with the voice of all civilization, liberty, and enlightenment, he delivered the world's decree against Germany. These are the Allies' terms of peace.

The choice she is to make involves a world of difference for Germany. She may be free—that would be for her a horn of plenty, of deliverance, of promise. If she chooses to avail herself of the other horn of the dilemma she will find it cruel beyond all imagining. To make Germany powerless will be a rude and mighty work—the Allies are prepared for that. They do not count alone upon conquests by arms; other forces are working to reduce Germany to helplessness. But when she is made powerless she is ruined. She will have hazarded her national destiny upon the stake of a lot of miserable dynastic baggage and will have lost. The great Empire which was so slow in the making, which the German States had to be bludgeoned into creating, that Empire which has had such a marvelous development and became so mighty, will be a ruin of which there may be no rebuilding.

For to make Germany powerless for evil implies such a sapping of her strength that for long years she would be powerless for good, prostrate, impotent, stunted, without heart and without courage. The triumphs of commerce have been her dearest ambition and her achievements have been wonderful. All that will be gone. The nations of this rebuilt world, delivered from the wastes and burdens of militarism, under guarantees of peace and freedom, are going to have a wonderful growth in commerce after the wounds of war are healed, and Germany, if she chooses to be made powerless, will have no part in it.

It is cause for wonder that the German people can hesitate one single instant in the choice they have to make. They could not if they knew that, in truth, they are shut up to this choice. They are deceived as no people on the face of the globe have ever been deceived, but that merely explains, it does not deliver them from the necessity of making a choice. Two and one-half years ago THE TIMES pointed out that it was open to the German people to have peace with freedom. Mr. BALFOUR renews that assurance. The Allies will not force upon them a constitution or a form of government against their choice. But their limits of choice have been pointed out with unerring exactness. If they choose to be free, if they will proclaim and effect their deliverance from bondage to the Hohenzollern dynasty, from an imperialism, from militarism, if they will put down their abominable Junker class and substitute the rule of democracy for the sway of the "triple tyrant" of Hohenzollernism, Junkerism, and militarism, they can have peace on terms that will preserve for growth in the arts of peace, for their prosperity and their happiness, the great estate the masters of the Empire have built up for them in war. If they will not do that, they must accept the other fate.

MAJORITY SOCIALISTS.

The majority Socialist Party in the United States is a fit annex of the German majority Socialist Party. It is pro-German and anti-American. It opposes the war, calls conscription "involuntary servitude," echoes the false German Socialist cry of "no annexations."

The Bulgarian Socialist delegates to the Stockholm Socialist Conference, inspired by Czar FERDINAND and his Premier, are rank annexationists, as are the members of every other party of Bulgaria's dozen or more. Bulgaria wants great parts, wants some of the territories which Germany has promised her, and the Bulgarian Socialists conferred in Berlin with the representatives of the German majority Socialists, laid the official annexation plans of Bulgaria in the Balkans before them, reported in Bulgaria that they were approved. Then these Bulgarian and German majority Socialists calmly went to Stockholm, and uttered the "no annexation" patter so glibly parroted here by the People's Council and other annexes of Germany and German imperial socialism.

The German majority Socialists pretend to be pining unutterably for internal reform and the democratization of the German Government. How honest they are may be judged from the remarks of the imperial Socialist, the ready, faithful catspaw of the Kaiser, PHILIP SCHEIDEMANN, quoted in yesterday's TIMES:

> It appears to me that the German people are already able to exert a materially greater influence upon their Government than is the case in the so-called democratic States.

He "can only wish that democratization will also make progress in England, France, and the United States."

Sham democrats and sham anti-annexationists, the German majority are at least faithful Germans and Kaiser's men. Not any more faithful than the American majority Socialists, though. Hear VICTOR BERGER'S Milwaukee Leader, for example:

> The forces of evil are thoroughly organized. Through the People's Council the forces of good are organizing.
>
> That is, the mass of the American people constitutes "the forces of evil." The anti-patriots, the lovers of Germany, are "the forces of good."

The German majority Socialists of the United States are entirely worthy of their brethren and co-workers in Germany.

THE PROHIBITION AMENDMENT.

The Sheppard resolution for a prohibition amendment to the Constitution will be voted on in the Senate today. Apparently it is likely to get the necessary two-thirds vote.

It would be time thrown away to repeat the obvious and overpowering arguments against prohibition by Federal amendment. What surprises and saddens the impartial and patriotic observer is the zeal of the Senate to waste its time on this old controversy when the vigorous, successful conduct of the war should engage the full thought and energy of the nation. America is fighting for its life. To that prime object every other should be subordinated. The Prohibitionists would distract public attention. When unity is essential, they would foment division of opinion and promote wrangling. It is as if a man whose house is on fire should make a single-tax speech.

So far as the conservation of food materials is concerned, the Food Control bill provides sufficiently for the economic side of the liquor question. The political side may be the reason for the course of many Senators from Dry States. The sentimental talk of Senator SHEPPARD about labor, asked to "imperil its very existence," to enable "the liquor barons" to "thrive in luxury," might be welcome at a prohibition rally in Deaf Smith County, Texas. Its hollowness in Congress at this time may be judged from the fact that "labor," which is rather more important than the most virtuous commonplaces of prohibition orators, is determined to have its beer.

Regarded either as genuine fanaticism or as the tribute of politicians to the triumph of prohibition in so many States, the apparent readiness of two-thirds of the Senate to plunge into futile bickerings a nation which should be entirely devoted to the supreme task of self-preservation is disheartening. What must be the mental condition of men who try to thrust prohibition upon unwilling States when all States should be giving their utmost strength to one single, overmastering, national aim? Prohibition, woman suffrage, all the cries of late so loud, should be hushed before the instant, the one duty. Before seeking to foist amendments on the Constitution, make certain by arms the existence of free government.

It is for the House to kill this resolution if the Senate adopts it.

OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

Three years of education by war has put the popular mind into readiness to accept figures of any size. Otherwise there would be temptation to regard as incredible the National City Bank's reminder that our foreign trade in merchandise and precious metals is at the rate of ten billions of dollars a year. No nation ever approached such figures. But, then, there never was such a nation as ours before, nor a nation with such facilities for the execution of its economic conceptions. It is marvelous that within a mere three years our exports of merchandise alone rose 165 per cent., to $8,280,000,000. Our imports of merchandise rose by 40 per cent., to $2,634,000,000. For both combined the increase was from $4,259,000,000 in 1914 to $8,914,000,000 in 1917, or 109 per cent.

The gain in our exports will seem small to those who recall percentages of many hundreds in certain war exports, but they are balanced by some decreases, as, for example, cotton. Our import increases were mostly in materials for manufacturing. Our imports from Europe have decreased, and from other quarters of the world have increased without exception. Our exports have been raising to figures

but there is no corner of the earth which is not better acquainted with the sort of things we sell.

Truly, the period of our economic exclusiveness is past. Never again can we take the same view of foreign trade as when it was possible for a Senator to ask what we had to do with abroad. That era died along with the "high and higher" theory of protective tariffs. Hereafter it will not be possible for us to legislate for the exclusion of the goods with which the rest of the world must pay its debt to us, if it is to be paid at all. The world cannot supply gold permanently at the rate which we have received it during the war period, nor can we return it with equal freedom after it has passed into our credit fabric. We must supply it on demand and tender of equivalent values in goods or our credit will suffer. But we must defend our gold with our goods rather than with laws for the restraint of a trade of such vitality as is now demonstrated. We have passed into a new era and must have new economic policies.

But all is not gold that glitters, and there is room for criticism as well as gratulation. The billions of foreign trade seem startling only because in the past our foreign trade has been unworthy of us. Even at its present almost incredible dimensions it is below proportionate figures for other countries. Everything is relative, and for us ten billions of foreign trade is only $100 a head. England had $70 of imports and over $55 of exports without the impulse of supreme necessity. Belgium had in normal times $127 of imports and $94 of exports per capita. Even Argentina had in normal times the same total of foreign trade in proportion to its population as that which now surprises us. Canada is quite in our class, and Canada surpasses us on this standard. It is as clear that we have been backward as it is that we are coming forward fast in the home-stretch.

It is only the proportions of our foreign trade that are becoming satisfactory. In quality it lacks much of desirability. Its permanence is something to be demonstrated, with the presumption against it. It is unbalanced, showing a large excess of exports. The goods trade ought to come somewhere near being self-sustaining, but there was a movement of precious metals of $1,382,881, in and out. There can be no sure stability for trade sustained by imports of gold to a total of $977,176,000, and even an excess of imports of gold of $685,255,000. Trade cannot be done on that basis long. And still our experts and imports are characteristic rather of a growing than a mature country. It is less marked by the sale of natural resources than it was, but there is less of human labor or machine products than there ought to be if the maximum of profit is to be gained. When we sell crops we export fertility of soil. When we export minerals we deplete our stocks. They are still more plentiful than in less-favored countries, but that is no credit to our industry. We are laggards in matters of taste compared with France. We are deficient in the German organization which was fast undermining England's foreign trade. We are ages behind England in the matter of speculation in the sound sense of making a market for anything produced anywhere. We are developing bankers, but we exclude from our banking activities the collateral which gives England its trading supremacy. There is nothing salable in the world which cannot find a banker's welcome in London.

Just as BACON took all learning for his province, so England takes all the world's markets for its tribute. We have advanced from the state of financing Wall Street to the stage of financing commerce; but the stage of financing all industry, with its infinity of materials, and the splendid gains of speculative discounting of profits of industry, lies beyond our present appreciation. Our banks are warned out of ownership of industrial undertakings and confined to discounting the paper which they produce. No doubt it is wise. But it is immature. There must be another stage to our banking development before our foreign trade can be what it might be and before we can challenge London as the centre of the world of industry as well as of finance.

EXPORTS TO NEUTRALS FORBIDDEN.

Licenses will not be granted for the shipment to European neutral countries of commodities like those which they have been selling to Germany. This is the decision of the Exports Council. In accordance with it, the shipment of 2,800 tons of pig iron to Sweden has been forbidden. Figures taken from official reports by Dr. PRATT, recently at the head of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, show that Sweden during the war has sold nearly 8,000,000 tons of high-grade iron ore and iron to Germany, where this raw material has been used in making shells and artillery. At the same time a shortage of iron for home consumption has been prevented by imports from the United States.

This just and important decision affects many products. No exports of fodder grain or oilcake to the neutrals have been permitted since July 15. Fodder, given to cattle—the number of which in several neutral countries has been largely increased since the beginning of the war—would go indirectly to our enemy in the forms of lard, fats, milk, butter, and cheese. For a long time it has been going to Germany in these forms. Scores of Dutch ships at our ports loaded with fodder grain and wheat must discharge their cargoes. Our Government will not contribute to Germany's supply of fats and meat. Dr. PRATT estimates that our enemy has obtained from the neutrals meat enough to support all of her armies for 275 days, with 23 per cent. of her entire supply of fats. The stock of these in Germany and Austria is now very low. Our Food Administration shows that the price of ordinary frying fat in Germany is $4.05 a pound. Horse meat at from 53 to 86 cents a pound is in the market. The armies must have fats and meat, and very little is left for the people. Neither the soldier nor the civilian will hereafter get food from the United States.

Our dispatches from Washington show that the importance of withholding supplies from the neutrals is fully realized by the Government. We are assured that the pleas of neutral commissions will not cause any change in the policy adopted, a policy suggested and warranted by the official reports and admissions of their Governments. It would be suicidal folly for us to assist in feeding the armies of our enemy.

NO PLACE FOR PAGEANTS.

From the very beginning of the preparations for the proposed improvement of the site of the lower reservoir in Central Park and the erection within its limits of an appropriate memorial of the great Catskill aqueduct, pains should be taken by all who are interested in the project to disabuse the public mind of the false impression that the improvement will in some way be a departure from the original design of the park as a garden in the heart of the city. The site will in good time be formally transferred by the Board of Water Supply to the Park Board, and steps will then be taken to transform it into park land.

It had been intended to fill up the great depression, thirty-four acres in extent, and model the new surface to conform with the rest of the landscape, laying out lawns, paths, and flower beds, but that would have been an enormous undertaking, while the plan for which tentative designs have been made by Mr. THOMAS HASTINGS can be carried out more quickly and at far less cost, and will serve pleasantly to diversify the park scenery. It will be entirely appropriate to its surroundings. Fountains are always appropriate in parks when well placed. A better site for a splendid fountain could not be imagined than the north end of this tract. The lagoon will be a fitting adjunct to the fountain. The sloping sides of the depression will be covered with trees and lawns, intersected by paths. The grassy terraces at the south end will be used for the park concerts, and the band stand will be removed from the Mall, where it has always been out of place.

But there is no idea in the minds of Park Commissioner WARD or of the members of the Mayor's committee of building a place for sports or pageants or of making this desirable park improvement conform in any way to the various plans of park encroachment which have taken shape since the removal of the lower reservoir was decided upon. Central Park is no place for sports or community theatricals. They must find their field elsewhere.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

At Least Good in Purpose.

That Commissioner DILLON'S plan of bringing food producers and food consumers into closer relations has excited much interest among members of the latter class is no cause for wonder. Any plan put forward with a promise to lower the cost of living would do that, these days, but between promise and achievement there is often a long, hard road to travel, and Commissioner DILLON will have to do a lot of proving before he dispels all doubt as to the feasibility of getting any considerable number of groups, each containing ten families, to make such an utter change in their established habits as his scheme requires. The fact is that we are not a co-operative people in the sense that are not a few peoples in lands where life has been harder and the need for small economies at the cost of taking personal trouble has been greater.

There would be many inconveniences in carrying out the Commissioner's proposal, as well as the deprivation of as many conveniences which the much-criticised middleman now offers. And unless each group of ten householders included at least one man with more than ordinary administrative ability—and a willingness to exercise it gratuitously for the benefit of a not always appreciative and grateful nine—the plan would inevitably fail as regards each of the groups not thus favored. The collective buying, too, would permit of little or no selection in accordance with individual preference, and that would be a serious detriment in a matter wherein such selection counts for so much.

And in case the allotted portion did not suit, to whom would complaint and appeal for redress be addressed? Hardly to the group chief, and the providing farmer would be too far away for scoldings to be effective. The question of practicability, however, is one to be determined by practical trial, not by presumption, however plausibly based on American characteristics. And because co-operative buying has so often failed in this country, it does not follow that it always will. Commissioner DILLON has the best of rights to try out his plan. Everybody will wish him well.

Like Mates Like for Once.

It would be hard to decide who cuts the sorrier figure and who is more deserving of contemptuous scorn—the young man who marries because he thinks that thus he can escape military service, or the young woman who allows herself thus to be used by one who is obviously a coward, a dastard, or both. The two will be fitly mated, in that they share a like form of baseness, but the worst feature of such unions is not the fact—or the possibility, for their miserable purpose seems likely to be foiled—that the country will be deprived of a poor soldier, but that the characteristics of such parents will be emphasized in their children and a far more serious injury to the nation be thus effected.

The eugenist is more alarmed by the present rush for marriage licenses than the recruiting Sergeant is disgusted by it, for the former looks further into the future.

These wretched marriages cannot be stopped by law, but most of them could probably be prevented if it were clearly and convincingly explained that exemption from draft cannot with any certainty thus be secured. The chances are that the young men thus taking shelter behind petticoats dislike the responsibilities and restrictions of marriage only a little less than the hardships and perils of war.

There is some, though a poor, consolation in the thought that each of these husbands will get a bad wife, and each of these wives will get a bad husband. Each can confidently be expected to detest the other within a year, and a lifetime of bickering and quarreling will be a punishment to fit the crime they are now committing.

Proposing a Draft for Doctors.

Every one of the arguments by which the country—not a little to its own surprise—was persuaded to raise its new armies by conscription instead of trusting to volunteers, can be used with even more force in favor of providing doctors for those armies by means of a selective draft, separate from the other and specially adapted for getting the best service at least cost from the members of the medical profession. This is the proposal of the Council of National Defense, and though the doctors as a body have not yet had a chance to express their opinion of it, the few who have spoken on the subject have done so in terms of commendation.

Of course the doctors of the country do come in under the general draft registration and selection, just like everybody else, but it is obvious that a system which takes in only men between the ages of 21 and 31, inclusive, will accept many whose medical experience has been too brief to fit them for the proper performance of the army surgeon's duties, while it exempts a far greater number who, though beyond the common draft limit, are at precisely the time of life when their professional efficiency, for war as for peace, is highest.

That not enough doctors are volunteering to meet the Government's urgent demands is not surprising. Not only has the medical man more than the ordinary reasons for hesitating to endanger by long absence a career the success of which is particularly dependent on his continuous presence, but his patients suffer as do not the clients of any other profession or the customers of any other man in business. The only possible settlement, or at any rate the only fair settlement, of his double problem is by a draft that puts him on a level, as regards sacrifices and rewards, with all his colleagues, and allows him, like other men, without reproach to claim exemption for reasons that are good because they are officially defined and recognized. When no such reasons exist, he will go as readily as another—and risk his life, too, when occasion arises, not less readily.

That many doctors, ignoring their peculiar difficulties, have already volunteered is highly to their credit, but the injustices of that method bear on them with more than ordinary weight, and the needs of the country will not be met until the better plan is followed.

DISBELIEVERS IN WAR.

Impossible Now to Consider Their Conscientious Objections.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have received a circular letter from the Church Peace Union, signed by Rev. Dr. Frederick Lynch. It has been sent, I infer, to the ministers of all the churches in our nation. The authors of the letter seek to discover the attitude of the clerical mind toward the problem of the Government respecting those who have conscientious objections to military service—outside the sects exempt by the law. I have written the following reply, which applies to all such objectors:

Dear Sir: I do not have very much respect for the peculiar opinions of "conscientious objectors" to war service. That war is horrible all realize, but pacifists only make the horrors greater and longer. The greatest "peacemaker" today would be he who would strike the German war machine the most smashing blow. Men who enjoy the protection of the Government ought to meet its obligations. I have conscientious objections to shirks who will not help to protect my person and property. I conscientiously object to their policy, which would, if successful, subject my children to barbarism. I hope our ministers will show a moral capacity adequate for these critical days. By their silence in the presence of inhumanity, they have lost the moral leadership of the nation. Let the pacifists be banished from the land whose privileges they enjoy but will not protect, or let them be conscripted to spend their money and labor in supporting the families of those who are brave and loyal enough to fight.

Permit me to add a word to the above brief statement: It is easy to understand why men object to war as a method for settling differences between nations. But this is not now the problem at issue. It is now in use, and the precious interests of humanity are at stake. Let the objector record his protest, and then do his part. His pacifism under present conditions is not a protest but an encouragement to war. Whoever is indifferent in the presence of cruelty is cruel. It is no time to debate questions of non-resistance. The only problem today is this: How shall the righteous apply force to overthrow brutal force? Whoever is inactive takes a position that is neither reasonable nor ethical, neither patriotic nor Christian.

JOSEPH H. CROOKER.
Amherst, Mass., July 12, 1917.

Medical Students in the War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am told that in a recent number of The Journal of the American Medical Association General Gorgas wrote that medical students, if drafted, will be furloughed to continue their studies until called for service. The information sent to medical students last April, telling them not to enlist, seems consistent with General Gorgas's recent writing.

I am a medical student. There are 10,000 or more of us. What shall we do? If we are to be drafted for infantry private work, there is little sense in continuing medical school studies. There is also little sense in the Government's request that medical colleges maintain a full teaching staff for the period of the war, if students are to be drafted.

It is only right to expect that the Government make public some definite statement of its intentions. Probably the authorities know what they will do with medical students, but not the reasons for keeping the plans a dark secret.

GEORGE E. MYERS.
Boston, July 31, 1917.

Secretary Lansing's Speech.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish Secretary Lansing's speech, in today's TIMES, could be printed as a separate document, and circulated broadcast so that all could read it. No money could be better used to promote the war, and all would then know why we are at war.

T. YOUNG.
Huntington, N. Y., July 26, 1917.

THE CLARION.

Gather the men to the bugle's call,
Run up the banner high;
Fling out the Stars and Stripes o'er all
The banners in the sky!
We, sons of all the nations, leap
The youngest to the fight,
That all our Fatherlands may reap
The harvest of the light.

Turn plowshares into swords, and save
The pruning hooks for spears;
No man is free, while there's a slave
To wet the earth with tears.
We've all to lose and naught to gain,
We want no alien lands,
But Freedom has been won in vain,
If German bondage stands.

Unlock our farners, feed the world!
Pour out our steel and gold,
Pour out our lives, but keep unfurled
The flag that makes us bold.
The Allies gave their mighty past
To make our present free;
We lash our future to the mast,
And sail for Liberty.

Extend the hand to free the land
That gave our freedom birth,
And cleave the sea lest Liberty
Shall perish from the earth!
Divide the air with wings that bear
Our courage through the skies;
The young and brave are bound to save
The world from tyrannies.

That is the pledge that puts an edge
On every sword we wield;
We only ask the noblest task:
To make our hearts a shield.
To stand between the oppressor and
The lands he would oppress;
We, latest, claim the greatest task—
Our courage brooks no less.

We seize the chance to pay back France
A little of the debt
Our Eagle owes her Fleur de Lys
And gallant Lafayette.
Se everywhere, sea, land, and air,
To the first line advance
Old Glory and the Stars and Stripes
On every breeze in France!

LOUISE E. ANDREADE.

THE FLAG IN A LOCKET.

A Little French Girl's Way of Showing Friendship for America.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I believe that many of your readers have been as much touched by the reports of the French children kneeling in the streets of Paris as our flag and our soldiers passed as by anything that has come home to us of all that has happened "over there"; a glimpse into the elusive heart of a little child may sometimes serve as insight into the heart of a people.

A few weeks ago we inclosed in a letter to the six-year-old daughter of a French pollu who gave his life for France at the Aisne a tiny silk American flag, such as forms the emblem worn in many a buttonhole on our streets.

To-day I have the child's reply—the mother guides the little hand and uses the child's own words:

> J'ai prie ma petite mere de mettre le petit drapeau dans un medaillon, et ma le pendue au cou, et j'ai le drapeau toujours maintenant, et maman a pleure de joie et moi aussi, et je voudrais que la guerre finisse tout de suite. (I give the spelling of the letter itself; they are working people.)

Freely translated, little Raymonde says:

> I begged my little mother to put the little flag in a locket and to hang it around my neck, and so now I have the flag always with me, and mamma cried for joy and I did too, and I wish the war would end right away.

A French mother hangs little images of saints or sacred emblems which have been blessed around the neck of her child—something which may keep the child safe and good, something to keep her in mind of encompassing love; and this little French girl cried for joy when she had an American flag to place with her other emblems that are to make and keep her safe.

The heart of a child, and the heart of a people!

EDITH BARNARD DELANO.
(Of The Vigilantes.)
East Orange, July 30, 1917.

Keeping Order at Home.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Three long years we are reading, thinking, and talking about all kinds of frightfulness perpetrated in the martyred countries of Belgium, North France, Serbia, Montenegro, and Poland; of old men, women, and children wantonly killed in towns and villages by the bombs thrown from the airplanes, and again of the helpless and hapless men, women, and children drowned at sea by the U-boats. Thus we are all profoundly affected, and we do not treat things as coolly as we should; hence there were deplorable disorders in some States. We cannot afford that, for we are now at war. All our efforts should go in this direction. We tremble for our sons who are gone to war or preparing to go. Yet this terrible task forced upon us must be duly accomplished. And every one of us can and must help in this matter. While the proper authorities are doing their tremendous business of preparation for war we, the people at large, must do our utmost to keep order, which is absolutely necessary for our pressing task. We have the enemy who would take advantage of all our disorders, of all our internal troubles. We must be prepared for any false alarm, for provocations of all sorts. To keep cool, to preserve order, to be on our guard, to control ourselves, to avert any mischief—that is the way we may most effectively help our authorities in their strenuous task of preparing a sufficient army and navy for the war unprecedented in history of all times.

PETER J. POPOFF.
Flushing, N. Y., July 28, 1917.

Outside the Red Cross.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We all feel it our duty to help the Red Cross as far as possible, but its proposal to absorb or dominate the various allied war relief associations that have been doing such splendid work is to my mind exceedingly unfair and selfish. If the desire of the Red Cross is accomplished it will certainly put a check upon the sorely needed donations that are now sent through these various agencies, for one naturally likes to feel sure that money or supplies sent to relieve the suffering abroad will be delivered according to the wishes of the donor, instead of possibly being diverted to other uses, at the discretion of the Red Cross agents.

A LIFE MEMBER OF THE RED CROSS.
New York, July 30, 1917.

German Peace Schemes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the German bid it is noteworthy that the word "understanding" is a mistranslation of verstaendigung, which means give and take, bargaining of territories. Hence the omission of Belgium. The motive is to cash in a victory of Mittelaeuropa, which becomes the basis of what German political and military publicists call the second Punic War. The ticker for peace is a breathing spell for new war for domination.

KERLANDEN SACHS.
Boston, July 31, 1917.

A DEAF EAR FOR THE "PEOPLE'S COUNCIL."

Their Pacific Program Would Leave the World a Prey to Prussianism.

By PROFESSOR E. H. DARNELL,
of the University of Virginia.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The pacifists calling themselves the "People's Council," with headquarters at 2 West Thirteenth Street, New York, are distributing copies of a speech made by Dr. J. L. Magnes at the Garden Theatre on May 30. A copy was sent to me with the request that I express my opinion of the views contained therein; but, with your permission, Mr. Editor, I prefer to express it through the medium of THE TIMES rather than in a private letter to the "People's Council."

With the general aspiration of Dr. Magnes for permanent world peace every reasonable man can sympathize. But if the United States and her allies follow his advice as to the method of securing peace, the only kind of peace they will get is the kind that the lamb gets when he occupies the interior of the wolf. Dr. Magnes simply "adjures" President Wilson "to reaffirm his belief in a peace without victory, and unequivocally to throw in the lot of the American democracy with that of Russia and bring a speedy, universal, democratic peace to the world." He also quotes Kerensky as indorsing on April 24 the "peace without victory" notion. But Kerensky, like our President, has gotten bravely over that delusion. He has seen the Russian army in Galicia suddenly give ear to the babble of pacifism and, abandoning the fruits of Korniloff's splendid victories, turn tail and seek peace through skedaddling. What a glorious thing it would be if Pershing's Sammies, Haig's Tommies, and Pétain's Poilus should become imbued with Dr. Magnes's horror of victory and should rapidly sprint for the tall timber! How the Prussian wolf would lick his chops!

Having studied for three years in Germany, (three semesters under Heinrich von Treitschke,) I think I know something of the Prussian wolf, and something, therefore, of the futility of peace-prattle until that beast of prey lies prone in the dust. War in the abstract is a curse, and peace in the abstract is a blessing. But, then, war in the abstract and peace in the abstract are nothing but abstractions. What we are really concerned with now is a concrete situation—a situation in which the most powerfully organized gang of political criminals in the world's history are deliberately attempting, after disciplining, drilling, and deluding the German masses, to conquer the human race. Knowing what we now know, the man who puts the smallest faith in any promises of the Prussian Government proves himself gullible indeed. There is one way, and one way alone, to rid the world of the fear of Prussian domination—and that way is to crush Prussian power.

When Dr. Magnes says that "we know how futile all wars are," he betrays a truly ludicrous ignorance of history. If he had said that all wars were wicked, we might merely think that he had a very tender heart and weakish nerves. But when he says that all wars are "futile," or, in other words, that no war accomplishes anything, we can only say that, if sincere, he is profoundly ignorant.

How "futile," for example, was the war of the American Revolution? Some people are under the impression that it resulted in the birth of this great, free nation. How "futile," again, was the struggle of the free Greek cities against the despotism of Darius and Xerxes? After the battle of Salamis, you remember, the Athenians began to rebuild their destroyed city, and Mardonius, the Persian General, offered to rebuild it for them if they would make a separate peace and an alliance with Persia. "Tell Mardonius," said they to the Persian envoy, "that so long as the sun holds on his way in Heaven, the Athenians will come to no terms with Xerxes." The Spartans had been much alarmed at the prospect of a separate Athenian peace with Persia, but the Athenians not only made the above answer to Mardonius, but stood firm even after the Spartans, on a religious pretext, had failed to come to their aid, and after Mardonius, again occupying their city, had forced them to take refuge in the Island of Salamis. Once more the wily Persian offered them the same terms; but that keen-witted as well as heroic people saw through the trick. They were not to be lured into betraying the cause of their allies, the cause of general freedom, and, ultimately, their own cause, by the honored word "peace." Only a single member of the Athenian Council was either silly or base enough to propose that the Persian offer should even be laid before the people; and that lone pacifist was forthwith stoned to death by the populace for daring to imagine that they might purchase peace at the price of dishonor. Once more Mardonius laid Athens in ashes and Attica waste. But the next year saw the battle of Plataea, the annihilation of the Persian army, and the final triumph of Greek freedom. War, not peace; courage, not cowardice; heroic vision, not pacifistic blindness, had made the Greek world "safe for democracy." Peace came at last, not "peace without victory," but peace with victory—overwhelming victory for freedom over despotism, for the allied republics of Greece over the "Great King" of the huge Oriental empire. Was that one of the "futile" wars referred to by Dr. Magnes?

Unquestionably there have been futile wars; but unquestionably, also, many wars have been futile because ended by premature treaties of peace. The politico-religious war that broke out in Germany after Luther's death, e. g., was largely futile because, instead of being fought to a finish, it was ended by that most fatuous and futile peace, the "Religious Peace" of Augsburg in 1555. In the womb of that product of sixteenth century pacifism was concealed the embryo of the most infernal struggle of modern times—the Thirty Years' War.

Let us turn a deaf ear to the vaporings of Dr. Magnes and the self-styled "People's Council." We have embarked upon a war of self-defense, a war for the eternal principles of right and freedom. That war must not end in a hollow, patched-up, pacifistic truce. No holier war was ever waged, and it must be fought to a finish, the finish of Prussianism and its arrogant attempt to grind the world beneath its heel.

E. H. DARNELL.
University of Virginia, July 30, 1917.

IRELAND'S TAXES

A Reply to Some Sinn Fein Charges of Misgovernment.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

No more striking illustration of the impossibility of getting a Sinn Feiner to tell the truth about the relations of England to Ireland has come to my notice recently than the letter headed "English Misgovernment in Ireland," not long ago published in the columns of a New York newspaper. A single sentence from it fully bears out my statement, viz., "England has made Ireland a bankrupt nation through consistent and calculated misgovernment."

I propose to show clearly how far from the truth any such statement is, although many Sinn Feiners will repeat the falsehood as long as they try to maintain another untruth, viz., that Ireland is grossly oppressed by England. If this last statement be true, then the same charge against the United States is much more sound with regard to Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines.

For seventy years, since free trade went into force in Great Britain, the national income has been raised by customs and internal revenue duties, including chiefly excise tax on alcoholic liquors, death duties, stamp taxes and income tax. During this time no Irish workingman has had to pay any duty on his clothing or his food or meat, except upon the sugar, tea, or coffee that he used. If he was a teetotaler, did not smoke or chew, used neither tea nor coffee, nor confectionery, he paid almost no taxes at all, as no man pays an income tax unless his annual income is more than $600, while the inhabited house duty practically amounts to nothing in Ireland. He would almost entirely escape paying any stamp duties by not using checks, bills of exchange, draft receipts and deeds. It is clear, therefore, that in these respects the wage earner in Ireland, who constitutes easily one-fifth of the population, is more fortunate than in the United States, or in any country of Continental Europe.

Now let me reinforce this truth from another point of view. Remember that the population of Ireland is about one-tenth that of Great Britain and Ireland. In 1912-1913 Ireland paid one-eleventh of the customs duties. Of the liquor duties she paid about one-eighth. But this statement is likely to be misleading, because a very considerable amount of this money, though paid into the exchequer at the breweries and distilleries, was in the last analysis paid by consumers in the United States and other foreign countries. It is in no way wrung from the people of Ireland, unless they wish to imbibe, manufacture or sell alcoholic liquors. Of the total revenue taken from the tax on tea Ireland pays about one-twentieth. Of that obtained from tobacco Ireland pays about one-seventh, which, of course, is perfectly optional on every man's part. Of the revenue derived from the income tax Ireland pays about one-fortieth part. It is well to point out that in the case of the Irish old-age pensions, of which the Sinn Feiners of Ireland and America, who backed the Dublin rebellion so earnestly, did their best to deprive the aged poor of Ireland, one-fifth of the money spent on old-age pensions in the United Kingdom is spent in Ireland, though she has but one-tenth of the population. Two-thirds of the people over 70 now living in Ireland are receiving old-age pensions.

Such is my own estimate.

The official figures, as I have already stated in a former letter, are as follows:

Of the revenue received in 1913, 74.69 per cent. was collected in England, 12.71 per cent. in Scotland, and 7.58 per cent. in Ireland, 1.42 per cent. came from other sources like the Suez Canal Shares, &c. But the amounts collected do not in all cases represent the amounts actually contributed by the taxpayers in the various countries, especially when customs and excise duties are concerned, and analyzing as far as possible the revenue, so as to get the real amounts contributed, we have the following results: By England 84.98 per cent., by Scotland 10.30 per cent., by Ireland 4.32 per cent., from other sources 1.46 per cent.

I hope that this letter will convince any fair-minded reader that the statements by many Sinn Feiners about the unjust taxation of Ireland are not in any proper sense true or reliable.

GEORGE L. FOX.
Seal Harbor, Mount Desert, Me., July 29, 1917.

Profits of the Flagmakers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reply to the Washington dispatch to your paper of this date relative to the report of the Federal Trade Commission as to the alleged enormous and extortionate increase in the price of wool bunting and other flags, and the comment of your correspondent thereon, I beg leave to make the following statement, which is based on facts and can be readily verified:

Having been engaged in the manufacture and sale of flags in New York for thirty years, and having acquired some natural ability from my father, who was in the business for a lifetime, I think I am the first place the article does a great injustice to those who have tried hard and earnestly to win the lasting esteem and approbation of the buying public.

Neither the writer nor any person connected with him is a member of any flagmakers' association.

In one of the headlines of this article you state, "500 Per Cent. Profit in Flags." At no time has any flagmaker made any such profit. The greater part of the flags made by leading manufacturers are sold to jobbers and large retail dealers; when this country entered the war the stocks on hand of these makers were depleted within one week, and their manufacturing capacity was then taken up for several weeks. A few of the old line firms, who had fairly good stocks or made up and raw material on hand, realized a fair profit, but no such excessive profit as your article states, although some of the flag men had the opportunity early in April of getting any price they chose to ask for their product.

Every item which goes into the making of a flag has had a much sharper advance since April than the flag itself. The actual profits made in the manufacture of flags are far less than those made in any good manufacturing business of staple articles, as the modest buildings and appointments of any fl

ASSAILS RED CROSS FOR TRUST METHODS

Dr. Morton Prince Declares That 'Big Business' Men Have Adopted Discredited Policies.

FIGHTS PLAN OF UNION

Fears Diversion of Supplies and Cites a Serbian Shipment Which the French Received.

Dr. Morton Prince of Boston, Chairman of the Serbian Distress Fund and one of the leaders of the independent war relief charities in their fight to preserve their autonomy, charged in a letter to the newspapers yesterday that since the Red Cross undertook "by the discredited methods of big business" to coerce smaller organizations into accepting a centralized plan of operation, supplies furnished by independents had, in one instance, been diverted from the sufferers for whom they had been intended. He called attention to the incident, without giving details, after contending that under the arrangement sought to be imposed on the others by the Red Cross, supplies could be deflected at will for purposes entirely foreign to those that animated their collection.

"This example has already been perpetrated," wrote Dr. Prince, "although I am not at present prepared to adjudge the exact responsibility between the Paris (War Relief) Clearing House and the Red Cross."

Dr. Prince's charges against the alleged methods employed by the Red Cross to co-ordinate collection and distribution of relief supplies are the sharpest made thus far in the war relief controversy. He accused the War Relief Clearing House in Paris, the general distributing agency for all the supplies forwarded from the United States, with having "sold out" to the Red Cross, and he predicted a slackening of effort in the United States if the Red Cross persisted in dealing unjustly with the smaller associations.

Judge Talbot of the Red Cross Committee on Co-operation has given, in an interview with the press, the side of the Red Cross in the controversy which has risen between that organization and the seventy-four allied War Relief Charities, wrote Dr. Prince. "I would ask, as one of the Federal Council of the latter, the privilege of presenting what I believe to be our side.

Calls the Issues Clear.

"The issues are simple and clear. They have been befogged by extraneous details and catch phrases like 'efficiency,' 'duplication of effort,' &c. In the last analysis the issues are moral, or right and wrong, and no amount of appeals to efficiency can do away with what is right and what is wrong. The autocratic power of Germany made for efficiency, but the world has not been willing on this ground to deny the rights of the smaller nations. Big Business' undertook some years ago to override the rights of little business on grounds of efficiency, but public opinion rose and put an end to its methods, and now 'big business' men, forgetting the lesson, have stepped into the field of charity and have applied the same discredited methods. But even the claim of efficiency can be successfully challenged.

"The American Relief Clearing House of Paris and the War Relief Clearing House of New York have since their formation early in the war been the agencies by which supplies have been sent to and distributed in France and elsewhere by the various relief organizations in this country. They have acted in this respect as express companies. For instance, ambulances sent by the American Field Ambulance were delivered to that organization in France, and ambulances sent by a Serbian organization to Saloniki; supplies sent by the American Fund for the French wounded were delivered to such hospitals or other depots as directed.

"Now, although the two express companies, the New York House and the Paris House, were technically independent organizations, independent of each other and of the various relief organizations, they formed, with the different war charities, one functioning co-operative whole. By this system the war charities saved duplication of effort and expense. Free transportation was provided by the New York Clearing House for all, (including the Red Cross,) by arrangement with the French Government.

"Now comes along the Red Cross, and by arrangements made in Paris, takes over the Paris receiving and distributing house, or, to put it in a different way and in the language of 'big business,' the Paris house 'sells out' to the Red Cross without agreement of or even consultation with its allies in the United States.

"If this were all, it might not have been of much practical moment. But, and this is the nub of the whole question, the Red Cross then orders that after Sept. 1 no supplies shall be received by the Paris house except on the condition that the Red Cross shall be the sole judge of how and where they shall be distributed, and shall, in fact, distribute them wherever it sees fit, regardless of the wishes of the relief workers in the United States who gave their time and energy to make them or of the organizations which solicit funds from the public to purchase them, and regardless of the wishes of the public which subscribed the money. Hitherto all have given with the understanding that what they gave shall go to help the particular charity in which each is interested.

"This order of the Red Cross had not been disclosed for nearly a month. Meanwhile the Red Cross made overtures to the several war relief organizations to become affiliated as subsidiaries to itself.

Paris House Absorbed.

"Now, while negotiations were in progress it transpired that the Red Cross had already absorbed the Paris terminal, that is, the receiving and distributing house, without consulting with, notification to, much less assent of the American organization mentioned above. The power of the trust was now held over us, for we were made to understand that unless we yielded to the terms of the Red Cross we should have no means of distributing our supplies in France, or, for that matter, to any country, like Serbia, for which supplies would have to go through France.

"Since this, we understand, has been made to understand that we should have no means of transporting supplies across the ocean to France, for it was evident that the New York Clearing House, which has free transportation by the French lines, could not forward supplies, not having an agent to receive and distribute them, and would also, therefore, have to go over to and be absorbed by the Red Cross. In fact, this the New York house is on the point of doing. The Red Cross has thus by its coup d'état got all the relief organizations in a position where, unless the Red Cross rescinds its autocratic order, they have got to yield or go out of business.

"The method of the Red Cross is the method that used to be employed by the great trusts and 'big business.' And now the 'big business' men who have been invited into the Red Cross have brought into the charities this old method discredited in business.

"We hold that it was a breach of faith on the part of the Paris Clearing House in 'selling out.' It will be a breach of faith on the part of the New York Clearing House if it sells out. We shall not be Red Crossed, but double-crossed. We hold that the Red Cross has used this most arbitrary, autocratic method in attempting to accomplish its purpose. And we hold that the Red Cross has not the right to dictate whom we shall help, nor has it had the experience to justify its arrogating to itself this function.

Fears Discouragement of Givers.

"Its action is defended on the ground of increased 'efficiency,' and the issue has been befogged by bringing in the question of congestion and limitation of transportation facilities. This latter is a matter that can be solved independently. The former may or may not be the case. Many of those most experienced in war relief think not, for even if efficiency of distribution abroad be increased, efficiency of production at this end will be diminished by the discouragement of those who create the supplies and wish to designate the charities to which they contribute.

"It is not the business of the Red Cross to regulate the efficiency of the many war relief associations. That is the business of the public. The Red Cross should look after its own efficiency, but in doing so should see to it that it does not employ intolerable methods. We are not antagonistic to the Red Cross, but shall be glad to work with it and under it. All we ask for is that we shall be allowed to designate the distribution of the supplies we send over; say where and to whom they shall go.

"Those who labor and give have the right to say for whom they labor and to whom they shall give. We hold only in trust for the givers and cannot divest ourselves of this trust. Under the demand of the Red Cross, if we, after an exhaustive investigation, such as we have made, send relief supplies to the Serbian prison camps in Austria, the Red Cross may divert those supplies to Saloniki, or even to Belgian prisoners, if it sees fit; and it may divert a French relief ambulances bought by Serbian sympathizers and shipped to Saloniki. This example has already been perpetrated, although I am not at present prepared to adjudge the exact responsibility between the Paris Clearing House and the Red Cross."

PAYING RED CROSS PLEDGES.

War Finance Committee Receives $500,000 of Corporation Dividends.

The War Finance Committee of the Red Cross reported a marked improvement yesterday in receipts of dividends declared during the $100,000,000 campaign. The committee reported that since last Thursday the returns from this source totaled $500,000. The circular letter, adopted by some of the share holders in paying their allotments was responsible for the what previously seemed a poor showing.

The committee also reported having received many payments of pledges. The Rockefeller Foundation, which promised $5,000,000, has paid one-fifth of it, and the rest will be paid in the near future. Since Saturday also the committee has received $55,283 in new contributions. The largest contribution from an individual was $19,000, from a client of Webb & Prall. The Westchester Fire Insurance Company gave $5,000. The Empire City Racing Association contributed $4,150, the proceeds of a special "Red Cross Day" at its track at Yonkers.

DEFENDS DR. MOTT.

Y. M. C. A. Official Denies German Charge That He Advised Closing Missions.

German accusations against Dr. John R. Mott of New York, International Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., contained in a cable dispatch from Berlin announcing that the German members of the Continuation Committee of the Edinburgh World Mission Conference no longer considered him the Chairman of that committee, were declared unfounded yesterday by officials of the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A. in New York City.

"Not only has Dr. Mott not advised the closing of German missions," said Mr. F. S. Brockman, Associate General Secretary of the War Council of the Y. M. C. A., "but he has raised tens of thousands of dollars in the United States to keep them going and to keep the missionaries from suffering."

DAY AT BRETTON WOODS.

Special to The New York Times.

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., July 31.—John R. Morron, who has been entertaining George F. Baker and George F. Baker, Jr., at his Littleton country place, has been named as one of the Red Cross Commission to Italy, which George F. Baker, Jr., will head.

Louis Untermeyer is with Mrs. Untermeyer at the Mount Pleasant Hotel in Franconia, where Miss M. D. Aleshire, the daughter of Major Gen. Aleshire, U. S. A., of Washington is spending the Summer. Mr. Untermeyer entertained at a dinner yesterday in honor of Robert Frost, the Franconia poet, whose volumes of verse "North of Boston" and "Mountain Interval" are popular with the Summer colony.

The annual ladies' handicap golf tournament will begin at the Maplewood Country Club tomorrow, and there will be a four-ball match versus bogey at the Bethlehem Country Club. The club, the Strawberry Hill House, and Turner's Tavern have given the prizes.

Brown-Tiers Wedding.

The wedding of Bache Hamilton Brown, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Ellis Brown (Florence Bleeker) of 65 Central Park West, and Miss Esther L. H. Tiers, the daughter of Mrs. Alexander Harvey Tiers of 43 East Sixty-second Street and Southampton, took place at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the rectory of St. Patrick's Cathedral, the Rev. Father Martin performing the ceremony in the presence of the immediate families and a few close friends. The wedding was hurried because Squadron A, of which Mr. Brown is a member, had been ordered to Spartenburg, N. C., and Mr. Brown expected to leave for camp this morning. The order was suddenly reversed some time yesterday and the squadron was ordered to remain here for the present, an order of which Mr. Brown and his bride were still in ignorance last evening.

No announcement had been made of the engagement, although it was generally known to their friends, as Miss Tiers had not made her début, and is not yet 18 years of age. Mr. Brown was graduated from Columbia in 1914 and is a brother of Clinton B. Brown, who married Miss Erzsebet Von Duma of Buda-Pesth, and of T. E. Brown, Jr., who married Miss Helen M. Langdon. Oris de R. R. Brown, a schoolboy, is another brother.

Major J. Scott Button Weds.

Miss Ella Crittenden Hale, daughter of Edward Warren Hale, formerly Deputy Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York, and Major J. Scott Button, U. S. A., were married on Monday at Trinity Church, Cranford, N. J. Major Button is in command of the First Battalion, Second Regiment, New York Infantry.

New Time Table
ERIE RAILROAD
AUGUST 5, 1917
TRAIN 5
To CLEVELAND
To BUFFALO
Leave New York
West 23 Street.....7:10 P. M.
Chambers St.....7:20 P. M.
Lv. Jersey City 7:45 P. M.
Carries Sleepers for
BUFFALO, CLEVELAND
OIL CITY and CHICAGO

WANTED
Storage room for newsprint paper on Manhattan Island, near New York Central Railroad Terminal. Building must be dry and with low insurance rate. Address Z 295 Times Annex.

PRENDERGAST TO RUN ON FUSION TICKET

With Borough President Pounds He Formally Accepts Renomination.

NONPARTISAN RULE NEEDED

Controller Writes, "I Will Be Your Candidate Until the Last Vote Is Cast."

Controller William A. Prendergast and Borough President Lewis H. Pounds of Brooklyn yesterday formally accepted renominations by the Fusion Committee of 1917. Each wrote to William Hamlin Childs, Chairman of the Executive Committee, expressing gratification at being renominated unanimously. The Controller said in part:

For eight years I have had the honor of serving the people in this, one of the most important offices in the city. It has therefore been given to me to observe, as few men have had an opportunity of doing, the great advances that have been made in the management of the City Government under the administrations of Mayor Gaynor and Mayor Mitchel. We have seen many improvements initiated and firmly established. They are possible only under a non-partisan, business-like administration of City Government. This is the Fusion idea. We must now decide whether we will push on with this type of government or relapse into the old methods.

To many of us the honor and the occasion of being a part of this great movement for municipal reform is the binding force that impels us to give all that is best in us to this great task. In this respect I know the spirit of determination that underlies the attitude of Mayor Mitchel. For myself I will say that if for no other reason than to protect and advance this principle, I will be your candidate for the office of Controller of the City of New York until the last vote is cast on next election day.

In his letter of acceptance Borough President Pounds said:

I know the earnestness with which the officials who have been elected on a Fusion basis have devoted themselves to their task. I am convinced that the city has benefited immeasurably through their efforts. I further believe that the best interests of the city will be advanced only through a continuation of Fusion government and the re-election of the officials whom the Fusion Committee has renominated. I accept the renomination tendered me and pledge myself to devote my highest energies to the continuation of the Fusion administration and the purposes for which it stands.

What women want New York City to do during the next four years was outlined yesterday by the Woman's Committee of One Hundred for Nonpartisan City Government in a communication to Robert Binkerd, Chairman of the Platform Committee of the Fusion Committee. Among some of the demands are: A reduction in the cost of living through the establishment of terminal markets and an enabling act permitting the city to buy and sell commodities the so-called Gary system in the public schools; efficiency of the Police Department with the employment of police women to deal with cases of missing girls, abduction, and other sex problems; extension of the system of public health education, and the establishment of a department of Public Welfare to consolidate the humanitarian work of the city, and better facilities for recreation, labor, and city planning. In urging the nomination of Controller Prendergast Mrs. William P. Earle, Jr., Chairman of the Woman's Committee of One Hundred, said:

"Our concern as women in this campaign is to focus public attention on what has been done or is under way and to crystallize the issues from the standpoint of the city's social needs. For this reason we have prepared a woman's platform or a statement of the specific things which women want New York City to do during the next four years. We are convinced that our demands are practicable for an enlightened city administration to grant. We have omitted all reference to such fundamental and important issues as municipal ownership of public utilities, charter revision, taxation and housing, because there is already a well-defined public demand for them recognized by the political parties.

"During the past decade, and particularly during the past four years, New York city in its local administration, has provided a striking demonstration of how government may be translated into terms of service in its broadest sense. Because it is vital to hold and to defend these gains the Woman's Committee of One Hundred for Nonpartisan City Government believes that we must continue the present type of administration in New York City and elect to office men who not only have a social point of view, but whose past experience and record give some reasonable assurance that this kind of service will be rendered."

Coroner Timothy Healy received word yesterday from the Building Trades' Association that he had been officially indorsed by it for the office of Sheriff on the Mitchel Fusion ticket.

WOULD AID SOLDIERS TO VOTE.

Honest Ballot Association Urges Amendment in Election Law.

The Honest Ballot Association has sent a memorandum to Governor Whitman urging him to request the Legislature at its special session to amend the present election law so as to make it easier for soldiers to cast their votes this Fall. The memorandum says in part:

"A change in the war ballot is essential to avoid the confusion and disfranchisements resulting from the election at the Mexican border last year. It was not uncommon for soldiers to vote for candidates who were running for office in some other district than their own, and to vote for men for one office who were nominees for a similar but different office. The result was to totally invalidate the soldier vote in that respect.

We propose to eliminate that confusion by requiring the Secretary of State to print upon the ballot the names of the nominees for offices to be filled by all the voters of the State and for offices to be filled by the voters in New York City. We leave it in the discretion of the Secretary of State to print in the names of nominees for offices in such other political subdivisions as are large enough to warrant it."

The association also urges that the period within which a soldiers' and sailors' election may be held shall be reduced to a period of ten days prior to the election instead of twenty, as at present, and also that the law be amended so as to provide that any male citizen of the United States be permitted to act as a watcher at the polls.

Werner-Smith Wedding Postponed.

Friends of Miss Natalie Smith, daughter of George T. Smith, President of the Jersey City Title Guarantee and Trust Company, who were invited to be present at her wedding to Lyman W. Werner of Atlanta, Ga., received notification yesterday that the wedding had been indefinitely postponed. Miss Smith is prominent in society in Jersey City, and her wedding was to have taken place on June 4. A few days before that date a postponement of the ceremony was announced on account of the sudden illness of Miss Smith. She is staying at present with her parents at Briarcliff, N. Y. Her engagement to Mr. Werner was announced early in April.

Pierre Baudin, French Statesman, Dead.

PARIS, July 31.—Pierre Baudin, formerly Minister of Marine, is dead. He was a member of the Cabinets of Premiers Briand and Barthou. He was formerly a Senator from the Department of the Ain.

Auction Sale
BOOKS
With colored plates; Fine Bindings; Early English Literature; Library Sets; First Editions of O. Henry, Harte, Riley, etc.
Friday Afternoon, Aug. 3, 2:30.
THE WALPOLE GALLERIES
No. 10 East 49th St.
Now on exhibition. Catalogues on request.

TO MARRY IN NEWPORT.

The Curtis-Grosvenor Wedding Is Set for Aug. 9.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 31.—The wedding of Miss Anita D. Grosvenor of Newport and Providence and Richard C. Curtis of Boston has been set for Thursday, Aug. 9. The ceremony will be performed in Emmanuel Church by Bishop James De Wolf Perry, Jr., of Rhode Island. There will be a large reception at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. William Grosvenor, at Roslyn.

The maid of honor will be Miss Ellen Curtis of Bostbn, sister of the bridegroom and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Curtis. Charles P. Curtis, Jr., brother of the bridegroom, will be best man.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence L. Gillespie today. Mother and baby were doing finely, with Dr. Frederick W. Rice of New York attending. Mrs. Gillespie is the daughter of Mrs. William Watts Sherman, and her sister is Lady Camoys, wife of Lord Camoys of England. Mrs. Gillespie was formerly Miss Irene Muriel Sherman, and Mr. Gillespie is the son of the late General George Lewis Gillespie.

Mrs. French Vanderbilt gives a reception and tea Thursday afternoon for officers and their wives at Fort Adams with music. Mrs. Vanderbilt will be assisted in receiving by Mrs. Beeckman, wife of the Governor of Rhode Island.

Mrs. Joseph H. Willard gave a luncheon today for Mrs. Louis S. Treadwell of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver G. Jennings gave an informal dance tonight for young people.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank K. Sturgiss were informal dinner hosts tonight, as was Mrs. James B. Duke.

Mr. and Mrs. George Henry Warren, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Winthrop, and Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Jay of New York are occupying their cottages.

Dr. Frederick W. Rice of New York is registered at the Casino, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence L. Gillespie.

Marsden Perry entertains the Directors of the Union Trust Company of Providence at his Summer home here with a luncheon Saturday.

The officers and troops at Fort Adams and families were entertained tonight with motion pictures as guests of Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James.

The heat was such this afternoon General George T. Bartlett, C. A. C., suspended drills for the afternoon. Ninety-three was the temperature in the shade.

SPAIN HAS INTERNED A DISABLED U-BOAT

U B-23, Which Put In at Coruna, Has Been Taken to a Naval Arsenal.

CORUNA, Spain, July 31.—The German submarine U B-23 anchored in the harbor here late yesterday evening. She entered the roadstead with only her periscope emerging from the water.

The submarine had been seriously damaged, but her commander and crew refused to tell the causes of the accident. She anchored beside the German interned ship Belgrano.

MADRID, July 31.—Premier Dato announced today that the German submarine U B-23, which had anchored in Coruna Harbor, had been taken to Ferrol, the chief naval station of Spain, twelve miles northeast of Coruna. He added that the Government intended to keep strictly to the terms of the recent regulation regarding the entry of belligerent submarines into Spanish ports.

The German submarine U B-23 is of the coastal type. She was built in 1915-16, is 118 feet long, and carries a crew of twenty men.

King Alfonso on June 30 signed a decree which had for its object the avoidance of a repetition of incidents like the one at Cadiz, where a German submarine took refuge and later was escorted out of the port by Spanish torpedo boats. By the decree submarines of all belligerent powers were forbidden to navigate within Spanish territorial waters or to enter Spanish ports. It was declared that all such submarines which entered the Spanish zone for whatever reason would be interned until the end of the war.

PARTIES AT LENOX.

Mrs. John E. Parsons Gives Dinner for Countess d'Villars.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., July 31.—Mrs. John E. Parsons gave a formal dinner tonight at Interlaken, entertaining for Countess Langiers d'Villars, who is her guest for a few days while en route to Bar Harbor.

The Rev. William Lawrence Wood has gone to New York to obtain a supply for the pulpit of Trinity Church for six months during his leave of absence to act as Chaplain of a Red Cross hospital in France. Mr. and Mrs. Chalmers Wood, who have been guests of the Rev. and Mrs. Wood, have gone to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. George Baty Blake have Mr. and Mrs. Francis Stanton Blake as guests at Pine Needles.

Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt went to Racquette Lake in the Adirondacks today. There she has her rural residence, and she is required by law to occupy her cottage there a stated term each year.

Mrs. George Winthrop Folsom and Mrs. Churchill Satterlee have gone on a motor trip to the Thousand Islands and Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy R. Pyne, Miss Mary Pyne, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Post, and Miss Harriet A. Post of New York left for the Bretton Woods.

Mrs. Morgan and Miss Edith Morgan have gone to New York for a visit with Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Pease.

Captain and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, who have been in Stockbridge, have gone to Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Robinson Smith of New York arrived at Red Lion Inn, Stockbridge.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Woodward Haven, with Miss Katherine Haven and their guest, Miss Elizabeth Emmett, left for New York.

Miss Pierre Jay, after a visit with Mrs. Francis C. Barlow, left this afternoon for Black Point, Conn. Mrs. Francis Dillon Fitz-Gibbon of London, who has been with Mrs. George W. Folsom, has gone to Newport.

AT WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., July 31.—Walter de C. Poultney, Ralph Robinson, James Carey and Edgar G. Miller motored to the White Sulphur from Baltimore to pass a week and to enjoy the golf and riding.

Colonel and Mrs. E. C. Buckner of Wilmington, Del., are at the Greenbrier, where they will pass August and September.

Southern arrivals here today include Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Randolph of Shreveport, La., and Mrs. William W. Watts and Miss Emma Watts of Richmond.

Mrs. F. A. Woodruff and Miss N. E. Woodruff of Washington are notable among arrivals today.

Miss Edith G. Marshall, Miss Grace White, Miss Mercer French, Miss Carpenter, and Miss Eloise Hinton, who will enter the horse show to be given at the Meadows, are practicing the jumps at Hart Run daily.

Mrs. William Added Graw and Miss Helen Henderson, who have been passing six weeks at the Greenbrier, started for New York tonight.

Mayor Performs Wedding Ceremony

The Mayor and Mrs. Mitchel came down from the Adirondacks yesterday for the wedding of Miss Lilie Adelaide Mildeberger and Walter J. Berbecker of Kew Gardens, L. I., the Mayor performing the ceremony. Mrs. Mitchel and Miss Mildeberger have been close friends for years, and Mrs. Mitchel was her witness. T. M. French, Mr. Berbecker's attorney, was the witness for the bridegroom, Mrs. Amelia Mildeberger, mother of the bride, was the only other person present, the ceremony taking place at 305 West Eightieth Street, the bride's home. The bride wore a midnight blue satin costume with touches of rose color. Mr. Berbecker, who is a grandson of the late Julius Berbecker, and his bride will live in New York on their return from their honeymoon trip.

ARMY WITHIN 13,000 OF AUTHORIZED TOTAL

New York State Leads in the Monday Enlistments, Which Number 2,705.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Voluntary enlistments in the regular army yesterday numbered 2,705, raising its strength to within 13,000 of the authorized total. New York State led all the rest in yesterday's enlistments with 523 recruits, while Pennsylvania was a close second, with 311. The daily recruiting statement of the regular army follows:

	Obtained July 30.	Total to July 30.		Obtained July 30.	Total to July 30.
Alabama	47	1,876	*Nebraska	36	2,888
Arizona	2	233	*Nevada	20	809
Arkansas	11	1,049	N. Hamp.	5	474
*California	93	6,073	*N. Jersey	121	5,854
Colorado	39	1,542	N. Mexico	8	274
Connecticut	70	2,028	*New York	323	19,173
Delaware	3	393	N. Carolina	5	1,229
Dist. of C.	14	408	N. Dakota	11	631
Florida	23	1,886	Ohio	137	7,899
Georgia	53	4,201	Oklahoma	85	2,292
*Idaho	7	920	*Oregon	33	2,397
*Illinois	172	15,031	*Penn.	311	19,314
*Indiana	92	8,170	R. Island	32	737
Iowa	37	4,389	S. Carolina		952
*Kansas	59	3,451	S. Dakota	2	844
Kentucky	51	3,070	Tennessee	38	2,423
Louisiana	21	1,802	Texas	56	5,336
Maine	2	789	*Utah	20	1,506
Maryland	22	1,483	Vermont	3	106
*Mass.	202	8,150	Virginia	27	1,333
*Michigan	28	7,423	Washing'n	63	2,198
Minnesota	54	3,490	West Va.	27	1,871
Mississippi	7	966	Wisconsin	16	1,701
*Missouri	79	7,148	*Wyoming	7	582
*Montana	19	1,406			

*Quota filled.

Total quota, 183,898.

Total acceptances for July 30, 2,705.

Total acceptances since April 1, 170,940.

POINTS OUT HARDSHIPS OF DOUBLE INCOME TAX

Page Lays Complaints of American Residents Before the British Government.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 31.—The American Chamber of Commerce, through Ambassador Page, is taking up with the British and American Governments the question of double taxation of Americans resident in England. The increased income tax makes the burden very heavy, especially to the wealthy. Thus it is shown that an American possessing investments at home and receiving $25,000 salary in England is actually paying an income tax greater than his salary.

Representatives have also been made to the British Government regarding many inequalities of the British trading regulations, such as the fact that a greater amount of imports is permitted from other allied nations than from America. Some of these already have been rectified, and the whole question is under consideration.

The Chamber has also protested against the attitude of British hop-growers, who wish to exclude the importation of all foreign hops for some years after the war. It has received assurances from the Government that no such steps will be taken now, but that they will be left for the consideration of the Government in power when peace has been restored. Meanwhile Americans who wish licenses to send goods to this country will have a better chance if they make their requests through some trade association than if they do so individually.

SWIMMING AT PLATTSBURG.

Drills Called Off, the Students Take a Dip in the Lake.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., July 31.—With the thermometer in the nineties, bayonet drills and physical exercises were called off to-day, and the entire camp lined up in bathing suits in front of company barracks and marched to the lake. More than 4,000 men went swimming. One regimental parade, planned for "retreat," was called off on account of the heat, and a night outpost problem was substituted.

Rerommendations for commissions were completed this afternoon and the two regimental adjutants, Captains J. M. Wainwright and F. M. Manley, left with the lists for Washington.

The fact that so few men expressed a desire to enter the aviation service has surprised the regular army officers here. Those who qualify as aviators will receive at least First Lieutenant commissions. The aviators live much more comfortably than line officers and the casualties are said to be 50 per cent. less.

THEATRE FOR BROADHURST.

Playwright Leases New Building from the Shuberts.

George Broadhurst, who wrote "Bought and Paid For" and "The Man of the Hour," yesterday leased from the Shuberts the new theatre they are building in West Forty-fourth Street, adjoining their Shubert Theatre and directly opposite the Little Theatre of Winthrop Ames. Following the example of Daly's and the Belasco, as well as of Henry Miller's, now in construction, the playwright proposes to name his new house the Broadhurst Theatre.

The opening attraction will be William Faversham in a new play, about the middle of September, and at the close of that engagement Mr. Broadhurst's active tenancy will begin. The house, as designed by Herbert J. Knapp and built by Edward Margolies, seats 1,200 persons, as adapted for musical performances, or by a movable floor it can be reduced nearly one-half for intimate drama effects.

Stevens-Stratton Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Elbridge Stratton of Lawrence Park, Bronxville, N. Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Helen E. Stratton, to Lieutenant Carl W. Stevens, son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred N. Stevens of Hoosick Falls, N. Y. Lieutenant Stevens is at present in active service with the Second New York Infantry

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"Peter Ibbetson," with Constance Collier, John and Lionel Barrymore, will reopen at the Republic on Monday night, Aug. 27.

Johnny Dooley, after a fortnight's illness, returned last night to his place in "The Passing Show of 1917" at the Winter Garden.

Samuel Gedfrey, of Poli's Grand, Worcester, Mass., has issued a call to American actors to "do their bit" by playing to our men in the trenches in France.

The Stage Women's War Relief will give a benefit at the Hotel Gramatan, Bronxville, next Saturday night. Irene Tapley, Lina Abarbanell, Augusta Gloss, Martha Messinger, and Florence Parker.

At the Hippodrome rehearsals yesterday, the fan-cooling system broke down, prior to work, and an hour later the big theatre's chorus was singing in a temperature dropped from 93 to 72 degrees.

While "Jack and the Beanstalk" holds the Globe stage matinee and nights, "Chin Chin" will start midnight rehearsals there Aug. 6 for its road tour with Doyle and Dixon.

Anderson & Weber's production of William LeBaron's "The Very Idea," opens at the Astor on Thursday, Aug. 9, with Grace Fisher and Richard Bennett in the leading roles.

Cecil Spooner will occupy the Bronx Opera House from Saturday matinee, Aug. 11, till Friday, Aug. 24, in a new play, "My Irish Cinderella," and a revival of "Jerry."

John Cort has arranged a six weeks' engagement of Eugene Walter's "The Knife," starting Aug. 13, at the Cort, where "Mother Carey's Chickens" will wait till Sept. 24.

Olive Murray has taken Katherine La Salle's place as Helen in the cast with Margaret Wycherly in "The 13th Chair" at the Forty-eighth Street.

Joseph Keno and Rosie Greene are Henry Savage's latest captures from the vaudeville trenches to reinforce "Have a Heart" on tour.

"Going Up" will be Cohan & Harris's title for James Montgomery's "The Aviators," turned into a musical comedy by Otto Harbach and Louis Hirsch.

May Wellesley, engaged by Elliott, Comstock & Gest to support Alice Nielsen in "A Kitty Darlin'," is a daughter of Colonel Frederick Reid of the British Army Staff at Rogen.

Otis Skinner has gone to Estes Park, Col., with his wife and daughter, and will spend some time in the Rocky Mountain region, planning his next season's "Master Architect."

PUSHES TAMPERING CHARGE

Tague Presents Affidavits That His Letters Were Opened.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Insisting that his mail had been opened in transit, Representative Peter F. Tague, Democrat, of Massachusetts, renewed his demand before the House Committee on Expenditures in the Post Office Department today for a thorough investigation of the alleged prying into his personal affairs by Inspectors of the Post Office Department. Mr. Tague was confronted at the hearing by Postmaster William F. Murray of Boston, who denied all knowledge of the mail tampering. He demanded a complete exoneration so far as the Boston Post Office was concerned.

Mr. Tague presented affidavits from Joseph Kane, his secretary; P. J. Kyle, Superintendent of Streets in Boston, and Michael O'Leary, Chairman of the Democratic Campaign Committee in Massachusetts. Mr. Kane testified that as late as June 23 he received mail from Mr. Tague which had been opened in transit. Mr. Kyle said he was at Mr. Tague's home when mail was received which had been tampered with. Chairman O'Leary testified that a Post Office Inspector had come to Democratic headquarters and made inquiries concerning Mr. Tague's record.

Mr. Tague asserted that these affidavits bore out his statement that the Post Office Department had been investigating him because of his opposition to the department's plan for the removal of the pneumatic mail tubes in Boston and other cities. This legislation was defeated at the late session of Congress.

The committee was notified by Mr. Tague that unless it investigated thoroughly the charge he had made he would present the matter on the floor of the House at the next session.

I. W. W.'S THREATEN TIEUP.

Haywood Telegraphs to President Wilson—Troops Out in Michigan.

CHICAGO, July 31.—Miners, harvest hands, and lumbermen, workers of the Middle West, threaten to go on a sympathetic strike unless the deported Industrial Workers of the World are returned to their homes in the Warren district of Arizona. A telegram voicing the intention of a walkout of more than a quarter of a million men was sent from Chicago to President Wilson late yesterday by W. D. Haywood, Secretary of the I. W. W.

The message said that miners in Michigan had begun a general strike; that Minnesota miners would follow, and that harvest hands in the Dakotas would fall into line unless the men were returned. The move on the part of Haywood was the result of the summary dismissal from Bisbee, Ariz., of his attorney, Fred H. Moore.

LANSING, Mich., July 31.—"It should be pointed out to the miners that this is not a movement to improve their conditions, but wholly intended to coerce the United States Government by interfering with the preparation for defense."

This statement in part was contained in a telegram received at Governor Sleeper's office this morning from Secretary of Labor Wilson at Washington.

"May I not urge you to use your influence to induce the mine operators to so arrange the wage and conditions of employment that there will be no basis for agitation?" the telegram added.

Accompanying the telegram was a copy of one received at Washington from W. D. Haywood of the I. W. W.

A telegram from General Barry at Chicago was received at Governor Sleeper's office here at noon today accepting the Governor's suggestion to send part of the Michigan National Guard troops temporarily to Grayling, Mich., in the northern part of the State.

GALLUP, N. M., July 31.—The Council of Defence of McKinley County tonight deported thirty-two members of the I. W. W.

Earnings of the Pennsylvania.

The Pennsylvania Railroad reports for June a total operating revenue of $43,562,142 on the lines both east adn west from Pittsburgh, a gain of $6,048,082 over the same month last year. Expenses absorbed $35,516,633, an increase of $6,143,994. The net income of $10,045,509 was $95,911 less than in June, 1916. For the six months ended Jan. 1 to June 30 the gross was $231,678,082, a gain of $21,068,083, while the net revenue amounting to $89,608,819 was $10,661,528 less than in the corresponding period of last year.

Telegram Case to Appellate Div'sion.

In an account of the decision of the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court in a suit of Francis C. Dale against the Western Union Telegraph Company, the newspapers were in error in saying that the court reversed a judgment of the Municipal Court in favor of Mr. Dale. Justice Lehman voted to reverse the judgment, as stated, and Justice Bijur voted to affirm it, but Justice Ordway, the third member of the court, did not sit in the case. Accordingly the court merely passed the case on to the Appellate Division, where seven Justices will hear the action, which is based on the plaintiff's contention that the telegraph company should keep a reasonable amount of change in its offices so that it would not be necessary for an agent to refuse a telegram unless the exact change for the payment of the rate is presented.

Sentenced to Read the Bible.

In committing Charles Lewis, 19 years old, to the Tombs until October for violation of a parole, Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions yesterday, instructed him to devote a part of his time each day to a study of the Bible. At the expiration of the sentence the Court said Lewis would be expected to answer intelligently questions based on the Scriptures. Lewis was arrested on a charge of stealing a quantity of cigars and candy. Sentence was suspended and he was ordered to report weekly to the Probation Officer. He fell behind recently and his arrest followed.

Mrs. Bartow S. Weeks Dead.

Mrs. Emma Bort Weeks, wife of Supreme Court Justice Bartow S. Weeks, died yesterday at her Summer home, Sea Gate, L. I. Funeral services will be held there on Thursday at 10:30 o'clock.

Obituary Notes.

GEORGE WILLIAMS HEWLETT, a retired produce merchant, formerly of the firm of Green & Hewlett, died at his home, 115 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, on Monday in his seventy-eighth year. He was a member of Moore Baldwin Post, G. A. R.; the Masonic Veterans Association, Altair Lodge, F. and A. M., and of Orient Chapter, R. A. M. His wife, a son, and two daughters survive him.

MRS. ELIZABETH THORPE, 84 years old, widow of John Thorpe, died yesterday at her home, 257 Prospect Place, Brooklyn. She was born in Albany, N. Y.

MRS. SARAH A. DARBY, who was born in England eighty-one years ago, a resident of Brooklyn for fifty-five years, died on Tuesday at the home of her son, 976 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn. She was the widow of David Darby, who was a pioneer in the shoe card business.

JAMES W. DURBROW, in the fire insurance business in Brooklyn and a member of the Crescent Athletic Club, died yesterday at the Standish Arms, 169 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn. He leaves a widow and daughter.

TIMELY BATTING ENABLES THE YANKEES TO DISPOSE OF LOWLY BROWNS AGAIN

YANKS GET BEHIND CALDWELL AND WIN

Ray's Mates Finally Support His Pitching, Beating Browns by 4 to 1 Score.

BAUMANN'S EYE BLACKENED

Paddy Drives In a Pair of Runs and Then Is Hit on Optic by Fumbled Ball.

The St. Louis Browns spent the afternoon at the Polo Grounds yesterday at their usual occupation of being defeated. The Yanks were not severe with them and were satisfied with a 4 to 1 score. The fact that the Browns are in the city has now become generally known, so that many folks who would ordinarily have gone to the ball game went to the beach for a swim. No one loves a fat man or a tailender.

Strange to say, the Yankees at last decided to score a few runs when Ray Caldwell was pitching. Usually when Ray pitches the Yanks limit their run ambition to one or two. For a while yesterday it looked as if Ray would have to be content with one counter on his side, but when the Yankees realized that they were playing the Browns and weighed the humiliation which would naturally follow if they were defeated, they sprinced up and got a few more runs.

It wouldn't be just to pass over yesterday's happenings at the Polo Grounds without mentioning the temperature. There is this, at least, to say about the heat. There was plenty of it to go around and no one could kick because he didn't get his share. The only Yankee who seems to enjoy this delightful weather is Snowball Walker, the new mascot. He calculates that if the temperature stays right where it is now the Yanks will keep on winning because they are more used to atmospheric conditions here than visiting teams.

Magee Hurries Severeid.

As Manager Fielder Jones does not want to leave this town without winning at least one game, he sent his best boxman, big Dave Davenport, to the hillock. Lee Magee, late of the Yanks, who was traded for Marsans, appeared in a new role yesterday and acted as coacher for the St. Louis base runners. Lee was coaching at third when Severeid scored with the Browns' only run. Magee was so anxious to have him hurry that Severeid tripped and almost spiked himself on his trip home.

If you happen to meet Paddy Baumann on the street and notice his huge black eye, don't come to the hasty conclusion that he got into any argument with some one about the price of frankfurters. In the fifth inning Paddy was sliding into third and the ball got away from Jimmy Austin and nestled neatly on Paddy's right eye. The smash was so hard that Paddy had to recline on the greensward for several minutes before his mind cleared sufficiently for him to find his way to the club's physician.

In the eighth inning the Browns introduced a new pitcher whose name is Wright. A short time he was pitching he was just that.

High Helps to Early Start.

High greeted Davenport in the first inning by pasting a three-bagger to right centre. Baby Doll Jacobson indulged in a lurid throw to second in returning the ball, and High just naturally took advantage of the chance to scoot across the plate.

Caldwell turned the Browns back to the bench without much effort until the fifth, when Davenport came to his own aid and tied the score. After Jacobson flanned, Severeid hit a single to left and Pratt beat Dolan to second when Dolan was thrown out at first. Davenport chopped a bouncing single to centre and sent Severeid over with the tying run.

In the Yanks portion of the same paragraph Marsans filed to Jacobson and Miller fanned. Walters got a hit to first, and Caldwell's bang to centre sent him around to third. High was patient enough to get a pass, figuring it out to himself that unnecessary exertion was foolish on such a torrid day.

Paddy Baumann then did a commendable thing when he punched a single to left which sent Walters and Caldwell over the plate. Peckinpaugh tapped a bunt to Davenport, who made a wild throw to first, High scoring. Baumann traveled along to third, and as he was sliding into the bag he met with his accident related above.

Austin opened the sixth with a double to left, and Sisler skied to High. After Pratt's long fly to Marsans Austin went to third, but he camped there, as Sloan did the effort when he ballooned to Marsans.

Rumler was sent in as a pinch hitter for Davenport in the eighth, and was safe on Peck's error. After Shotton popped to Maisel, Austin singled to centre, sending Rumler to second. The Browns' rally died in its tracks, as Sisler flined to Maisel and Peck tossed Pratt out at first.

The score:

NEW YORK. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
High,lf	2	2	1	2	0	Shotton,lf	4	0	1	3	0
Baumann,2b	3	0	1	2	3	Austin,3b	4	0	2	0	1
Maisel,3b	1	0	0	1	0	Sisler,1b	4	0	1	9	0
Pratt,ss	4	0	1	2	2	Pratt,2b	4	0	0	4	3
Pipp,1b	1	0	0	5	0	Sloan,rf	4	0	0	2	0
Baumann,rf	3	0	1	0	0	Jacobson,cf	4	0	0	2	0
Peckinpaugh,ss	4	0	0	1	4	Severeid,c	4	0	1	6	1
Miller,rf	2	0	0	0	0	Leonard,ss	3	0	0	4	1
Walters,c	3	1	1	5	1	Davenp't,p	2	0	1	0	0
Caldwell,p	3	1	1	1	1	aRumler	1	0	0	0	0
						Wright,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	32	4	6	27	5	Total	34	1	7	24	10

a Batted for Davenport in eighth.

Errors—Jacobson, Davenport.

New York	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1

Two-base hit—Austin. Three-base hit—Caldwell. Sacrifice hits—Miller, Caldwell. Left on bases—New York, 2; St. Louis, 6. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Davenport, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Davenport, 6 hits, 3 runs in 7 innings; Wright, 0 and 0 in 1; Caldwell, 1 run. Struck out—By Davenport, 3; Wright 1; Caldwell, 4. Time—1 hour 55 minutes. Umpires—Evans and Moriarity.

TIGERS TAKE LOOSE GAME.

Beat Senators in Comedy of Errors by 8 to 4 Score.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Detroit took the second game of the series from Washington today, 8 to 4. Both teams fielded poorly, only four of the twelve runs being earned.

The score:

DETROIT. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	WASHINGTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush,ss	5	1	1	1	1	Judge,1b	4	1	1	11	1
Pitt,2b	4	0	1	1	0	Foster,2b	4	1	2	1	3
Cobb,cf	4	0	1	3	0	Wilen,cf	3	0	1	4	0
Veach,lf	4	1	0	0	0	Rice,rf	3	1	0	2	0
Heilmann,1b	4	0	2	11	1	Ainsmith,c	4	0	0	4	1
Harper,rf	4	0	0	1	0	Leonard,ss	3	1	0	2	0
Young,3b	4	0	3	2	0	Menosky,lf	4	1	1	3	0
Stanage,c	3	1	2	8	1	McBride,ss	3	0	1	2	3
Ehmke,p	3	1	1	0	0	Ayers,p	3	0	0	0	2
Dubuc,p	0	0	0	0	0	Gallia,p	0	0	0	0	0
C. Jones,p	1	0	0	1	0	aCharrity	1	0	1	0	0
aA. Jones	1	1	0	0	0						
Boland,p	0	0	0	0	0						
Total	34	5	11	27	12	Total	30	4	7	27	11

a Batted for C. Jones in eighth.

b Batted for Gallia in ninth.

Errors—Cobb, (2), Yist, Heilman, Foster, Rice, Leonard, McBride, Gallia.

Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	0	8
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4

Two-base hits—Rice, Heilman. Stolen bases—Bush, Menosky, Charrity. Sacrifice hits—Pitt, Ayers, Dauss, Ainsmith, Gallia, Yelle. Sacrifice flies—McBride, Boland. Left on bases—Detroit, 8; Washington, 6. First base on errors—Detroit, 2; Washington, 2. First base on balls—Off Ayers, 2; Dauss, 2; Ehmke, 2; Gallia, 2; Boland, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Dauss, 4 hits, 3 runs in 4 innings; C. Jones, 1 and 4 in 3; Boland, 2 and 4 in 3; Ayers, 5 and 6 in 6; Gallia, 6 and 1 in 3. Hit by pitcher—By Ayers, (Veach); Gallia, (Veach.) Struck out—By Ayers, 2; Dauss, 2; Ehmke, 2; Gallia, 1; Boland, 2. Time—2 hours 10 minutes. Umpires—Dineen and Hildebrand.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 4; St. Louis, 1.
Cleveland, 8; Philadelphia, 5.
Detroit, 8; Washington, 4.
Boston, 5; Chicago, 2.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 11; Pittsburgh, 7. (First game.)
New York, 9; Pittsburgh, 3. (Second game.)
Brooklyn, 4; Cincinnati, 2.
Philadelphia, 8; St. Louis, 0. (First game.)
St. Louis, 4; Philadelphia, 2. (Second game.)
Chicago, 9; Boston, 6. (First game.)
Boston, 8; Chicago, 1. (Second game.)

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	59	35	.628
Chicago	61	37	.622
Detroit	62	46	.586
Cleveland	53	47	.530
New York	49	45	.521
Washington	40	56	.417
Philadelphia	34	57	.374
St. Louis	36	62	.367

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	57	30	.655
St. Louis	52	43	.547
Philadelphia	46	40	.535
Cincinnati	54	47	.535
Chicago	48	49	.495
Brooklyn	44	46	.489
Boston	38	52	.422
Pittsburgh	31	63	.330

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

St. Louis at New York. (Game starts at 3:30.)
Chicago at Boston.
Detroit at Washington.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Pittsburgh.
Brooklyn at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Boston at Chicago.

RED SOX IN FRONT AGAIN.

Hooper's Freak Home Run Decides Game Against Chicago, 5-2.

BOSTON, July 31.—Boston took the lead in the American League race today by defeating Chicago, 5 to 2. Cicotte, Chicago's star pitcher, was hit hard, and the game was practically decided in the first, when Hooper made a freak home run with two on bases. Hooper's hit was down the right field line. The ball struck J. Collins's glove and glanced into the right field bleachers.

Leonard pitched good ball after the first. Lewis was the hitting star, with three hits, one a double, out of four times up.

The score:

BOSTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Walsh,cf	4	1	1	4	0	J. Collins,rf	4	1	1	2	0
Barry,2b	3	1	1	2	3	Weaver,3b	3	0	1	0	2
Hoblitzell,1b	4	1	2	11	0	E. Collins,2b	2	1	1	1	3
Gardner,3b	4	0	2	1	3	Jackson,lf	3	0	0	1	0
Hooper,rf	4	1	1	0	0	Felsch,cf	4	0	2	3	0
Lewis,lf	4	1	3	4	0	Gandil,1b	4	0	2	12	1
Scott,ss	2	0	1	1	4	Risberg,ss	3	0	0	0	1
Thomas,c	4	0	1	4	1	Schalk,c	3	0	0	6	2
Leonard,p	3	0	1	0	2	Cicotte,p	3	0	0	0	2
						Williams,p	0	0	0	0	1
Total	32	5	13	27	13	aLynn	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	30	2	7	24	12

a Batted for Cicotte in eighth.

Boston	3	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	5
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2

Two-base hits—Weaver, Lewis, Leonard, Felsch. Home run—Hooper. Sacrifice hits—Weaver, E. Collins, Scott, (2,) Barry. Double plays—Scott, Barry and Hoblitzell; Schalk, (unassisted;) Felsch and Gandil. Left on bases—Boston, 7; Chicago, 4. Bases on balls—Off Cicotte, 1; Leonard, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Cicotte, 11 hits and 5 runs in 7 innings; Williams, 1 and 0 in 1; Leonard, 7 and 2 in 9. Struck out—By Cicotte, 3; Leonard, 4. Time—1 hour 55 minutes. Umpires—O'Loughlin and Dineen.

HEAT AFFECTS MACKMEN.

Bush and Dugan Forced to Quit Game—Indians Win, 8 to 5.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.—Hard hitting gave Cleveland the victory over Philadelphia here today, the score being 8 to 5. The visitors knocked Siebold off the rubber, and his successor, Bush, and Dugan were forced to leave the game, owing to the intense heat. Jamieson's line drive struck Klepfer on the right arm in the third inning, and after finishing the session he left the field.

The score:

CLEVELAND. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney,lf	5	1	2	0	0	Jamieson,rf	4	2	1	0	0
Chapman,ss	4	2	2	7	3	Strunk,cf	5	1	0	4	0
Speaker,cf	5	1	2	1	0	Bodie,lf	4	0	3	1	0
Roth,rf	5	1	3	1	0	Bates,3b	3	0	0	2	0
Harris,1b	5	0	1	11	0	McInnis,1b	3	0	2	12	0
Turner,2b	3	1	0	3	6	Schang,c	3	0	0	5	1
Evans,3b	3	1	1	1	1	Meyer,c	2	0	0	4	2
Billings,c	3	1	2	8	0	Dugan,ss	2	0	0	0	5
Klepfer,p	3	0	0	0	1	Witt,p	3	0	0	0	2
Gould,p	1	0	0	0	0	Grover,2b	4	1	1	1	1
aGuisto	1	0	0	0	0	Siebold,p	1	0	0	0	0
						Bush,p	2	1	1	0	2
						Anderson,p	0	0	0	0	0
						R.Johnson,p	0	0	0	0	1
						bFisher	1	0	0	0	0
Total	38	8	12	27	11	Total	35	5	8	27	11

a Batted for Klepfer in fourth.

b Batted for Anderson in eighth.

Errors—Chapman, (2,) Bates, (2,) Witt.

Cleveland	1	0	0	2	3	1	0	0	1	8
Philadelphia	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	5

Two-base hits—Roth, (2,) Bodie. Three-base hits—Billings, (2,) Graney, Grover. Stolen bases—Strunk, Bodie. Sacrifice hits—Chapman, Turner, Evans, Billings, Gould. Double play—Chapman and Harris. Left on bases—Cleveland, 10; Philadelphia, 8. First base on errors—Cleveland, 2; Philadelphia, 1. Base on balls—Off Gould, 2; Siebold, 2; Bush, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Klepfer, 6 hits, 1 run in 2 innings; Gould, 5 and 2 in 6; Siebold, 3 and 3 in 4. (None out in 5th;) Bush, 0 and 1 in 5; Anderson, 0 and 0 in 1; R. Johnson, 1 and 0 in 1. Struck out—By Klepfer, 1; Gould, 1; Siebold, 2; Bush, 2; R. Johnson, 1. Time—2 hours 5 minutes. Umpires—Nallin, Owen, and McCormick.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT TORONTO.

				R.	H.	E.
Toronto	1	1	0	1	4	0
Buffalo	0	0	0	1	0	0
Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	0
Buffalo	0	0	0	0

DECREASE IN CASES IN CHILDREN'S COURT

Remarkable Falling Off in 1916 Is Attributed to Diverse Causes.

PARENTS MORE HELPFUL

Development and Expansion of the Probation System Also a Favorable Factor.

The annual report of the Children's Court, just issued in book form, shows a net reduction of 1,957 in the number of arraignments for juvenile delinquency in 1916 as compared with 1915, the totals being 5,970 last year, and 7,927 the year before.

Some of the more obvious reasons for this reduction, as given in the report, were: The 1916 epidemic of infantile paralysis which "handicapped both the Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and the Police Department in bringing children before the court;" the "general business prosperity prevailing for securing employment and induced even parents, who otherwise might have been neglectful, to make proper provisions for those dependent on them;" the development and expansion of the probation system; the preventive work of societies and social agencies; the continued reduction in immigration; and, probably most important, "the careful scrutiny and intensive study" which the Justices of the court were able to give, "by reason of increased facilities," to each separate case.

It is pointed out in the report as something curious that the number of special proceedings in 1916, including charges of improper guardianship or neglect, which involved infants and extremely young children, increased over that of 1915, while the falling off occurred among cases of juvenile delinquency in which no children under 7 years of age were brought before the court. The figures for cases of special proceedings were: 1915, 6,208, against 1916, 6,455.

One of the improvements developed in the probation system, according to the report, was the discontinuance of the practice of having children on probation report to the probation office at the court, and the substitution of the system by which children report to probation officers at public schools. Concerning the change in practice, Chief Probation Officer Bernard J. Fagan says in the report:

"We use the Principal's office in some schools and in others the office of the District Supervisor of the Bureau of Attendance. These offices are located in convenient parts of the city and are easily accessible to the children on probation as well as to their parents. Under this arrangement we expect a greater degree of co-operation to manifest itself between the attendance officers of the Board of Education and our probation officers. I am deeply indebted to the Director of the Bureau of Attendance, his Chief Attendance Officer, and to the school Principals for this valuable concession to the probation officers.

"Group reporting is a thing of the past in our court. Under the new plan but one officer is assigned to a reporting office on a day, and but one-half of his probationers are allowed to visit there each week. The child reports to the officer one week and the officer visits him at his home the following week. This alternating system of visiting is continued during the probation period. Schoolboys report in the afternoon and working boys in the evening from 6 to 8 o'clock. If the officers were not so overburdened with active cases I would recommend the abandonment of the reporting system entirely, for very little can be said in its favor. It is conducive of mechanical and unreliable probation work and in no way should be allowed to supplant home visiting."

The volume contains a full report of the history, procedure, and needs of the Children's Court by Presiding Justice Franklin Chase Hoyt, the substance of which already has been published. Some of Justice Hoyt's suggestions for improvement in the court's work are:

That the jurisdiction of the court be extended to children "of at least 16 or 17 years of age, if not older," the court at present being unable to assume jurisdiction in the case of a child whose sixteenth birthday has been reached; that institutional facilities be improved; that there be more provision of private homes for neglected children; that places of temporary commitment be provided; that better provision for the mentally defective be made, and that small training schools for exceptional children be established.

LABOR NOT SCARCE HERE.

Industrial Commission Finds All Needs Amply Supplied.

In a report just issued by the State Industrial Commission it is stated that the scarcity of labor in the State, which has been so much discussed, is more apparent than real. The report says the labor market only needs readjustment. In some industries workers are being laid off because of the difficulty in getting raw material, while in other places there has arisen a cry for just this sort of labor.

One good thing that has come out of the present situation, the report says, is that "it will no longer be possible to draw a dead line in so many industries against men of 45 and over."

Various kinds of employes for light labor, such as clerks, salesmen of both sexes, milliners, dressmakers, &c., can be readily supplied, as an advertisement recently printed for these types of workers amply proved. Common labor of the heavy type is also reported to be plentiful, and so far as this class is concerned nobody need worry about a scarcity. It is suggested that plenty of labor of this sort could be readily brought in from Porto Rico without detriment to that country.

TELLS 69TH OF NAMESAKE.

Knecht Hopes the Regiments Will Fraternize In France.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment was told of its namesake in France last night by Marcel Knecht of the French National Committee at a patriotic meeting held in the armory, Lexington Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street. From M. Knecht the soldiers learned that the Sixty-ninth of France, which is a part of the Twentieth Corps commanded in 1914 by General Foch, took a leading part in the battles of Nancy, Ypres, Champagne, Verdun, and Artois.

The speaker told several incidents as illustrating the heroism of its members and expressed the hope that the two regiments might have the opportunity to meet and fraternize in the near future. Despite heat, M. Knecht faced a large audience. Following his address moving pictures of the French Sixty-ninth were shown.

U. S. SUBMARINE SINKS SHIP

Rams a Schooner Near New London as She Comes to the Surface.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., July 31.—The two-masted schooner Charlotte W. Miller was sunk about 9:30 this morning by a Government craft, reported to be the submarine D-2, between Bartlett's Reef and Cornfield Point. The submarine, it is alleged, was coming to the surface and accidentally struck the schooner forward. The sailing craft filled and soon sank, her crew of five men being taken off.

Captain McLean, in command of the schooner, said his vessel was light and bound from Lynn, Mass., for Poughkeepsie to load with sand.

It is reported the bow of the D-2 was badly damaged.

PERSHING AND PETAIN PRAISE WOMEN'S WORK

French General Grateful for Activity and Interest Before America Entered the War.

Ruth Wright Kauffman, correspondent in France for the Vigilantes, sent two telegrams, one from General Pershing and one from General Petain, the French Commander in Chief, praising the work of American women in doing relief work for France. The telegram from General Petain read:

Before even the United States became our ally the American women had shown in their healing of our wounded soldiers an admirable activity and interest. They are giving us their most precious possessions—their sons, their husbands, their brothers. I promise them that these brave and fine soldiers will be welcomed upon our soil and treated with a brotherly solicitude. France, which loves them, will watch over them.

The message from General Pershing is as follows:

The co-operation of American women in America is necessary to win this war, and I have the same confidence in them that I have in our troops.

31 HURT AT THE NAVY YARD.

Gangplank Breaks as 200 Workmen Rush from Ship at Dinner Hour.

Thirty-one civilian workmen were injured yesterday in the navy yard at Brooklyn when a gangplank leading from an uncompleted warship to a pier broke. Fourteen were taken to city hospitals, but it was said that none of the men was hurt seriously. In an official statement given out by Commander Frank B. Upham, it was denied that any one had been killed or that sailors had been injured. It was said, however, that a search of Whitney Basin for the bodies of workmen who might be missing would be continued by divers.

About 200 workmen were on the ship yesterday when the whistle sounded to cease work at noon and there was a race for the three gangplanks leading to the pier. Most of the men had reached the pier when one of the gangplanks began to break. Those upon it heard the cracking timbers and crowded back to the ship or rushed toward the pier, but about fifty men fell into the water when the plank parted.

An alarm was sounded in the yard and small boats and divers went to the basin to rescue those who were unable to swim to safety. It was said that most of the men fell clear of the sides of the vessel and it was believed that none was stunned by the fall. Divers were kept at the work for several hours, however, and although they failed to find bodies, it was said that until a check of the lists of workmen was made today there would be no way of finding whether any were missing.

It was denied at the navy yard that seriously injured men had been taken to the Naval Hospital.

TURN ALL ENERGIES TO WAR

Railroads Warned Against Activities Not Vital to War.

Plans for the elimination of grade crossings, the erection of new stations, and improvements, designed solely for convenience, without effect upon the capacity of the roads, are placed by Fairfax Harrison, Chairman of the Railroads' War Board, among things better left in abeyance until after the war, in a circular letter from the board to all Public Service Commissions and State, county and municipal authorities throughout the country, asking their co-operation in the effort to bring railroad service down to the necessities of war service by the elimination of everything which does not contribute directly to winning the war.

"This committee," the letter says, "earnestly recommends that during the war the railroads be required by the public authorities to make improvements and carry out projects involving the expenditure of money and labor, only when they are absolutely essential for war purposes or public safety."

It is also announced by the Railroads' War Board that plans have been adopted for supplying more than 100,000 cars, needed by the Government to transport lumber and other supplies to the shipbuilding yards, the cantonments of the new armies, and similar mobilization points. The Government, under this plan, will give advance notice to the board's commission on car service when the cars are needed, and will also issue orders for cars direct to the railroads on which the supplies are to be shipped.

The board has also adopted the plan of employing special way bills for Government freight, prominently marked "United States Freight, Expedite," and in envelopes with the headings, printed in big type, "United States Government Business," "United States Army Supplies," "United States Navy," or "United States Shipping Board."

WILSON WRITES DRAFT MAN.

Praises Spirit of Gilbert, Whose Father Is a White House Policeman.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—President Wilson today sent the following letter to Harry Chapman Gilbert of 1,101 Twenty-fourth Street, Northwest, Washington, who is the first man in the country to be drafted into the Federal service.

The White House,
Washington, July 30, 1917.

My Dear Mr. Gilbert:

Because of my interest in your father I feel as if I had a special interest also in you, and I want to write you this line to express my gratification at the spirit you have shown in seeking as early an opportunity as possible to serve the cause of liberty in this great war. Cordially and sincerely yours,

WOODROW WILSON.

Gilbert, whose father is a policeman at the White House, has already gone into active service. He was assigned today to the army engineers regiment at the American University in the suburbs of this city, and will report at Washington barracks at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning for his uniform.

To Raise Heavy Field Battery.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., July 31.—Bergen County has started to raise a battery of heavy field artillery at the suggestion of Acting Adjt. Gen. Gilkyson of the New Jersey National Guard. Gilbert U. Burdette has charge of the recruiting of the company, which will be known as the Bergen Battery. The New Jersey National Guard has been called upon to furnish a regiment of heavy field artillery, and as soon as the companies are recruited they will go into training at Sea Girt. Enlistment is for six years, three years in active service, and three years in the reserve.

Airplane Company Incorporated.

TRENTON, N. J., July 31.—Incorporation papers for the Des Lauriers Aircraft Company, to manufacture airplanes, in Jersey City, were taken out here today. The capital stock is to be $5,000,000 and the incorporators are Dijon de Waray of Newark, Royal R. Kelly of Plainfield, and Henry A. Dahlen of Jersey City.

None of the men mentioned could be reached last night, but it was learned that plans were being made for the erection of a factory near Jersey City. Dijon de Waray has carried on experiments with aircraft in New York and formerly lived at 501 East 176th Street, the Bronx.

Hold Fire Campaign Despite Heat.

Notwithstanding that yesterday was the hottest day recorded for July, with one exception, women of the industrial section of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party walked the hottest streets distributing circulars on fire protection. In its plea for the vote for women the circular asserted that there were 988,000 working girls in New York who had no voice in the making of laws for their protection from factory fires. The circular was signed by Mary E. Drake, Chairman of the State party; Melinda Scott, Vice Chairman, and Rose Schneiderman, State Organizer.

HORSE SERUM USED IN HEALING BURNS

Results More Satisfactory Than by Anything Hitherto Employed, Says Specialist.

TRIED IN A SEVERE CASE

Patient Was Discharged in 21 Days Instead of the Usual Four or Five Months.

Dr. Edward Percy Robinson of this city describes, in Annals of Surgery, the successful employment of horse serum in the treatment of extensive burns. The patient was discharged from the hospital in twenty-one days instead of having to stay there four or five months, as she would have been obliged to do under ordinary treatment. He adds that blisters resulting from burns should not be punctured, as this procedure permits nature's remedy (serum) to escape. Here is part of Dr. Robinson's report:

"For some fourteen years the writer has been out of general practice and has been interested in special lines of work depending on the artificial stimulation of cell proliferation. His success in inducing growth of cellular tissue in cases of atrophy due to imperfect nutrition and long suggested the possibility of promoting through analogous processes the repair of tissues destroyed by burns due to fire, hot water, or traumatism. In a practice limited to narrowly specialized lines no opportunity occurred for a practical application of the writer's notions until a recent accident to a relative presented a case with conditions difficult or even impossible of treatment by ordinary methods.

"The patient, a woman 45 years of age, severely scalded herself with boiling water. The injured surfaces were upper and middle third of right leg, from ten to twelve inches in length and four or eight inches in width; calves of both legs and ankle of left foot, deep burns on both buttocks and on left hip, superficial burns on right cheek. The surface area of devitalized skin exceeded one-third of the entire surface of the body. The burns were about equally of first and second degree in extent. Within a half hour of the accident the patient was taken to the hospital in Mount Vernon, N. Y. First a temporary dressing of carron oil was applied and the patient placed under the care of Dr. J. J. Sinnott of the same city. On the following day the burns were dressed with an antiseptic ointment. An acute nephritis developed within twenty-four hours after the accident, but rapidly subsided.

"With so extensive a loss of skin, it was evidently impossible both to Dr. Sinnott and myself to bring about satisfactory epidermization through skin grafting, owing to the insurmountable difficulty of obtaining a sufficient number of persons willing to part with the large area of skin necessary. Then there had to be taken into account the failures of grafts to take that might be expected in treating vast second degree burns, some of which were ten inches in diameter.

"While I had always believed from my long experience in artificially promoting tissue growth that burns could be successfully treated without skin grafting by supplying to the cells surviving on the wound's edges nourishment calculated to accelerate proliferation, [growth,] the opportunity to try out my ideas found me not altogether prepared as to what cell food would produce most satisfactory results.

"Horse serum, heretofore employed in haemophilia neonatorum, hemorrhage from the umbilical cord, post-operative hemorrhage, &c., and as an application to the oozing surfaces of wounds, occurred to the mind as a possible resort. However, a search for information in current medical literature and inquiries at the laboratory where this serum is obtained afforded no light regarding its availability as a local application in cases of burns. So the experiment had to be made without supporting precedents.

"The test of the horse serum was first made on the tenth day after admission to the hospital, and several large burns of the second degree were selected. Two of these, located on the buttocks, were six to eight inches in width and about ten inches in length. Normal horse serum containing a small percentage of tricresol was sprayed on the marginal skin cells, and the parts thus treated were covered with rubber tissue.

"At this point it may not be out of place to mention that with tubes containing only enough serum for a single application of the tricresol acting preservative may be safely omitted from the preparation, thus preventing a certain amount of painful smarting during the spraying process and possibly accelerating cell proliferation.

"The repetition of this treatment several times a day for ten days resulted in a complete recovery without complications, such as the formation of pus or of proud flesh. The marginal cells thus threw out new cells, not condemned to die of starvation in the devitalized areas, but nurtured by the plasma obtained from animal blood. Instead of requiring four or five months of treatment, as is usual in grafting operations, the patient was discharged from the hospital twenty-one days after her admission."

HIS NOT A MERCY AUTO.

Chauffeur Refuses to Carry Two Run Down by Bus to Hospital.

A chauffeur who wouldn't run his machine on an errand of mercy last night was almost mobbed at 141st Street and St. Nicholas Avenue.

A Fifth Avenue 'bus filled with men and women ran down a five-year-old child and a young man, injuring both seriously. The two victims were picked up and placed in the chauffeur's automobile, which he had stopped when the accident occurred.

"Drive to the hospital," the chauffeur was told. His answer was to push the two injured out and put on full speed and escape as the crowd rushed for him. Ambulances were then called.

Edward Murphy, 5 years old, of 27 Edgecombe Avenue, was taken to Knickerbocker Hospital with a fractured skull, and William Faine, 20 years old, of 318 West 142d Street, was taken to Harlem Hospital, his skull also broken.

SEES NATIONAL GAIN IN NATURALIZATION

County Clerk Schneider Analyzes Figures of the Bureau in His Office.

FEW UNWORTHY CITIZENS

Schneider Would Scatter Immigrants Among Americans and Teach Them Our Ways.

An analysis of the records of the county naturalization bureau, prepared under instructions from County Clerk William F. Schneider, show that from Jan. 1, 1915, to May 1, 1917, 16,726 second papers were issued, and that all of these applicants eventually became citizens of the United States except 2,070. The purpose of the analysis was to discover just what percentage of applicants were rejected for grave reasons, how many failed to apply for final examination, and the reasons for these failures.

Charges have been made that more than 50 per cent. of those admitted to citizenship were unworthy, that the naturalization law and the courts were too lenient, and that the country would benefit by throwing a stricter guard around those applying for their papers. That these charges were unfounded was indicated to Mr. Schneider's satisfaction very early in the investigation. Of the 2,070 who failed to acquire citizenship after having filed declarations of intention 1,734 failed for these reasons:

Failure to apply, 830; lack of knowledge, 142; false statement, 54; incompetent witnesses, 490; at petitioners' request, 18; immoral character, 125; not well disposed, 67; subornation of perjury, 2. The remaining 336 failed for various trivial reasons, such as under age or too short a residence.

Failure to apply for second papers was probably due in a large majority of the cases to the fact that the necessary notices did not reach the applicants because of changed addresses; "incompetent witness" merely meant that the witness did not know the applicant long enough to make his affidavit of value; immoral character sounds worse than it really is. In many cases it meant that the applicant was a liquor dealer, or had been divorced. The term "not well disposed" was used when the applicant's family was in his native country, and the applicant was not able to give a good reason for leaving them there.

These figures, according to Mr. Schneider, indicate that the immigrant to the United States represents at least an average type of the people of his own country, and that this country loses nothing in the way of good citizenship under the present laws.

During the years considered the heaviest month was January, 1916, when 1,060 certificates were issued. That month was considered a record-breaker, but compared with the average of the first six months of the current year it was small.

Even before the declaration of war the work of the bureau had reached figures that broke all previous records. The total number of first and second papers issued in these months were:

Month.	First Papers.	Second Papers.
January	1,500	1,167
February	5,485	1,171
March	4,106	1,281
April	3,853	1,464
May	2,904	1,297
June	2,710	936
	$22,340	6,939

Seventy per cent. were Germans and Austrians, 20 per cent. Italians, and 10 per cent. of other nationalities during the first three months. During the last three months about 90 per cent. of the applicants were Italians, with a proportionate decrease in Teutons.

Mr. Schneider explained that the rejections for lack of knowledge did not necessarily mean that the applicants were below the average of intelligence. It merely meant, in a great number of cases, that the immigrant on his arrival naturally gravitated toward those parts of the city where a great many of the people of his own country lived, that he found employment among them, had met only that particular race in his hours of leisure, and had found that his native tongue served every purpose. Therefore he had been slow in acquiring English and had not bothered about studying the methods of State or national government.

More interest should be shown among the people, Mr. Schneider thought, to instruct these people, to show them that their material welfare would be improved by learning all they could about this country, and to encourage them to mix among the people generally instead of living in clans.

EAST SIDE CHAUTAUQUA.

Gramercy Neighbors to Instruct Mothers and Children.

The Gramercy Neighborhood Association, in co-operation with the New York Child Welfare Committee, the Department of Health Bureau of Child Hygiene, and various social agencies of the Gramercy region, will conduct next week a chautauqua for east side mothers and children. Headquarters will be the roof garden of the Washington Irving High School, and the program, beginning Monday, will include a child welfare exhibit, special motion pictures on educational subjects, illustrated talks, a motor bus trip through Van Cortlandt Park, an excursion to the seashore, an exhibition of the handicrafts of east side women, exhibition camps of Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts, exhibition drills by the Junior Police, chorus singing by Gramercy children, folk dancing, demonstrations of the proper bathing and clothing of babies, pasteurizing milk, &c. Also a drafting of children for fresh air vacations from the anaemic groups of those who attend.

To raise funds for this large educational undertaking a gala vaudeville and dance is to be given this evening on the Washington Irving High School roof, which accommodates nearly two thousand people.

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NAMES OF NEW YORK CITY MEN SUMMONED FOR EXAMINATION FOR DRAFT

THE LISTS OF NAMES IN THIS SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES INCLUDE ALL THUS FAR CALLED IN THE FOLLOWING MANHATTAN DISTRICTS IN ADDITION TO THOSE PUBLISHED ON MONDAY AND YESTERDAY: 95TH, 97TH, 98TH, 103D, 104TH, 113TH, 114TH, 117TH, 123D, 126TH, 127TH, 131ST, 138TH, 139TH, 140TH, 146TH, 147TH, 152D, 155TH, 156TH, 158TH, 163D, 168TH.

Twenty-three Exemption Boards in Manhattan yesterday made public their lists of men summoned for physical examination for the draft. These lists are printed below. As was explained in yesterday's TIMES, the examinations, in most cases, will be on the fifth, sixth and seventh days following the notification of men called, but each man whose name appears in any list should ascertain from his board, if he does not receive a notice through the mail today or tomorrow, when he will be wanted.

DISTRICT NO. 95.

Office of Exemption Board, P. S. 21, 260 Mott Street.

QUOTA 136—In this district the following 398 men have been called for examination:

Order No. Name and Address.
1—Birons, Luigi, 8 Elizabeth St.
2—Masone, Joseph, 103 Bowery.
3—Cassolito, Domenic, 18 Spring St.
4—Larosa, Salvatore, 358 Broome St.
5—Mariola, Francesco, 209-11 Mulberry St.
6—Fillis, Antonio, 92 Elizabeth St.
7—Virga, Calogero, 237 Elizabeth St.
8—Venzeer, Anthony, 168 Elizabeth St.
9—Gold, Reuben, 240 Bowery.
10—Siena, Adolfo, 79 Elizabeth St.
11—Calos, Benny, 75 Chrystie St.
12—De Benedittis, Felice, 246 Mott St.
13—Wilke, Otto, 90 Bowery.
14—Madden, Thomas, 225 Bowery.
15—Vita, Sangio, 198 Elizabeth St.
16—Miller, George H., 197 Bowery.
17—Rienzi, Pietari, 284 Mott St.
18—Mietzetta, Sebastian, 110 Mott St.
19—Gallego, Pietro, 8 Prince St.
20—Petrillo, Anello, 380 Broome St.
21—Milano, Ralph, 28 Cleveland Place.
22—Rizzio, Salvatore, 266 Broome St.
23—Sliano, Antony, 66 Kenmare St.
24—Errante, Biaggs, 18 Spring St.
25—Sassin, Nick, 90 Chrystie St.
26—Cominale, Lodovico, 308 Mott St.
27—Dillhoefer, Michael, 19 Elizabeth St.
28—Broomfield, Joseph, 185 Bowery.
29—Camera, Joseph, 219 Mott St.
30—Gerbino, Antonio, 212 Elizabeth St.
31—Canatello, Carmelo, 124 Mott St.
32—Sanfrallo, Dominick, 243 Elizabeth St.
33—Frizeo, Joseph, 219 Bowery.
34—Vriale, Louis, 234 Mulberry St.
35—Chetalofsky, Frank, 90 Bowery.
36—Mazzi, Joseph, 143 Bowery.
37—Kaplan, Jacob, 328 Broome St.
38—Schett, Jacob, 253 Grand St.
39—Carulli, Nicola, 233 Mulberry St.
40—Perrone, Salvatore, 108 Kenmare St.
41—Papparo, Louis, 11 Chrystie St.
42—Campanella, Ignazes, 159 Chrystie St.
43—Boos, William, 103 Bowery.
44—Perfetto, Joseph, 251 Mott St.
45—Jordern, Carl, 262 Bowery.
46—De Bash, John, 195 Bowery.
47—Ranuozzise, Salvatore, 243 Elizabeth St.
48—Di Bettinette, Vincenzo, 251 Mott St.
49—Arnone, Anthony, 271 Elizabeth St.
50—Provenzeno, Salvator, 304 Mott St.
51—Piccatoggio, Joseph, 245 Elizabeth St.
52—Sparzo, Louis, 12 Mulberry St.
53—Likueri, Frank, 42-52 Kenmare St.
54—Masullo, Vito, 23 Cleveland Place.
55—Cupola, Peter, 289 Mott St.
56—Gerardo, Steve, 294 Mulberry St.
57—Perretta, John, 25 Prince St.
58—Kaplan, Joseph, 81 Chrystie St.
59—Vito, Craciaha, 202 Elizabeth St.
60—D'Assaro, Michael, 95 Elizabeth St.
61—Manzi, Rocco, 242 Mulberry St.
62—Capozzi, Matteo, 57 Kenmare St.
63—Di Giandomenico, Galano, 273 Mott St.
64—Charone, Gilbert, 91 Elizabeth St.
65—Olerno, Joseph, 111 Chester St.
66—D'Amato, Salvadore, 247 Elizabeth St.
67—Porcella, Paul, 9 Delancey St.
68—Martano, Joseph, 24 Delancey St.
69—Pastoria, Salvator, 79 Elizabeth St.
70—Caravetta, Antonio, 57 Kenmare St.
71—Cornacchia, Joseph, 229 Elizabeth St.
72—Calderone, Joseph, 240 Elizabeth St.
73—Liberto, Pasquale A., 95 Crosby St.
74—Cuzzone, Alfonso, 57 Kenmare St.
75—Arensaha, John, 270 Bowery.
76—Simboli, Cesare, 222 Lafayette St.
77—Reesner, Herman, 133 Bowery.
78—Pizarello, Giuseppi, 214 Mulberry St.
79—Katz, Dave, 354 Broome St.
80—Abramadi, Saverio, 240 Mott St.
81—Foran, Edward, 85 Bowery.
82—Salvatore, Morice, 191 Elizabeth St.
83—Micciche, Vincenzo, 161 Chrystie St.
84—Cappone, Pasquale, 205 Elizabeth St.
85—Guardino, Gus, 358 Broome St.
86—Giano, Angelo, 37 Spring St.
87—Castanni, Michael, 32 Spring St.
88—Trolano, Michael, 97 Chrystie St.
89—Carbonaro, Vincenzo, 22 Prince St.
90—Liberman, Leo, 334 Broome St.
91—Accursio, Graffeo, 96 Elizabeth St.
92—Montemurro, Giacomo, 85 Kenmare St.
93—Heishkowitz, Samuel, 240 Bowery.
94—Montelesone, Vincent, 120 Elizabeth St.
95—Grande, Angelo, 390 Broome St.
96—Frasco, Dominick, 211 Mulberry St.
97—Richman, Max, 112 Bowery.
98—Licata, Vincent, 137 Chrystie St.
99—Ricciote, Gullio, 19-21 Kenmare St.
100—Carbone, James, 86 Kenmare St.
101—Giuseppe, Salvatore, 247 Elizabeth St.
102—Lincino, Pignoline, 2-4 Prince St.
103—Vento, Michael, 185 Chrystie St.
104—De Piore, Santi, 9-11 Delancey St.
105—Potoro, Ignazio, 235 Mulberry St.
106—Mayo, Frank V., 61 E. Houston St.
107—Tulimar, Tony, 85 Chrystie St.
108—Zelmas, George, 83 Chrystie St.
109—Rindone, Gasper, 135 Chrystie St.
110—Ruby, Morris, 7 Chrystie St.
111—Raimane, Antonio, 55 Spring St.
112—Judes, F. C., 79 Chrystie St.
113—Sciafani, Domenico, 276 Elizabeth St.
114—Sciafani Carlo, 262 Elizabeth St.
115—Cannarozzi, John, 20-22 Prince St.
116—Monte, Domenico, 240 Mulberry St.
117—Adamo, Francesco, 2 Prince St.
118—Dellman, Louis, 85 Bowery.
119—Florio, Pietro, 181 Mulberry St.
120—Paola, Vento, 115 Chrystie St.
121—Dis Manco, Peter, 362 Broome St.
122—Domangas, Michael, 43 Kenmare St.
123—Chasa, Charles, 7 Spring St.
124—Licato, Leonard, 178 Chrystie St.
125—Gioerigo, Jack, 265 Elizabeth St.
126—Genco, Peter, 4 Prince St.
127—Farta, Dominick, 291 Mott St.
128—Liotta, Andrea, 245 Elizabeth St.
129—Jannuci, Ralph, 306 Broome St.
130—Cutrone, Michele, 224 Lafayette St.
131—Mennuy, Thomas, 185 Bowery.
132—Rocco, Ernesta, 85 Kenmare St.
133—Cabaido, Paul, 167 Elizabeth St.
134—Affilito, Michael, 204 Mott St.
135—Quiano, Nicola, 253 Elizabeth.
136—Petrillo, Nicolo, 87 E. Houston St.
137—Galeta, Giuseppe, 174 Elizabeth St.
138—Napoli, Louis, 22 Prince St.
139—Como, John, 155 Chrystie St.
140—Malaephini, Jas. A., 231 Lafayette St.
141—Massoni, Frank, 19-21 Kenmare St.
142—Perchitti, Oresto, 246 Mott St.
143—Gravani, Balluci, 203 Grand St.
144—Sperav, Hazero, 238 Bowery.
145—Larocco, Joseph, 192 Mott St.
146—Arena, Gorvanni, 250 Mott St.
147—Tefano, Sebastiano, 178 Mulberry St.
148—Cassidy, John, 222 Bowery.
149—Mazzenga, Joseph, 291 Mott St.
150—Curatola, Giuseppi, 214 Elizabeth St.
151—Sanfilippe, Angelo, 149 Elizabeth St.
152—Alvino, Fernando, 2 Prince St.
153—Willett, Dorman, 85 Bowery.
154—Toni, Dottaria, 154 Mott St.
155—Landres, Isadore, 112 Bowery.
156—Doyne, Anthony, 16 Spring St.
157—Lauffson, Pasquale M., 33 Spring St.
158—Senuta, Ulis, 189 Bowery.
159—De Antony, Giuseppi, 240 Mulberry St.
160—Petroich, Michael, 197 Bowery.
161—Zecht, Joseph A., 47 E. Houston St.
162—Cohen, Moses, 103 Bowery.
163—Taromino, Joseph, 251 Elizabeth St.
164—Lonadio, Joseph, 79 Elizabeth St.
165—Montemurro, V., 85-95 Kenmare St.
166—Pratiani, Joseph, 250 Mulberry St.
167—Formato, Amato, 273 Mott St.
168—Di Benedetto, G., 91 Elizabeth St.
169—Fabiani, Lawrence, 219 Grand St.
170—Falcone, Santo, 122 Mott St.
171—Savino, Gerardo, 230 Mulberry St.
172—Marfano, Silvestre, 248 Elizabeth St.
173—Cohen, Harry, 75 Chrystie St.
174—Spata, Nicolo, 7, 40 Prince St.
175—Crumensky, Philip, 288 Grand St.
176—Pagano, John, 324 Broome St.
177—Capitola, Umberno, 276 Mott St.
178—Schicco, Andus, 270 Mott St.
179—Balzano, Joseph, 223 Mott Av.
180—Felice, Lehi Sarro, 29 Prince St.
181—Caruana, Salvatore, 218 Grand St.
182—Madonna, Louis, 111 Chrystie St.
183—Maurifiano, G., 186 Chrystie St.
184—Lucisanno, Rocco, 274 Mott St.
185—Salvatore, Salerno, 268 Elizabeth St.
186—Palmiri, Giovanni, 19 Prince St.
187—Vitale, Vincent, 105 Mulberry St.
188—March, James E., Jr., 235 Lafayette St.
189—Coppola, Michael, 234 Mott St.
190—Engelson, Marten, 173 Chrystie St.
191—Napolio, Salvatore Di, 217 Elizabeth St.
192—Sazarese, Michael, 75 E. Houston St.
193—Russo, Frank A., 52 Spring St.
194—Verde, Joseph Lo, 231 Mott St.
195—Glasse, Jos., 139 Chrystie St.
196—Piccirillo, Giovanni, 218 Lafayette St.
197—Mendracchio, Mario, 92 Elizabeth St.
198—Verde, Frank Lo, 231 Mott St.
199—Ventoglia, Giuseppi, 245 Mulberry St.
200—Stefano, Benny, 99 Prince St.
201—Falcone, Frank, 204 Mott St.
202—Conner, Jos. A., 259 Lafayette St.
203—Schliase, Nicola, 9 Prince St.
204—Oldonato, Louis, 37 Spring St.
205—Porah, George, 199 Bowery.
206—Spina, John, 217 Mulberry St.
207—Fedino, Alfred, 273 Mott St.
208—Lew, Pasquale De, 229 Mulberry St.
209—Arnold, Goldstein, Nathan, 555 Grand St.
210—Albanese, Joe, 137 Chrystie St.
211—Pillipelli, Ernest A., 41 Spring St.
212—Pillippo, Guirintano, 196 Elizabeth St.
213—Strone, Ignazio, 253 Elizabeth St.
214—Pumilia, Marino, 149 Elizabeth St.
215—Gollitta, John, 358 Broome St.
216—Lombardo, Santo, 96 Elizabeth St.
217—Bruno, Sasiano, 208 Grand St.
218—Corari, Gilormo, 149 Elizabeth St.
219—Vareo, Antonio, 5 Virginia St.
220—Cassima, Fortunata, 186 Elizabeth St.
221—Dadola, Pasquale, 180 Mulberry St.
222—Mauro, Salvatore, 26 Prince St.
223—Gallarello, Giorgio, 164 Chrystie St.
224—Morche, Vincenzo, 235 Elizabeth St.
225—[illegible], 202 Elizabeth St.
226—Bocanie, Thomas, 247 Elizabeth St.

Order No. Name and Address.
227—Piano, Nick Del, 54 Spring St.
228—Smyth, Dan, 85 Bowery.
229—Mazenblin, Morris, 334 Broome St.
230—Beloff, Simon, 334 Broome St.
231—Curriere, Leonardo, 96 Elizabeth St.
232—Licata, Antonio, 96 Elizabeth St.
233—Jurace, Lawrence, 417 Broome St.
234—Pergola, Frank, 75 Chrystie St.
235—Caldwell, George, 103 Bowery.
236—Wengrove, John, 270 Bowery.
237—Agnello, Anthony, 185 Mulberry St.
238—Laudano, Louis, 42 Kenmare St.
239—Riccio, William, 284 Mulberry St.
240—Schafani, Giuseppe, 96 Elizabeth St.
241—Sciapeta, Frank, 158 Mott St.
242—Morelli, Vito, 210 Mott St.
243—Fontano, Frank, 18 Spring St.
244—Viro, Louis, 94 Elizabeth St.
245—Manzo, Michael, 167 Elizabeth St.
246—Pisplilo, Michael, 227 Mott St.
247—Wachter, Henry, 103 Bowery.
248—Marino, Calogero, 24 Prince St.
249—Stielo, Nick Di, 91 Elizabeth St.
250—Federico, Joe, 139 Chrystie St.
251—Spalnpnato, Ignazio, 172 Elizabeth St.
252—Lorenzo, F. Di, 238 Elizabeth St.
253—Sabella, Antonio, 29 Prince St.
254—Mietzetta, Sebastian, 110 Mott St.
255—Dwarkin, Morris A., 334 Broome St.
256—Sabella, Collogero, 186 Elizabeth St.
257—Martin, Mario, 104 Mott St.
258—Montepasone, Raffale, 129 Mott St.
259—Virga, Salvatore, 251 Elizabeth St.
260—Pelusa, Frank, 106 Elizabeth St.
261—Indemeitto, John, 176 Elizabeth St.
262—Catanzare, Stephen, 105 Chrystie St.
263—Sarcolinsky, Max, 314 Henry St.
264—Dwarkin, Morris A., 334 Broome St.
265—Sabella, Collogero, 186 Elizabeth St.
266—Martin, Mario, 104 Mott St.
267—Montepasone, Raffale, 129 Mott St.
268—Virga, Salvatore, 251 Elizabeth St.
269—Pelusa, Frank, 106 Elizabeth St.
270—Indemeitto, John, 176 Elizabeth St.
271—Catanzare, Stephen, 105 Chrystie St.
272—Sarcolinsky, Max, 314 Henry St.
273—Form, Abrsham, 330 Henry St.
274—Mallace, Harry, 364 Cherry St.
275—Zupanow, Louis, 241 Monroe St.
276—Cherpenha, Harry, 272 Monroe St.
277—Brown, Benjamin, 1-3 Pitt St.
278—Green, Philip, 234 Monroe St.
279—Cohen, Abraham, 62 Montgomery St.
280—Brody, Jacob, 301 Cherry St.
281—Tralongo, Salvatore, 155 Chrystie St.
282—Mallani, Nicholas, 19 Spring St.
283—Ferrannina, Raolo, 189 Mulberry St.
284—Riccinti, Michael, 116 Mott St.
285—Cacchi, Michael, 2 Thompson St.
286—Guirano, Giuseppe, 177 Mulberry St.
287—Calandillo, James, 262 Elizabeth St.
288—Porpigila, Dominick, 289 Mott St.
289—Spina, Frank, 237 Elizabeth St.
290—Di Carlo, Patsy, 181 Mulberry St.
291—Grisanti, Rosario, 247 Elizabeth St.
292—Trotta, Antonio, 43 Spring St.
293—Alfredo, Alfred, 181 Mott St.
294—Tabella, Vincenzo, 211 Mott St.
295—Sacco, Anthony, 29 Prince St.
296—D'Argenio, Edmond, 390-394 Broome St.
297—Greiassio, Virginio, 241 Mulberry St.
298—Cassino, Angelo, 163 Elizabeth St.
299—Della Bovi, Arthur, 42 Kenmare St.
300—Reko, Bennie, 159 Chrystie St.
301—Minebla, Carmilo, 189 Elizabeth St.
302—Greenberg, Leo, 1 Chrystie St.
303—Curicco, Francesco, 234 Elizabeth St.
304—Brusco, John, 202 Mott St.
305—Dimono, Frank A., 243 Elizabeth St.
306—Cuera, Vito, 1 Prince St.
307—Loghan, Francesco, 239 Elizabeth St.
308—Gutheing, Edward, 16 Rivington St.
309—Ribando, Ciro, 251 Elizabeth St.
310—Comforts, Michal, 207 Grand St.
311—Malia, Jasper Petro, 223 Cherry St.
312—Scordone, Gaetano, 70 Kenmare St.
313—Camera, Nicholas J., 219 Mott St.
314—Rosen, Jacob David, 237 Lafayette St.
315—Salvatore, Alfredo, 237 Lafayette St.
316—Llotta, Salvatore A., 356 Broome St.
317—Iano, Nicholas, 23 Cleveland Pl.
317—Milano, Nicholas, 23 Cleveland Pl.
318—Luongo, Benjamin, 72 Chrystie St.
319—Vincenzo, Vincenzo, 131 Mott St.
321—Mitatlis, Frank, 250 Mott St.
322—Fama, Attocio, 168 Elizabeth St.
323—Mezzeca, Frank, 161 Chrystie St.
324—Sarfiglia, Andrea, 116-120 Mott St.
325—Rago, Louis, 163 Chrystie St.
326—Cirillo, Frank, 221 Mulberry St.
327—Lebasse, Joseph, 230 Elizabeth St.
328—Nicolo, Joseph, 42 Kenmare St.
329—Corrent, Dominick, 247 Elizabeth St.
330—Fradella, Emanuel, 366 Broome St.
331—De Laurentis, Frank, 56 Kenmare St.
332—Sperlo, Nicholas, 179-181 Mulberry St.
333—Sfogaros, Stavios, 85 Chrystie St.
334—Cortse, Ignatious, 189 Elizabeth St.
335—Pallmeri, M. G., 261 Elizabeth St.
336—Siegel, Samuel, 11 Rivington St.
337—Istrico, Antonio, 161 Mott St.
338—Canazzore, Pietro, 116 Mott St.
339—Viglietta, Anthony, 382 Broome St.
340—Carrino, Joseph, 196 Mott St.
341—Parenti, Michael, 225 Mott St.
342—Stevanelli, Vincenzo, 161-Mulberry St.
343—Di Gaetano, Vincenzo, 2-4 Prince St.
344—Albanese, Pietro, 212 Elizabeth St.
345—Vicone, Valvatore, 181 Mott St.
346—Russolesi, Cologero, 224 Elizabeth St.
347—Corrin, Morris, 253 Grand St.
348—Auchestadt, Jacob, 143 Bowery.
349—Gryson, Enis, 212 Bowery.
350—Mariella, Antonio, 265 Bowery.
351—Sciafani, August, 288 Mott St.
352—Sacco, Dominick, 233 Mulberry St.
353—Bottone, Antonio, 92 Elizabeth St.
354—Sciafani, Francesco, 266 Elizabeth St.
355—Desclafani, Paolo, 198 Elizabeth St.
356—Daldono, Joseph, 269 Elizabeth St.
357—Accetta, Anthony, 183 Mott St.
358—Fillipelle, Peter, 41 Spring St.
359—Fillipello, Paolo, 69 Spring St.
360—Pattasso, Turio, 278 Mott St.
360—Pettineo, Martino, 115 Chrystie St.
361—Tillorn, Tom, 204 Mott St.
362—Costandino, Vincent, 218 Mulberry St.
363—Cohen, Abraham, 58 Chrystie St.
364—Lombardi, Lodovico, 204 Mott St.
365—Grove, Salvatore, 261 Elizabeth St.
366—Mistretta, Vincenzo, 194 Mott St.
367—Fanci, Vincenzo, 168 Chrystie St.
368—Romano, Dominick, 228 Mott St.
369—Alvino, Rosanio, 248 Mulberry St.
370—Romby, Manteh, 177 Chrystie St.
371—Sesti, Vincenso, 198 Mott St.
372—Coghistio, Michale, 9 Prince St.
373—Mangine, Joseph D., 58 Kenmare St.
374—Mugnolo, Dominico, 87 Spring St.
375—De Zara, Louis, 283 Mulberry St.
376—Ambrose, Salvatore, 227 Mott St.
377—Lauer, Abraham, 108 Bowery.
378—Rabits, Philip, 85 Chrystie St.
379—Tradella, Philips, 366 Broome St.
380—Purella, Peter, 55 Crosby St.
381—Romans, Frank, 260 Mott St.
382—Gaetino, Sammy, 161 Cleveland Place.
383—Kunath, Louis, 185 Bowery.
384—Michelangelo, Libero, 252 Mott St.
385—Consalvo, Dominick, 17 Cleveland Place.
386—Ferrara, Salvadore, 250 Elizabeth St.
387—Sorin, Philip, 8 Kenmare St.
388—Llotta, Calgero, 151 Elizabeth St.
389—Armando, Scaline, 85 Bowery.
390—Spina, Frank, 250 Mulberry St.
391—Molfese, Annibala, 223 Mott St.
392—Pinto, Thomas, 179 Mulberry St.
393—Vesta, Joseph, 227 Mott St.
394—Imperatore, James, 177 Mulberry St.
395—Gennaro, Riccio, 183 Mott St.
396—Pampalorie, Antonio, 214 Elizabeth St.
397—Calleo, Louis, 81 Elizabeth St.
398—Pisatelli, Salvatore, 198 Mott St.

DISTRICT NO. 97.

Office of Exemption Board, P. S. 147, Henry and Gouverneur Streets.

QUOTA 223—In this district the following are the first 446 men called for examination:

Order No. Name and Address.
1—Passik, Rubin, 69 Montgomery St.
2—Hader, David, 552 Grand St.
3—Goldberg, David L., 327 Madison St.
4—Fontek, Paul, 42 Gouverneur St.
5—Kaplan, William, 372 Cherry St.
6—Cohen, Joseph, 56 Gouverneur St.
7—Long, Wade, Jr., 93 Montgomery St.
8—Kosaug, Isaac, 127 Broome St.
9—Rader, Joseph, 6 Columbia St.
10—Tolinsky, H., 73 Monigomery St.
11—Rachem, Michael, 34 Pitt St.
12—Chakowsky, Morris, 26 Ridge St.
13—Kragh, Alex, 55 Broome St.
14—Brown, Joseph, 65 Gouverneur St.
15—Kaplan, Benjamin, 306 Madison St.
16—Mann, Jacob, 37 Lewis St.
17—Lobelsky, Frank, 174 Grand St.
18—Bozeman, Amos, Pier 39, East River.
19—Roshinsky, Louis, 370 Madison St.
20—Epstein, Benjamin, 69 Montgomery St.
21—Bier, Max, 306 E. Broadway.
22—Alfredo, Alfredo, 106 Monroe St.
23—Yachnick Artney, 235 Monroe St.
24—Chemchuk, Leo, 600 Water St.
25—Ugatz, Sam, 530 Henry St.
26—Dorovff, Morris, 252 Monroe St.
27—Fenerelsen, Sam, 6 Willett St.
28—Pasterneck, Samuel, 124 Broome St.
29—Green, Solomon, 220 Henry St.
30—Selow, Sam, 59 Montgomery St.
31—Goldstein, Nathan, 555 Grand St.
32—Walsh, John F., 66 Gouverneur St.
33—Dotshen, Joe, 314 Henry St.
34—Kruger, Louis, 342 East Broadway.
35—Foil, Charles C., 356 Madison St.
36—Kessler, Louis, 61 Montgomery St.
37—Kramer, Harry, 322 Madison St.
38—Suchowsky, Simon, 245 Monroe St.
39—Wagner, Max, 124 Broome St.
40—Goldberg, Herman, 233 Monroe St.
41—Ruba, Fisbel, 14 Pitt St.
42—Hyman, Isidore, 400 Grand St.
43—Calestsky, Max, 306 Madison St.
44—Neuberger, Max, 247 Monroe St.
45—Beckerman, Philip, 23 Pitt St.
46—Steinberg, Herman, 573 Grand St.
47—Cohen, Solomon, 40 Grand St.
48—Abeam, McNaid J., 296 East Broadway.

Order No. Name and Address.
49—Lubowicki, Watzlau, 15 Sheriff St.
50—McCrevey, Edward, 343 Cherry St.
51—Dabin, Lew, 12 Cannon St.
52—Estrader, Frank, 447 Cherry St.
53—Weisaberg, Hyman, 326 Henry St.
54—Strauss, Benjamin, 268 Monroe St.
55—Buchner, Charles, 30 Ridge St.
56—Fried, Max, 359 Madison St.
57—Curren, Harry, 1 Willett St.
58—Sanflouer, Max, 52 Ridge St.
59—Sohn, David, 258 Monroe St.
60—Liberberg, Samuel, 370 Madison St.
61—Leskowitz, Morris, 324 Madison St.
62—Kroup, Morris, 332 Henry St.
63—Fernandes, Charles, 341 Cherry St.
64—Lichtenstein, 9 Sheriff St.
65—Pink, Isidore, 306 Madison St.
66—List, Sam, 370 Madison St.
67—Costa, Charles, 649 Water St.
68—Fuchsman, Louis, 324 Henry St.
69—Jacobs, Abraham, 19 Willett St.
70—Baimeth, Sigman, 31 Scammel St.
71—Graffen, James E., 547 Grand St.
72—Crossman, Michael, 444 Grand St.
73—Goodman, Sam, 230 Monroe St.
74—Farber, Louis, 49 Willett St.
75—Slobedianisky, Bernard, 359 Madison St.
76—Freidman, Samuel, 261 Monroe St.
77—Nolner, Abraham, 2 Pitt St.
78—Yurchuk, Portave, 425 Cherry St.
79—Levine, Morris, 328 Henry St.
80—Elsen, Abraham, 113 Broome St.
81—Safchuk, Plodimo, 660 Water St.
82—Conner, Jacob, 14 Pitt St.
83—Dondes, Meyer, 39 Montgomery St.
84—Hyde, William, 118 Broome St.
85—Horowitz, Benjamin, 304 E. Broadway.
86—Goodman, Herman, 27 Lewis St.
87—Hercamovsky, Bernard, 464 Grand St.
88—Silverman, Sam, 345 Madison St.
89—Greenberg, Morris, 16 Willett St.
90—Minsky, Sam, 36½ Scammel St.
91—Greenhouse, Joe, 232 Monroe St.
92—Sarolinsky, Max, 314 Henry St.
93—Form, Abrsham, 330 Henry St.
94—Mallace, Harry, 364 Cherry St.
95—Zupanow, Louis, 241 Monroe St.
96—Cherpenha, Harry, 272 Monroe St.
97—Brown, Benjamin, 1-3 Pitt St.
98—Green, Philip, 234 Monroe St.
99—Cohen, Abraham, 62 Montgomery St.
100—Brody, Jacob, 301 Cherry St.
101—Atlas, Morris, 120 Broome St.
102—Semel, Joe, 26 Gouverneur St.
103—Brasiowsky, Abraham, 69 Jackson St.
104—Friedman, Oscar, 85 Montgomery St.
105—Silverman, Morris, 254 Monroe St.
106—Scozzafava, Philip, 333 Madison St.
107—Kissen, Benjamin, 266 Monroe St.
108—Colton, James, 342 Madison St.
109—Nathanson, Abr., 31 Willett St.
110—Kirilowitz, Antonio, 194 Monroe St.
111—Fromor, Simon, 478 Grand St.
112—Koretsky, Irving, 235 Monroe St.
113—Warshofsky, Charles, 262 Division St.
114—Sam, Louis, 636 Madison Avenue.
115—Bondarick, Wacil, 78 Montgomery St.
116—Margolis, Samuel, 35 Jackson St.
117—Sabel, Dave, 3 Sheriff St.
118—Sherman, Abe, 49 Willett St.
119—Thomashaisky, H., 216 Monroe St.
120—Golden, Harry, 676 Water St.
121—Zucker, Joseph, 133 Broome St.
122—Meitzer, David, 356 Cherry St.
123—Pelz, Max, 324 Cherry St.
124—Dunowitz, Joseph, 46 Gouverneur St.
125—Kapland, Nathan, 250 Monroe St.
126—Rotfenbender, Philip, 7 Lewis St.
127—Feiss, Isidore, 37 Gouverneur St.
128—Liebwitz, Louis, 23 Lewis St.
129—Freiman, Jacob, 247 Monroe St.
130—Siegel, Charles, 28 Ridge St.
131—Rogofsky, Harry, 284 Henry St.
132—Rich, Samuel, 57 Columbia St.
133—Sechter, Max, 255 Monroe St.
134—Daniels, Jack, 400 Grand St.
135—Hordayevitch, Mike, 344 Madison St.
136—Sperling, Harry, 328 E. Broadway.
137—Ochitel, John, 41 Gouverneur St.
138—Levin, Louis, 328 Henry St.
139—Gordon, Max L., 534 Grand St.
140—Greenberg, Jerson, 135 Broome St.
141—Bertelli, Bernard, 28 Scammel St.
142—Bertelli, Bernard, 7 Pitt St.
143—Ratnowsky, Jacob, 12 Willett St.
144—Liebenson, Hillel, 67 Jackson St.
145—Hogarth, Arthur, 66 Montgomery St.
146—Brown, Morris, 133 Broome St.
147—Kessler, Julius, 329 Madison St.
148—Becker, Isidore, 307 Madison St.
149—Lalia, Jasper Petro, 223 Cherry St.
150—Wisotsky, Jacob, 312 Henry St.
151—Tobular, Isidore, 67 Jackson St.
152—Nadel, Benjamin, 141 Broome St.
153—Sabel, Hyman, 13 Broome St.
154—Feinerman, Louis, 37 Gouverneur St.
155—Karasick, Charles, 366 Madison St.
156—Greenstein, Michael, 34 Pitt St.
157—Shapiro, Moses, 450 Grand St.
158—Sendrowitz, Chonfin, 270 Broome St.
159—Miller, Jacob, 155 Broome St.
160—Kontopsky, Max, 646 Grand St.
161—Isidore, Isidore, 260 Monroe St.
162—Ratcoff, Louis, 296 Henry St.
163—Breman, Michael, 312 Front St.
164—Lawless, Henry, 507 Grand St.
165—Tolsnd, Oliver, 614 Water St.
166—Mandroth, Jacob, 42 Kenmare St.
167—Capuano, Loreto, 2-4 Cannon St.
168—Ehrlich, Morris, 99 Broome St.
169—Rosen, Solomon, 36 Montgomery St.
170—Tuvey, Morris, 122 Broome St.
171—Shiff, Sam, 326 Cherry St.
172—Shatkin, Isidore, 359 Madison St.
173—Zolowitz, Harry, 306 Madison St.
174—Dardinsky, Isidore, 321 Madison St.
175—Botwonick, Harry, 284 Monroe St.
176—Lebowitz, Philip, 268 Monroe St.
177—Drovoff, Logman, 284 Henry St.
178—Cohen, Herman, 24 Willett St.
179—Shantofsky, Louis, 31 Willett St.
180—Hopkin, Nathan, 133 Broome St.
181—Craner, Morris, 444 Grand St.
182—Wolf, Benjamin, 14 Pitt St.
183—Goodfield, Sam, 23 Scammel St.
184—Evansky, Calman, 356 Cherry St.
185—Greenberg, Samuel, 207 Monroe St.
186—Weiss, Harry, 414 Cherry St.
187—Silverman, Ellis, 256 Monroe St.
188—Crowe, James, 302 Henry St.
189—Colub, Joseph, 316 Madison St.
190—Kaplowitz, Jacob, 237 Monroe St.
191—Lalia, Jasper Petro, 223 Cherry St.
192—Siedletzki, Anton, 372 Cherry St.
193—Wilson, Lawrence, 188 Monroe St.
194—Beresofsky, Charles, 118 Broome St.
195—Hanson, N. M., Gouverneur and Water Sts.
196—Zinsly, Benjamin, 79 Montgomery St.
197—Batas, Peter, 241 Monroe St.
198—Hussey, Joseph, 634 Water St.
199—Fishman, Charles, 107 Broome St.
200—Dreuse, Jacob, 18 Cannon St.
201—Wexler, Louis, 552 Grand St.
202—Lipshitz, Bennie, 22 Scammel St.
203—Silberstein, Simon, 365 Madison St.
204—Rosenbhum, Jaques, 370 Henry St.
205—Berger, Nathan, 294 Madison St.
206—Jacobson, David, 33 Montgomery St.
207—Shukalsky, Joe, 137 Broome St.
208—Kiss, Morris, 5 Jackson St.
209—Tannenbaum, Dave, 552 Grand St.
210—Matzalko, Anthony, 55 Broome St.
211—Critzman, Louis, 28 Pitt St.
212—Tennenbaum, Jacob, 294 Henry St.
213—Horowitz, Samuel, 354 Madison St.
214—Alter, David, 215 Monroe St.
215—Wolf, Sol, 28 Gouverneur St.
216—Bezsetsky, Alex, 220 Monroe St.
217—Hafer, Joseph, 421 Gouverneur St.
218—Lebler, Hyman, 290 Henry St.
219—Madison, William J., 682 Water St.
220—Droge, August, 574 Water St.
221—Dvorkin, Samuel, 255 Monroe St.
222—Rosenbaum, Harry, 126 Broome St.
223—Frank, Meyer, 62 Montgomery St.
224—Goldstein, Morris, 411 Cherry St.
225—Spiro, Theodore, 67 Jackson St.
226—Rosenbaum, Julius, 342 Madison St.
227—Silberman, William, 365 Madison St.
228—Gottfried, Louis, 181 Monroe St.
229—Gutterman—Harry, 125 Broome St.
230—Kozinech, Tracop, 67 Jackson St.
231—Goldberg, Max, 250 Monroe St.
232—Chimerinsky, Joseph, 377 Madison St.
233—Kerman, Joseph C., 18 Pitt St.
234—Rubin, Meyer, 44 Gouverneur St.
235—Rubin, Harry, 314 Henry St.
236—Kuschick, Morris, 683 Water St.
237—Horodner, Morris, 39 Montgomery St.
238—Kothman, Charle, 120 Broome St.
239—Feuer, Jacob, 25 Jackson St.
240—Weinman, Samuel, 456 Grand St.
241—Kliner, Israel, 236 Monroe St.
242—Posner, Jacob, 294 Henry St.
243—Greenberg, Isidore, 331 Madison St.
244—Suckman, Jake, 353 Madison St.
245—Gordon, Abraham, 252 Madison St.
246—Abramowitz, Hyman, 8 Willett St.
247—Feuer, Max, 17 Pitt St.
248—Berman, Isidore, 327 Madison St.
249—Murzurka, Miks, 330 Henry St.
250—Feinstein, Joseph, 26 Gouverneur St.
251—Alford, Philip, 360 E. Broadway.
252—Vogel, Israel, 282 Cherry St.
253—Mailey, Thomas, 1 Cannon St.
254—Zell, Max, 39 Jackson St.
255—Bernstein, Joseph, 310 Madison St.
256—Kannuler, Gustave, 676 Water St.
257—Kaplan, Marcus, 326 Henry St.
258—Epstein, Julius, 215 Monroe St.
259—Lee, John T., 436 Cherry St.
260—McCarthy, John, 674 Water St.
261—Kutzer, William, 9 Sheriff St.
262—Kapler, Isidore, 22 Pitt St.
263—Little, James, 634 Water St.
264—Calman, Isidore, 554 Grand St.
265—Weinstein, Joseph, 90 Pitt St.
266—Franenberg, Frank, 15 Sheriff St.
267—Waser, Suchor, 184 Monroe St.
268—Rosen, Samuel, 259 Monroe St.
269—Luterstein, Morris, 24 Ridge St.
270—Sechter, Philip, 260 Monroe St.
271—Keenan, Richard E., 395 Cherry St.
272—Bernstein, Harry, 209 Henry St.
273—Kasansky, Louis, 19 Pitt St.
274—Rosen, Louis, 15 Ridge St.
275—Strauss, Charles, 268 Monroe St.
276—Goldstein, Pincus, 312 Madison St.
277—Tellen, Isaac, 30 Ridge St.
278—Shrilerman, David, 351 Grand St.
279—Chanoff, Morris, 252 Monroe St.
280—Hayes, John, 80 Jackson St.
281—Lacher, Aaron, 193 Monroe St.
282—Ocher, Philip, 344 Madison St.
283—McGuire, William, 91 Jackson St.
284—Burde, Isidore, 28 Pitt St.
285—Singer, Jacob, 427 Cherry St.
286—Margolin, Hyman, 284 Henry St.
287—Linchik, Max, 73 Montgomery St.
288—Cohen, Issy, 264 Henry St.
289—White, Adam, 15 Sheriff St.
290—Michaels, Philip, 39 Jackson St.
291—Goldstein, Isaac, 350 Grand St.
292—Edgas, Dave, 210 Henry St.
293—Malone, Joseph G., 70 Montgomery St.
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NAMES OF NEW YORK CITY MEN SUMMONED FOR EXAMINATION FOR DRAFT

Order No. Name and Address.
287—Brelloff, Abe, 328 E. 8th st.
288—Mitchell, Barnett, 747 E. 9th St.
289—Borbenchok, Marment, 643 E. 9th St.
290—Schwed, Bernard, 606 E. 4th St.
291—Schantz, Max, 558 E. 8th St.
292—Newman, Charles, 641 E. 6th St.
293—Rosener, Benjamin, 720 E. 9th St.
294—Stern, Abraham, 103 Avenue B.
295—Coughlin, Hugh, 422 E. 8th St.
296—Rothman, Harry, 406 E. 10th St.
297—Klein, Lazzio, 638 E. 9th St.
298—Leftneitz, Abraham, 976 E. 8th St.
299—Ferber, Jacob, 705 E. 6th St.
300—Saphir, Jake, 288 E. 7th St.
301—Siegel, Charles, 718 E. 9th St.
302—Tiet, Samuel, 324 E. 8th St.
303—Sutz, Samuel, 327 E. 8th St.
304—Piskoff, William, 99 Avenue B.
305—Deutch, William, 724 E. 9th St.
306—Strick, Abraham M., 21 Avenue D.
307—Berger, Maurice B., 178 E. 7th St.
308—Windom, Sam, 79 Avenue C.
309—Denenberg, Louis, 625 E. 9th St.
310—Weiner, Louis, 16 E. 7th St.
311—Siegel, Marcus, 89 Avenue C.
312—Klein, Benjamin, 219 E. 7th St.
313—Freid, David, 229 E. 7th St.
314—Steinberg, Jacob, 190 E. 4th St.
315—Weinar, Israel, 224 E. 7th St.
316—Savelewitz, Joe, 322 E. 8th St.
317—Baruch, George, 709 E. 9th St.
318—Gorman, Jacob, 645 E. 9th St.
319—Schenker, David, 884 E. 10th St.
320—Shay, Maurice, 614 E. 9th St.
321—Kramer, Abraham, 133 Ave. B.
322—Lippman, Louis, 181 E. 7th St.
323—Dessen, Julius, 238 E. 7th St.
324—Klein, Meyer, 236 E. 7th St.
325—Wisnotsky, Harry, 227 Lewis St.
326—Hersog, Sam, 749 E. 9th St.
327—Zierler, Jacob, 910 E. 9th St.
328—Wolff, Harry, 723 E. 6th St.
329—Wallman, George M., 620 E. 9th St.
330—Bakal, Harry, 182 E. 7th St.
331—Greenwald, Sam, 205 E. 7th St.
332—Greenfield, Louis, 736 E. 9th St.
333—Rothman, Joseph, 393 E. 9th St.
334—Fisher, Philip, 301 E. 7th St.
335—Rime, Louis, 281 E. 7th St.
336—Shoenfeld, William, 402 E. 8th St.
337—Billig, Samuel, 389 E. 8th St.
338—Greenberg, Louis, 103 Ave. D.
339—Cherneglas, David, 359 E. 8th St.
340—Sudman, M., 339 George st., N. B., N. J.
341—Winitz, Abraham, 251 E. 7th St.
342—Rosenberg, Charles, 719 E. 9th St.
343—Silverman, David, 118 Ave. B.
344—Newman, Isadore, 200 E. 7th St.
345—Schoen, Isadore, 82 Ave. D.
346—Lerer, Bernard, 82 Ave. D.
347—Katz, Jacob, 750 E. 9th St.
348—Taub, Nathan, 319 E. 8th St.
349—Markowitz, Max, 805 E. 8th St.
350—Stein, Frank, 644 E. 6th St.
351—Sperling, Charles, 358 E. 8th St.
352—Sutfowitz, Morris, 519 E. 8th St.
353—Wasserman, Benjamin, 639 E. 9th St.
354—Kaufman, Jenager, 206 E. 8th St.
355—Tikowitz, Max, 615 E. 9th St.
356—Hofman, Max, 316 E. 8th St.
357—Frank, Herman, 271 E. 7th St.
358—Litchtenstein, Morris, 624 E. 6th St.
359—Zimmerman, Samuel, 229 E. 7th St.
360—Gropp, Albert, 627 E. 6th St.
361—Goodman, Louis, 739 E. 6th St.
362—Bendit, Harry, 354 E. 10th St.
363—Goodman, Max, 126 E. 6th St.
364—Lezarowitz, Max, 810 E. 9th St.
365—Eibeushutz, Leo, 291 E. 7th St.
366—Cooperman, Morris, 507 E. 8th St.
367—Fischer, Hyman, 534 E. 9th St.
368—Schapiro, Borias, 328 E. 6th St.
369—Topper, Morris, 398 E. 8th St.
370—Gottfieb, Joseph, 390 E. 8th St.
371—Siegel, Charles H., 643 E. 6th St.
372—Niewdorzisky, John, 602 E. 6th St.
373—Young, Solomon, 635 E. 9th St.
374—Gudman, Jacob, 224 E. 7th St.
375—Goldschlager, David, 739 E. 6th St.
376—Stutz, Solomon, 719 E. 9th St.
377—Tiger, Joseph, 234 E. 7th St.
378—Reboy, Morris, 231 E. 8th St.
379—Shiter, Kiere, 204 E. 7th St.
380—Lifschitz, Louis, 531 E. 8th St.
381—Reich, Nathan, 611 E. 6th St.
382—Silberstein, Harry, 636 E. 9th St.
383—Ploschuk, John, 270 E. 10th St.
384—Kuse, Max, 270 Houston St.
385—Goldberg, Aaron, 329 E. 9th St.
386—Singer, Nathan, 397 E. 8th St.
387—Berger, Max, 609 E. 9th St.
388—Sadowsky, Rubin, 754 E. 9th St.
389—Jurers, Morris, 217 E. 7th St.
390—Stojomowski, John, 215 E. 7th St.
391—Mafkowitz, Sidney, 703 E. 9th St.
392—Italian, Samuel, 618 E. 6th St.
393—Fichs, William, 129 Ave. C.
394—Alster, Nathan, 249 E. 7th St.
395—Rubinstein, Louis, 299 E. 7th St.
396—Tabashnick, Frederick A. C.
397—Bienstock, Harry, 82 Ave. D.
398—Weiss, Charles, 229 E. 7th St.
399—William, Gerad, 133 Ave. D.
400—Green, Harry, 627 E. 9th St.
401—Velger, Isadore, 99 Ave. D.
402—David, Charles, 624 E. 6th St.
403—Gross, David, 287 E. 7th St.
404—Guben, Sam, 304 E. 8th St.
405—Schneiner, Philip, 219 E. 7th St.
406—Lipleshko, Grigori, 394 E. 10th St.
407—Cohen, Hyman E., 309 E. 8th St.
408—Gasmen, Alex, 289 E. 6th St.
409—Riffrio, Peter, 230 E. 9th St.
410—Friedman, Max, 105 Ave. B.
411—Scheifer, Leopold, 237 E. 9th St.
412—Schillner, Max, 346 E. 10th St.
413—Schwartz, Benjamin, 743 E. 6th St.
414—Heller, Aaron, 109 E. 8th St.
415—Warchaum, Jack, 784 E. 9th St.
416—Proff, Martin, 407 E. 9th St.
417—Engel, Samuel, 628 E. 9th St.
418—Needle, Hyman, 705 E. 6th St.
419—Schatz, David, 239 E. 7th St.
420—Chipper, Harry, 325 E. 8th St.
421—Fishman, Julius, 613 E. 9th St.
422—Pavolotsky, Sam, 709 E. 6th St.
423—Fried, Samuel, 343 E. 8th St.
424—Strom, William, 227 E. 9th St.
425—Ross, Joseph, 739 E. 6th St.
426—Glass, Charles, 639 E. 9th St.
427—Gross, Joseph, 720 E. 9th St.
428—Friedwasky, Max, 640 E. 6th St.
429—Feldman, Rachel, 133 Ave. C.
430—Fitler, Ben, 308 E. 8th St. C.
431—Tepper, Leo, 389 E. 8th St.
432—Nurnberg, Sam, 628 E. 6th St.
433—Zipetsky, Harry, 105 Ave. D.
434—Stirkner, Samuel, 705 E. 9th St.
435—Price, Adolph, 604 E. 9th St.
436—Aronson, Wolf, 322 E. 8th St.
437—Kader, Jacob, 374 E. 10th St.

DISTRICT NO. 113.

Office of Exemption Board, P. S. 25, 326 Fifth Street.

QUOTA 201—In this district the following 402 men have been called for examination:

Order No. Name and Address.
1—Maki, Mike, 194 E. 2d St.
2—Brown, Joseph, 306 E. 6th St.
3—Tatt, George, 168 E. 3d St.
4—Burdin, Joseph, 91 1st Av.
5—Mitelpunkt, Joe, 508 5th St.
6—Moskowitz, Louis, 425 6th St.
7—Epple, Samuel, 240 4th St.
8—Klosowski, John, 513 4th St.
9—Hollander, Louis, 542 5th St.
10—Diamond, Neuman, 64 7th St.
11—Bourman, Morris, 228 4th St.
12—Sisko, Tony, 515 8th St.
13—Fine, Abraham, 98 2d Av.
14—Flaxman, Aron, 92 2d Av.
15—Mazlowisky, Louis, 543 5th St.
16—Haas, Nathan, 319 E. 8th St.
17—Rabinowitz, Joe, 80 Av. A.
18—Spellman, Philipp, 229 4th St.
19—Satulsky, Morris, 809 8th St.
20—Ehmer, Henry, 34 6th St.
21—Kempner, Bennie, 306 5th St.
22—Kramberg, Sam, 324 E. 5th St.
23—Steinhauer, George, 93 1st Av.
24—Sitzer, Frank, 2 Av. A.
25—Pszyk, John, 525 5th St.
26—Schmidt, Fred, 332 6th St.
27—Hirsch, Samuel, 84 Av. A.
28—Cashman, Philip, 74 7th St.
29—Paccaccio, Gaetono, 168 7th St.
30—Maskewich, Timatel, 76 1st Av.
31—Drebotiuk, Stepan, 171 4th St.
32—Max, Abraham, 83 5th St.
33—Datta, John, 151 E. 2d St.
34—Patrickuk, Karolan, 417 5th St.
35—Reiman, Harry, 541 6th St.
36—Rothbart, Morris, 281 4th St.
37—Stern, Joseph, 422 6th St.
38—Dulieba, Elio, 188 3d St.
39—Lo Calzio, Vincenzo, 147 4th St.
40—Steiner, Joseph, 196 3d St.
41—Markowitz, Max, 305 E. 7th St.
42—Boxsansky, Benjamin, 192 3d St.
43—Zahn, Anthony Otto, 414 5th St.
44—Kaplan, Sam, 157 80 St.
45—Katorsky, Michel, 206 6th St.
46—Cohen, Benj., 240 4th St.
47—Gottfried, Simon, 336 5th St.
48—Pincowis, Jake, 153 4th St.
49—Casale, John Joseph, 74 1st Av.
50—Vladich, Jovan, 54 7th St.
51—Majeszuk, George, 412 6th St.
52—Tulek, William Basel, 182 7th St.
53—Stetner, Frank, 235 8th St.
54—Potarzne, John, 82 Av. B.
55—Newman, Benjamin, 406 6th St.
56—Lappetito, Morris, 107 3d St.
57—Kuinello, Antonio, 74 Av. B.
58—Brettholz, Harry, 541 5th St.
59—Ulrish, Frank Joseph, 405 6th St.
60—Polonik, Osip, 62 Av. A.
61—Kamensky, Max, 184 3d St.
62—Bepuragekis, Morris, 174 2d St.
63—Sturts, Louis, 132 5th St.
64—Raus, Robert F., 436 5th St.
65—Eisner, Irving, 99 Avenue A.
66—Kohan, Henry, 92 2d Av.
67—Olchowy, Thomas, 331 5th St.
68—Schmertzler, Harry H., 218 4th St.
69—Schneider, Harry, 437 5th St.
70—Niabyisky, Mike, 191 6th St.
71—Hirschman, Sam, 156 2d St.
72—Semenirch, Wasily, 24 Avenue B.
73—Grik, Vladinur, 407 5th St.
74—Hanzek, Joseph, 54 5th St.
75—Schneider, Israel, 532 6th St.
76—Calverson, Michell, 345 5th St.
77—Mang, Charles E., 522 6th St.
78—Micone, Vincent, 207 4th St.
79—Lee, George, 208 3d St.
80—Rubin, Morris, 347 5th St.
81—Steurman, Max, 340 5th St.
82—Kohl, August, 314 5th St.
83—Mozer, Louis, 129 4th St.
84—Hirsch, Irving, 62 7th St.
85—Hahon, George, 411 6th St.
86—Sedrick, Philipp, 88 1st Av.
87—Aronson, Wolf, 322 E. 8th St.
88—Oleksuw, Stephen, 188 3d St.
89—Mekolitor, Mike, 98 1st Av.
90—Quartucio, Ciro, 201 4th St.
91—Newburger, Perry, 60 Avenue B.
92—Popy, John, 159 4th St.
93—Eskin, Isidor, 70 7th St.
94—Rapp, Fred, 104 1st Av.
95—Lazaroff, Isidor, 223 5th St.
96—Raffael, Corallo, 306 1st Av.
97—Skibinsky, Frank, 153 4th St.
98—Blaukenhorn, Charles, 422 5th St.
99—Brodsky, James, 521 6th St.
100—Ruzzo, Sam, 187 4th St.
101—Bindman, Jacob, 190 3d St.
102—Bergen, Antonio, 73 1st Av.
103—Goldstein, Fred., 173 3d St.
104—Flatjanka, George, 188 3d St.

Order No. Name and Address.
105—Lutwin, Max, 70 7th St.
106—Feldman, Jack, 716 7th St.
107—Lenhohenko, Martin, 73 1st Av.
108—Scharfman, William, 538 5th St.
109—Popyk, Alex, 193 4th St.
110—Fishbein, Irving, 78 2d Av.
111—Lobel, Joseph, 104 2d Av.
112—Newman, Bolstav, 194 2d St.
113—Szepetink, Gmetro, 32 Avenue B.
114—Rosenberg, Morris, 548 6th St.
115—Schneider, Joe, 84 Avenue B.
116—Pinglucki, Joseph, 512 5th St.
117—Burstein, Isidore, 410 5th St.
118—Strumeyer, Jacob, 302 5th St.
119—Haber, Isador, 97 4th St.
120—Korolewing, Michael, 165 4th St.
121—Urbach, Henry, 319 6th St.
122—Sigel, Albert, 312 6th St.
123—Stapleton, Thomas, 106 1st Av.
124—Lonach, Wasilly, 126 3d St.
125—Goldberg, Samuel, 97 4th St.
126—Zalkowsky Alex, 531 5th St.
127—Bendes, Mitta, 172 3d St.
128—Joseph, Phicus, 417 6th St.
129—Brick, Mendel, 179 3d St.
130—Szeker, Paul, 507 5th St.
131—Ritt, Bernard, 140 7th St.
132—Reitsman, Morris, 104 2d Av.
133—Rudschicek, Andrew, 164 2d St.
134—Pinglucki, Joseph, 515 5th St.
135—Hulder, Max, 439 6th St.
136—Lessel, Max, 533 6th St.
137—Faden, Moe, 329 6th St.
138—Fleming, Abraham, 86 7th St.
139—Foltin, John, 143 4th St.
140—Buczynski, Wasyl, 101 4th St.
141—Pogernack, Louis, 306 5th St.
142—Dobman, Jacob, 98 7th St.
143—Cottone, Joe, 98 1st Av.
144—Sofnes, Morris, 520 5th St.
145—Rosenberg, Isidore, 481 5th St.
146—Opacki, Dimytro, 183 3d St.
147—Pencel, Harry, 80 Av. B.
148—Stik, Julius, 535 5th St.
149—Soltis, John, 113 7th St.
150—Stahl, Louis, 535 5th St.
151—Kleingolf, Isidore, 318 5th St.
152—Turkel, Sam, 235 4th St.
153—Condare, Joseph, 71 1st Av.
154—Bernstein, William, 168 2d St.
155—Mendelsan, Hyman, 546 6th St.
156—Gross, Jacob, 535 5th St.
157—Fish, Charles, 417 5th St.
158—Vangrofsky, Morris, 164 7th St.
159—Kingsley, Donato, 242 5th St.
160—Lauter, C. F., 517 6th St., care Arnold.
161—Lobel, Samuel, 104 2d Av.
162—Heilock, Simon, 335 5th St.
163—Trastenberg, Michael, 320 5th St.
164—Pascanello, Louis, 322 6th St.
165—Horowitz, Bennie, 80 Av. B.
166—Bernecky, John, 405 5th St.
167—Feduru, John, 160 3d St.
168—Roser, John, 110 7th St.
169—Dobot, Joseph, 530 6th St.
170—Setlow, Benjamin, 112 7th St.
171—Machowsky, John, 134 7th St.
172—Pollock, Samuel, 166 2d St.
173—Sirot, Nathan, 129 4th St.
174—Selinick, Israel, 40 Av. B.
175—Kudryk, Demitri, 160 4th St.
176—Lopatynski, Josef, 535 6th St.
177—Blank, Louis, 804 5th St.
178—Topilow, Hyman L., 157 4th St.
179—Paley, Samuel H. M. D., 532 5th St.
180—Praybylski, Francis L., 167 4th St.
181—Lawentman, Max, 56 7th St.
182—Kornfeld, Benjamin, 519 6th St.
183—Tonkonogy, Benjamin, 534 5th St.
184—Hornreich, Morris, 99 Av. B.
185—Fedyszyn, Harry, 90 4th St.
186—Pinglucki, Mathias, 508 6th St.
187—Meyerson, Solomon, 309 5th St.
188—Szewczuk, Gregory, 513 6th St.
189—Pluesenski, John, 196 4th St.
190—Lewis, Nathan, 166 2d St.
191—Hoffman, Rudolf, 418 5th St.
192—Baur, Martin Conrad, 164 3d St.
193—Rosenbaum, Schaye, 156 2d St.
194—Lubell, Henry, 119 1st St.
195—Birdisbefsky, Harry, 62 7th St.
196—Welsberg, Morris, 318 5th St.
197—Bergman, Joseph, 223 4th St.
198—Levine, Sam, 438 5th St.
199—Bussin, Philipp, 74 7th St.
200—Herz, Abraham, 331 6th St.
201—Arnecke, Carl, 340 6th St.
202—Rosenthal, Jacob, 305 6th St.
203—Weistenhaofr, John, 428 5th St.
204—Pressalsky, Harry, 190 2d St.
205—Frost, Joseph, 504 6th St.
206—Macognone, Fel, 518 5th St.
207—Offner, Harry W., 156 2d St.
208—Kutner, Max, 532 6th St.
209—Petchaen, Metro, 171 4th St.
210—Cornet, Bernard, 529 6th St.
211—Gerstein, Harry, 204 3d St.
212—Zasitzky, Gus, 322 6th St.
213—Mersand, Joel, 94 7th St.
214—Machkevich, Mike, 73 1st Av.
215—Silberg, Adolf, 100 2d Av.
216—Issac, Jack, 166 2d St.
217—Kanner, Abraham, 76 7th St.
218—Brinker, Barnett, 528 6th St.
219—Heller, Irving, 25 Ave. B.
220—Weisler, Sam, 72 1st Av.
221—Maleneck, Leon, 155 4th St.
222—Markowitz, Philip, 543 E. 5th St.
223—Werizohnk, William, 98 7th St.
224—Nurnberg, Edward, 101 1st Av.
225—Namessansky, Joseph, 120 4th St.
226—Kopsak, Ernest, 144 7th St.
227—Morris, William, 345 5th St.
228—Stanton, Joseph, 324 6th St.
229—Solfer, Morris, 223 4th St.
230—Barsel, Welf, 535 5th St.
231—Bonis Basilios, 315 5th St.
232—Galento, Tenko, 94 7th St.
233—Goldstein, Sol, 84 Ave. A.
234—Stacher, Bernard, 196 3d St.
235—Jacobs, Joe, 112 7th St.
236—Mandel, Fred, 107 5th St.
237—Urbrevicz, Lexander, 65 Ave. A.
238—Sheimdelman, Meyer, 535 5th St.
239—Hordinski, Frank, 518 6th St.
240—Katzman, Harry, 232 4th St.
241—Lawrence, Gmongo, 103½ E. 4th St.
242—Weinish, Joseph, 213 4th St.
243—Hibshman, Julius, 219 4th St.
244—Sanojca, John, 87 1st Av.
245—Weinsky, Max, 104 Avenue B.
246—Felsher, Benny, 100 7th St.
247—Prustuphr, Joseph, 153 4th St.
248—Zizinsky, Andrew, 330 6th St.
249—Nurnberg, Nikolus, 510 6th St.
250—Dudas, Peter, 108 3d St.
251—Borenko, Steven, 32 Avenue B.
252—Shaffstein, Abraham, 427 6th St.
253—Wershfa, Louis, 102 2d St.
254—Goldberg, Rosalie, 1042 5th St.
255—Milo, Paul, 26 Avenue B.
256—Shulman, Isidore, 92 Avenue A.
257—Kupehak, Michel, 108 3d St.
258—Sponder, Sam, 106 2d St.
259—Bedner, William, 114 7th St.
260—Sharfman, Morris, 87 1st Av.
261—Sponder, Sam, 106 2d St.
262—Arnowitz, Samuel, 234 4th St.
263—Karpik, Paul, 108 3d St.
264—Keller, William, 302 6th St.
265—Cohen, Isaac, 80 7th St.
266—Geissler, Robert, 522 6th St.
267—Eisenfeld, Isidore, 75 Avenue B.
268—Sceker, John, 528 5th St.
269—Wasylkiw, 523 E. 6th St.
270—Rosman, Isidor, 403 E. 5th St.
271—Rosenberg, Louis, 214 E. 6th St.
272—Cardalli, Joseph, 411 E. 6th St.
273—Mattewi, 197 E. 3d St.
274—Hirschhock, Ferdinand, 156 E. 7th St.
275—Nathan, Solomon, 88 Avenue B.
276—Kutner, John, 10 E. 7th St.
277—Hertzan, Munes, 340 E. 6th St.
278—Eisherauer, Henry, 517 E. 6th St.
279—Schwartz, Abraham, 82 E. 7th St.
280—Lupinos, Sam, 111 E. 4th St.
281—Zilinsky, Alexander, 316 E. 7th St.
282—Twardy, Vasyl, 528 E. 6th St.
283—Hrycuik, Hasyl, 429 E. 5th St.
284—Stachiw, Mike, 527 E. 5th St.
285—Sabinsky, Abelm, 317 E. 5th St.
286—Wolinsky, John, 335 E. 5th St.
287—Gercke, John, 432 E. 6th St.
288—Charnowitz, Sam, 504 E. 5th St.
289—Kefort, Mike, 423 E. 5th St.
290—Stanton, Joseph, 324 E. 6th St.
291—Kunstanly, Kurewa, 433 E. 6th St.
292—Dlugash, Joseph, 151 E. 3d St.
293—Alter, Meyer, 540 E. 5th St.
294—Noreall, Givranni, 315 E. 13th St.
295—Sarkozy, John, 543½ E. 6th St.
296—Fox, Jacob, 318 E. 5th St.
297—Skwarzewski, William, 513 E. 6th St.
298—Karrak, Leo, 103 E. 4th St.
299—Simon, Max, 426 E. 11th St.
300—Itzkowitz, Isidore, 443 E. 6th St.
301—Weinstock, Jack, 232 E. 4th St.
302—Miocle, Paul, 94 1st Av.
303—Partetsky, Paul, 162 2d Av.
304—Hertelman, Morris, 223 E. 4th St.
305—Aliks, Katzby, 207 E. 4th St.
306—Pashkowsky, Wascll, 134 E. 7th St.
307—Werner, John, 86 1st Av.
308—Kryvcky, Dmytro, 328 E. 6th St.
309—Guks, Julius, 434 E. 5th St.
310—Evidogen, Kulegan, 88 Avenue A.
311—Bernstein, Harry, 428 6th St.
312—Donanski, Louis, 413 E. 9th St.
313—Martin, John W., 176 E. 7th St.
314—Rook, Kawl, 408 E. 6th St.
315—Scheinman, Sam, 535 E. 5th St.
316—Wojakerwski, Casel, 99 E. 7th St.
317—Amelchauko, Wilfy, 94 1st Av.
318—Schecht, Abe, 192 E. 3d St.
319—Kobyt, Martin, 329 E. 5th St.
320—Schmidt, Emrich, 178 E. 3d St.
321—Schachter, Meyer, 222 E. 4th St.
322—Goldhagen, Max, 334 E. 6th St.
323—Daillike, Karimer, 143 E. 4th St.
324—Baruck, Max, 152 E. 7th St.
325—Trachowsky, Max, 94 Avenue B.
326—Kropkowitz, Isidore, 60 Avenue B.
327—Friedman, Levy, 334 E. 6th St.
328—Marbach, Max, 26 Avenue B.
329—Lawerysak, Stanley, 520 E. 6th St.
330—Semilson, Hyman, 438 E. 6th St.
331—Finklestein, Herman, 92 2d Av.
332—Blanke, Wilhelm, 32 E. 7th St.
333—Schwartz, Morris, 129 E. 4th St.
334—Taras, Wasyl, 316 E. 6th St.
335—Marinaro, Frank, 414 E. 6th St.
336—Zucker, Samuel, 188 E. 2d St.
337—Galento, Tenko, 98 E. 7th St.
338—Keminsky, Joe, 517 E. 5th St.
339—Suttar, Peter T., 144 E. 7th St.
340—Koenig, Louis, 185 E. 3d St.
341—Hannan, Jos. Harold, 60 E. 7th St.
342—Rothschild, Henry, 70 E. 7th St.
343—Freidman, Harry, 304 E. 5th St.
344—Repetto, Theodore, 169 E. 4th St.
345—Sabina, Michael, 93 1st Av.
346—Tushuf, Sam, 412 E. 6th St.
347—Gitter, Joseph, 182 E. 2d St.
348—Moskowitz, Maurice, 440 E. 5th St.
349—Samovitch, Sevey, 415 E. 5th St.
350—Schaefer, Andrew, 510 E. 6th St.
351—Gottlieb, George, 24 Avenue B.
352—Schneider, Isidore, 44 Avenue B.
353—Berman, Benjamin, 78 E. 7th St.
354—Reingold, Samuel, 341 E. 6th St.
355—Culyme, Mike, 425 E. 6th St.
356—Kotolosky, Joe, 238 E. 4th St.
357—Kass, Isidore, 318 E. 5th St.
358—Kaye, Harry, 105 Av. A.
359—Hauer, Jacob, 540 E. 6th St.
360—Adler, Max, 419 E. 5th St.
361—Seshlowitz, Kaltan, 220 E. 6th St.
362—Lieberman, Max, 324 E. 4th St.
363—Goldstein, Morris, 325 E. 5th St.
364—Goteri, Paschal, 332 E. 6th St.
365—Martin, William, 187 E. 4th St.
366—Demkowic, Tom, 238 E. 4th St.
367—Jastinsky, John, 74 1st Av.
368—Creasy, Ladislaus, 512 E. 6th St.
369—La Casicio, Giuseppe, 147 E. 4th St.
370—Markel, Steve, 535 E. 9th St.

Order No. Name and Address.
371—Green, Bernard, 544 E. 6th St.
372—Tepper, Hyman, 240 E. 4th St.
373—Young, Fred, 420 E. 9th St.
374—Prees, Albert, 104 2d Av.
375—Kasilak, Andrew, 94 1st Av.
376—Blatt, Aaron, 540 E. 6th St.
377—Pashoff, David, 106 Avenue B.
378—Fanelli, Pietlir, 320 E. 6th St.
379—Jacobowitz Aaron, 543 E. 6th St.
380—Angele, Grillo, 406 E. 5th St.
381—Fuchs, Louis, 106 Avenue D.
382—Nisdelman, Charles, 397 E. 5th St.
383—Boyle, Michael, 184 E. 3d St.
384—Selbbier, Max S., 78 2d Av.
385—Merle, Nicholas, 343 E. 5th St.
386—Delucca, Anthony, 537 E. 5th St.
387—Sterozyneki, Eustachy, 429 E. 6th St.
388—Slezak, John, 322 E. 6th St.
389—Levine, Lewis, 83 Avenue B.
390—Smith, Saul, 178 E. 7th St.
391—Wekselman, Wolf M., 215 E. 4th St.
392—Lemberger, Israel, 178 2d St.
393—Holiot, John, 87 1st Av.
394—Aaron Karachik, 156 2d Av.
395—Gliegerich, John, 406 E. 6th St.
396—Sosenfleck, Louis, 585 E. 5th St.
397—Schwartz, Morris, 76 Avenue B.
398—Slevin, Harry, 306 E. 5th St.
399—Lichtenstein, Israel, 437 E. 9th St.
400—Madovnick, Morris, 175 E. 4th St.
401—Wallack, Lewis, 430 E. 6th St.
402—Kanias, George, 78 Avenue A.

DISTRICT NO. 114.

Office of Exemption Board, Orphan Asylum Office, 52 St. Marks Place.

QUOTA 225—In this district the following 547 men have been called for examination:

Order No. Name and Address.
1—Schwartz, Dr. Max E., 83 E. 7th St.
2—Venice, Peter, 325 E. 12th St.
3—Mikito, Jacko, 119 St. Marks Pl.
4—Kroessler, Alfred Max, 430 E. 13th St.
5—Star, Andrew, 215 E. 10th St.
6—Rippolone, Nichola, 339 E. 12th St.
7—Berry, Fred, 126 St. Marks Pl.
8—Kroop, Isidor, 216 E. 10th St.
9—Karolewitz, Stanislaw, 257 E. 10th St.
10—Gigdowl, Nathan, 131 Avenue A.
11—Amato, Stephen, 181 1st Av.
12—Schenck, Jacob, 316 E. 13th St.
13—Levine, Samuel, 319 E. 9th St.
14—Dema, Tony, 329 E. 11th St.
15—Lavercheri, Joseph, 442 E. 13th St.
16—Lajorus, Gustas, 236 E. 13th St.
17—Mirra, Pavlo, 211 Avenue A.
18—Cresent, Michael, 215 Avenue A.
19—Schwartz, Anton, 220 E. 10th St.
20—Mischel, M., 214 2d Av.
21—Galuten, Isidor, 162 2d Av.
22—Finkelstein, Charles, 99 St. Marks Pl.
23—Smiszko, John, 247 E. 10th St.
24—Simon, Max, 200 E. 11th St.
25—Kotzky, Theodore, 261 E. 10th St.
26—Di Pietro, Antonieo, 419 E. 12th St.
27—Wallich, Gus, 218 2d Av.
28—Fredricks, John, 162 2d Av.
29—Piarvino, William, 256 E. 10th St.
30—Curesi, Salvatore, 356 E. 12th St.
31—Bolovinceanzo, 181 Avenue A.
32—Leiterman, Joe, 210 3d Av.
33—Schneider, Harry, 519 E. 13th St.
34—Bernstein, Jacob, 348 E. 13th St.
35—Niechepow, Isidor, 428 E. 14th St.
36—Michaleski, Anthony, 428 E. 9th St.
37—Weinstein, Morris, 211 E. 13th St.
38—Godino, Vitti, 337 E. 12th St.
39—Ponsport, Wm. R., 260 E. 10th St.
40—Cordaro, Paulino, 416 E. 11th St.
41—Burk, James, 80 St. Marks Pl.
42—Lizzo, Joe, 227 E. 11th St.
43—Valdofsky, Sam', 128 St. Marks Pl.
44—Samuelson, Abr., 121 St. Marks Pl.
45—Weiss, Louis, 97 E. 7th St.
46—Cacipci, Carnelo, 188 1st Av.
47—Stuffelbeam, Jacob, 60 St. Marks Pl.
48—Zanger, Isaac, 312 E. 9th St.
49—Tannenbaum, Max, 49 St. Marks Pl.
50—Franchina, Louis, 214 1st Av.
51—Manno, Biogio, 237 E. 11th St.
52—Huh, Philip, 494 E. 9th St.
53—Ducheck, Theodore, 242 E. 10th St.
54—Peter, John, 111 St. Marks Pl.
55—Fokapoff, Alexander, 162 2d Av.
56—Fornini, Arlanto, 444 E. 13th St.
57—Roifman, Sam, 321 E. 12th St.
58—Gittleman, Boris, 319 E. 13th St.
59—Nadler, Max, 417 E. 9th St.
60—Gold, Herman, 205 1st Av.
61—Burrapato, Salvatore, 332 E. 11th St.
62—Wisner, Joseph, 122 St. Marks Pl.
63—Aneio, Joseph, 150 2d Av.
64—Tarchalo, John, 231 E. 10th St.
65—Battegli, Grovanni, 441 E. 12th St.
66—Fischman, Louis, 186 2d Av.
67—Vasyl, Wasser, 108 St. Marks Pl.
68—Telloan, Nathan, 95 E. 7th St.
69—Barsky, 20 Ave. B.
70—Garcie, Rappino, 242 E. 10th St.
71—Zinski, Stanley, 218 2d Av.
72—Konran, Abe., 313 E. 13th St.
73—Schecter, Israel, 430 E. 9th St.
74—Adelman, Abr., 182 St. Marks Pl.
75—Dollar, Morris, 215 E. 10th St.
76—Forman, Harry, 109 St. Marks Pl.
77—Wasserman, Joe, 81 E. 7th St.
78—Bilyi, William, 124 2d Av.
79—Coruno, Amanati, 238 E. 10th St.
80—Waldman, Louis, 223 E. 10th St.
81—Wisnirnik, Hyman, 430 E. 11th St.
82—Charnofsky, Miki, 431 E. 9th St.
83—Maraglia, Joseph, 334 E. 12th St.
84—Pollock, Max, 64 St. Marks Pl.
85—Marcuis, Chifry, 101 St. Marks Pl.
86—Atbrek, Morris, 187 Av. A.
87—Gvinta, Brassavini, 249 E. 10th St.
88—Naef, Arthur, 497 E. 9th St.
89—Kugelman, Jacob, 215 E. 10th St.
90—Fischer, Emil, 92 St. Marks Pl.
91—Feuer, Morris, 333 E. 13th St.
92—Massi, Angelo, 343 E. 12th St.
93—Wolfe, Max, 162 2d Av.
94—Bayne, Nickali, 485 E. 13th St.
95—Habner, Sam'l, 119 St. Marks Pl.
96—Rynkarcuich, Frank, 434 E. 14th St.
97—Spar, Carl, 70 St. Marks Pl.
98—Kronenberg, Max, 119 2d Av.
99—Zellniker, Isidor, 41 St. Marks Pl.
100—Runfola, Joseph, 428 E. 13th St.
101—Partale, Antonin, 409 E. 14th St.
102—Lucalela, Berth, 265 E. 10th St.
103—Pertiako, Walsye, 162 2d Av.
104—Laganvinhich, John, 89 St. Marks Pl.
105—Kurzevin, Moses, 169 1st Av.
106—Kobyiack, George, 169 Avenue A.
107—Calarito, Rosario, 256 E. 10th St.
108—Ainerti, Frank, 441 E. 12th St.
109—Gullio, Caetta, 238 E. 10th St.
110—Kniet, Basil, 89 St. Marks Pl.
111—Schwoerff, Mortiz, 140 2d Av.
112—Grenn, Edward, 91 St. Marks Pl.
113—Stadleman, Jacob, 102 St. Marks Pl.
114—Steifler, Morris, 335 E. 13th St.
115—Savods, Joseph, 184 1st Av.
116—Gulin, Morris, 319 E. 13th St.
117—Symsoff, Alepanae, 212 2d Av.
118—Disloro, Nicolas, 411 E. 9th St.
119—Zaretsky, Rico, 100 St. Marks Pl.
120—Krigstein, Selick, 348 E. 13th St.
121—Skkaba, George, 171 Avenue A.
122—Bernstein, Dave, 111 E. 7th St.
123—Cohen, Robert, 152 2d Av.
124—Milio, Frank, 312 E. 13th St.
125—Kastock, Neum, 128 1st Av.
126—Worodner, Abe, 256 E. 10th St.
127—Miller, Jacob, 219 E. 10th St.
128—Nadony, Edward, 436 E. 9th St.
129—Lemanski, Michael, 346 E. 9th St.
130—Wittywicky, Wm., 332 E. 9th St.
131—Barressoroglgi, Granni, 321 E. 12th St.
132—Gafiro, Salvatore, 343 E. 12th St.
133—Pensaone, Guseffi, 168 1st Av.
134—Valenti, Ursula, 425 E. 13th St.
135—Sudivizki, Mike, 102 St. Marks Pl.
136—Scjleifer, Jacob, 425 E. 9th St.
137—Wailly, Morowicht, 117 1st Av.
138—Vogelchen, Lawrence, 339 E. 9th St.
139—Kaplan, Morris, 219 St. Marks Pl.
140—Kornfeld, Jos., 515 E. 12th St.
141—Schwartz, Louis, 110 St. Marks Pl.
142—Grushkko, Pet, 437 E. 9th St.
143—Hochman, Jacob, 337 E. 13th St.
144—Greenberg, Abe, 59 E. 7th St.
145—Greenberg, Abe, 59 E. 7th St.
146—Dongno, Anton, 149 1st Av.
147—Turrisi, Nick, 405 E. 11th St.
148—Saltzman, Sam, 335 E. 13th St.
149—Grotono, Leo, 400 E. 11th St.
150—Bertugia, Fransio, 340 E. 13th St.
151—Friedman, Jos., 417 E. 9th St.
152—Scolnik, Henry, 335 E. 9th St.
153—Smithsadoon, John, 339 E. 10th St.
154—Willis, Abraham, 335 E. 13th St.
155—Plotnisky, Nikkitp, 162 2d Av.
156—Glozzsa, Chas., 436 E. 9th St.
157—Gauppel, Frank, 236 E. 10th St.
158—Hakrouls, Bruno, 318 St. Marks Pl.
159—Gladjk, Jos., 208 2d Av.
160—Amendela, John, 418 E. 9th St.
161—Foranino, Antonio, 116 E. 7th St.
162—Donanski, Louis, 413 E. 9th St.
163—Agreti, Bennetti, 228 E. 10th St.
164—Eberb, Solomon, 424 St. Mark's Pl.
165—Falter, Samuel, 218 2d Av.
166—Spernwrich, Casel, 99 E. 7th St.
167—Spinelli, Dominick, 312 E. 12th St.
168—Chekirdis, Diomid, 267 E

NAMES OF NEW YORK CITY MEN SUMMONED FOR EXAMINATION FOR DRAFT

Order No. Name and Address.
157—Dinkelspiel, Arthur H., 214 W. 92d St.
158—Michaels, Gustave, 584 Columbus Av.
159—Softus, Matthew R., 127 Riverside Drive.
160—Ueberlacker, E., 644 Columbus Av.
161—Coughlin, Bernard F., 568 Columbus Av.
162—Wolfner, Benedict, 156 W. 87th St.
163—Caulfield, Michael, 101 W. 87th St.
164—Friedman, Arthur B., 601 W. 180th.
165—Clark, John, 622 Columbus Av.
166—Rosenthal, Maurice S., 252 W. 85th St.
167—Hunziker, Emil J., 510 Amsterdam Av.
168—Bowen, Bacon, 119 W. 93d St.
169—Weiseman, Oscar, 100 W. 68th St.
170—Devine, James H., 205 W. 91st St.
171—Read, Geo. Wash, Jr., 128 W. 94th St.
172—Slevin, Patrick, 205 W. 98th St.
173—Webster, Willard, 201 W. 81st St.
174—Raab, Arthur, 178 W. 94th St.
175—Penedris, Stelios, 149 W. 84th St.
176—O'Brien, Francis X., 120 W. 94th St.
177—Raymond, Geo. D., 490 West End Av.
178—Ward, Ralph D., 158 Riverside Drive.
179—Kristofferran, Algot, 137 W. 84th St.
180—Perry, Harold Day, 646 Columbus Av.
181—Shattuck, Harold S., 2,850 Broadway.
182—Hunoteet, Joseph, 205 W. 86th St.
183—Collins, George, 104 W. 82d St.
184—Murphy, Martin, 572 Amsterdam Av.
185—Sachofski, Edward, 134 W. 87th St.
186—Meyer, Z. Edwin, 214 W. 94th St.
187—Henchel B. Hoye, 208 W. 97th St.
188—Goldman, Jacob, 121 W. 90th St.
189—Paulsen, Carl F., 109 W. 90th St.
190—Lurie, Jerome, 225 W. 86th St.
191—Novelo, Leo, 125 W. 90th St.
192—Hefder, Chas. Fredk., 216 W. 84th St.
193—Martin, Frank, 605 W. 204th St.
194—Bauer, Victor, 231 W. 85d St.
195—Bloodgood, John, 205 W. 87th St.
196—Ennis, John Paul, 505 Amsterdam Av.
197—Beals, John David, Jr., 133 W. 94th St.
198—Frerise, Benj. E., 109 W. 84th St.
199—Arndt, Rudolf, 208 W. 98th St.
200—Jonas, Louis, 138 W. 84th St.
201—Dalphin, Cornelius, 623 Amsterdam Av.
202—McNeany, Robt., 127 W. 93d St.
203—Iwami, Usaburo, 457 West End Av.
204—Vieirra, Jose Passos, 153 W. 84th St.
205—Mezs, Andreas, 205 W. 84th St.
206—Armstrong, E. L., 166 Riverside Dr.
207—McDonald, Saml. H., Yacht anchored off 86th St.
208—Harris, Herbert H., 307 W. 90th St.
209—Sarendo, Arnulfo, 128 W. 82d St.
210—Carew, James, 330 W. 87th St.
211—Mewhiney, Frank B., 571 Amsterdam Av.
212—Newman, Samuel, 252 West End Av.
213—Jacobs, Clinton M., 132 W. 94th St.
214—Avery, William F., 174 W. 90th St.
215—Stearns, Milton F., 2,508 Broadway.
216—Peters, Fredk. S., 350 W. 80th St.
217—Schneider, Victor F., 138 W. 86th St.
218—Andrews, John T., 122 W. 91st St.
219—Carr, Geo. Les, 268 W. 94th St.
220—Stone, Wilmer T., 110 W. 80th St.
221—O'Hara, Thomas Joseph, 130 W. 91st St.
222—White, Frank Leo, 120 W. 90th St.
223—Hasler, Rudolph, 102 W. 90th St.
224—Raymond, Robert P., 202 W. 87th St.
225—Sinarvan, Michael, 671 Amsterdam Av.
226—Armstrong, W. F., 158 Riverside Dr.
227—Copeland, Wm. Frank, 102 Riverside Dr.
228—Piel, Arthur, 150 Riverside Drive.
229—Polansky, Jack, 500 Amsterdam Av.
230—Sussman, Julius, 307 W. 84th St.
231—Steinfeld, Albert, 255 W. 84th St.
232—Cronin, Walter P., 200 W. 86th St.
233—Horton, Ralph, 322 W. 84th St.
234—Glasner, Bernhard A., 201 W. 88th St.
235—Rieper, Harry Peter, 147 W. 83th St.
236—Witherby, Lyle, 108 W. 89th St.
237—Lindsay, James N., 309 W. 96th St.
238—Consolloy, Leon L., 255 W. 84th St.
239—Skevis, Athanas G., 147 W. 84th St.
240—Deobecker, Clarence L., 127 W. 80th St.
241—Carlin, Anthony, 128 W. 91st St.
242—Clarke, Joseph, 624 Columbus Av.
243—Ruszbatzky, John P., 145 W. 94th St.
244—Kant, Louis G., 189 W. 90th St.
245—Grippen, Henry Jos., 135 W. 89th St.
246—Wolpow, Victor, 106 W. 84th St.
247—Swanson, Bernhard, 189 W. 90th St.
248—Morton, Robert A., 128 W. 90th St.
249—Stamp, Henry C., 175 W. 85th St.
250—Wilson, Edward Neil, 294 W. 82d St.
251—Sherman, Harry, 520 W. 80th St.
252—Schwinn, Emil Fred., 126 W. 93d St.
253—Jaffe, Bernard, 800 W. 90th St.
254—Guerrica, Celestino, 144 W. 94th St.
255—Morrison, Wm. F., 208 E. 84th St.
256—Seitz, George B., 810 W. 86th St.
257—Hislop, John J., 590 Amsterdam Av.
258—Meyer, Henry, 123 W. 90th St.
259—Apostel, William, 161 W. 84th St.
260—Lopez, Juan de J., 115 W. 88th St.
261—Burgess, Rudolph, 823 W. 89th St.
262—Reynolds, John J., 208 W. 88th St.
263—Sweeney, Nathaniel, 74 Mitchell Pl.
264—Mahl, Leonhardt, 102 W. 90th St.
265—Ahearn, William J., 102 W. 92d St.
266—Strandberg, Carl A., 100 W. 89th St.
267—Maas, Gerald, 173 W. 88th St.
268—Barbarossa, Jam., 151 W. 90th St.
269—Paige, Clarence G., 116 Riverside Drive.
270—Jones, Vernon S., 571 Amsterdam Av.
271—Fanning, John M., 128 W. 90th St.
272—Brox, Charles R., 2,850 Broadway.
273—Meyers, Gerard Hull, 842 W. 85th St.
274—Sharp, Herbert H., 207 W. 85th St.
275—Stiefel, Joseph A., 846 W. 88th St.
276—Dos Pres, Wm. Fox, 126 W. 94th St.
277—Reutter, Charles E., 156 W. 86th St.
278—Doran, Fred. J., 101 W. 84th St.
279—de Costelbled, Maurice, 207 W. 88th St.
280—Ingram, Alfred, 111 W. 91st St.
281—Costiga, Hamilton, 127 W. 91st St.
282—Reimoso, Louis J., 149 W. 84th St.
283—Seidel, Paul, 819 W. 85th St.
284—Barrett, Lawrence, 588 Columbus Av.
285—Goldstein, Harry Selig, 207 W. 86th St.
286—Shea, James P., 111 W. 88th St.
287—Jacobson, Harry, 611 West End Av.
288—Clark, John Joseph, 685 Amsterdam Av.
289—Simpson, George, 160 W. 87th St.
290—Beckersmith, Gustav, 116 W. 90th St.
291—Rausch, Max, 215 W. 88th St.
292—Hinrichsen, Christian, 2,287 Broadway.
293—Rosenthal, Nathan, 266 W. 92d St.
294—Popovitch, Jos., 201 W. 94th St.
295—Olsson, Sven Albert F., 101 W. 87th St.
296—Douglas, Bernard M., 161 W. 86th St.
297—Martinat, Louis, 592 Amsterdam Av.
298—Coppola, Leo Richard, 153 W. 84th St.
299—Vieirra, Jose Passos, 153 W. 84th St.
300—Schneider, L. J., 623 Amsterdam Av.
301—Arndt, Felix G., 257 W. 88th St.
302—Kitasaki, Wakichi, 272 W. 90th St.
303—Arce, Jose M., 107 W. 84th St.
304—Brodsky, Thomas, 156 W. 85th St.
305—Heimer, Frederick A., 146 W. 94th St.
306—Hinkle, Charles J., 201 W. 88th St.
307—Goffe, Henry R., Jr., 325 W. 90th St.
308—Arens, George, 585 Amsterdam Av.
309—Shephard, Walter H., 104 W. 89th St.
310—Pistano, Emanuel, 101 W. 91st St.
311—Burns, John A., 214 W. 85th St.
312—Warfield, George, 174 W. 80th St.
313—Root, Clifford Palmer, 214 W. 92d St.
314—Darling, Walter A., 102 W. 85th St.
315—MacArthur, Alex. A., 246 W. 84th St.
316—Elliott, William S., 504 Columbus Av.
317—Sonoma, Phillip, 210 W. 85th St.
318—Ressler, Louis, 573 Amsterdam Av.
319—Hannaford, John Joseph, 107 W. 84th St.
320—Alexander, Herbert M., 255 W. 84th St.
321—Gavin, Sol. Charles, 574 West End Av.
322—Ottenberg, Seymour H., 490 West End Av.
323—Valentine, R. F., 205 W. 80th St.
324—Bausher, Harry, 553 W. 84th St.
325—LaBarge, Bert Andrew, 172 W. 84th St.
326—Seguin, Francis, 208 W. 85th St.
327—Riegelman, Harold, 166 W. 87th St.
328—Antonion, Murad, 182 W. 85th St.
329—Sansores, Gamilo, 225 W. 80th St.
330—Pearson, Charles F., 104 W. 85th St.
331—Hanford, Jack, 205 W. 86th St.
332—Eller, Arthur, 122 W. 94th St.
333—McDougal, Ronald J., 100 W. 88th St.
334—Van Stuart Stomach, 538 W. 84th St.
335—Van Dam, Frederick, 129 W. 90th St.
336—Ryan, John N., 161 W. 84th St.
337—Gilson, Joseph L., 146 W. 94th St.
338—Janwitz, Louis, 200 W. 89th St.
339—Kleeman, Arthur S., 800 W. 86th St.

DISTRICT NO. 127.

Office of Exemption Board, P. S. 73, 209 East Forty-sixth Street.

QUOTA 197—In this district the following 282 men are the first to be called for examination:

Order No. Name and Address.
1—Mangone, Philo, 200 E. 47th St.
2—Prahalis, Nicholas, 316 E. 49th St.
3—Zurfleh, Alex., 43 E. 60th Pl.
4—Kelly, Timothy, 227 E. 47th St.
5—Errichette, Roscantino, 315 E. 48th St.
6—Town, Harold G., 6 Mitchell Pl.
7—Lavery, Chas., 221 E. 44th St.
8—Neipell, Frank, 227 E. 49th St.
9—Casey, Wm. J., 253 E. 45th St.
10—O'Hare, John J., 163 E. 49th St.
11—Helms, John J., 124 E. 60th St.
12—McAdam, John, 320 E. 49d St.
13—Schlossman, Chas., 410 E. 51st St.
14—Manning, Richard, 849 E. 48th St.
15—Mandrisano, Gaetano, 311 E. 49th St.
16—Formanco, Salvatore, 321 E. 48th St.
17—Shawe, Emanuel, 797 2d Av.
18—Poppas, Micheal, 299 E. 47th St.
19—Currier, Arthur B., 439 Lexington Av.
20—Fercuson, Arthur R., 688 2d Av.
21—Cummings, Jas. E., 250 E. 45th St.
22—West, John J., 707 3d Av.
23—Racoss, Eleo, 302 E. 48th St.
24—Howard, Andrew, 301 E. 49th St.
25—Cunningham, Peter, 158 E. 45th St.
26—Folias, Nick, 301 E. 49th St.
27—Sorochi, Sam, 347 E. 46th St.
28—Wurst, Frank, 304 E. 49th St.
29—Oppisa, Clementi, 302 E. 48th St.
30—Strahl, Wm. J., 237 E. 47th St.
31—King, John T., 324 1st Av.
32—Gleason, Jas., 141 E. 48th St.
33—Trossis, Gus, 840 2d Av.
34—Gillick, John J., 141 E. 45th St.
35—Roeder, Frederick, 215 E. 48th St.
36—McBrien, Patrick, 214 E. 47th St.
37—Protopsalton, Thos. T., 229 E. 43d St.
38—Nicolai, Chas., 418 E. 51st St.
39—Heyman, John J., 316 E. 46th St.
40—Sanders, Robt., 127 E. 47th St.
41—Ryan, Micheal G., 284 E. 46th St.
42—Quinn, Wm., 740 2d Av.
43—Nierenberg, Isy, 903 E. 43d St.
44—Waters, Peter, 24 3d Av.
45—Lyndin, Carl, 785 3d Av.
46—Mulholland, J. W., 909 3d Av.
47—Crakalas, Lisaros, 613 E. 49th St.
48—Buckley, Daniel, 324 E. 49th St.
49—Arest, Paul, 238 E. 48th St.
50—Hartman, Paul, 238 E. 50th St.
51—Goddes, Frank, 126 E. 50th St.
52—Magnini, Tullio, 226 E. 46th St.
53—Verdelli, John, 226 E. 45th St.
54—Balfe, Geo. A., 151 E. 44th St.
55—Hogler, Joseph, 324 1st Av.
56—Gianelli, Lois, 240 E. 44th St.
57—Marth, Antonio, 140 E. 48th St.
58—Dorgelo, Comelo, 329 E. 48th St.
59—Lippman, Joseph, 866 1st Av.
60—Georgolus, George N., 418 E. 51st St.
61—Goldberg, Philip, 330 E. 49th St.
62—Glonde, Guido, 265 2d Av.
63—Burke, D. J., 218 E. 48th St.
64—Gmelinger, Walter, 230 E. 46th St.
65—King, Fred Joseph, 342 E. 48th St.
66—Bingham, Howard, 630 2d Av.
67—Coellcan, Anthony, 218 E. 45th St.
68—Hornbacher, Martin, 302 2d Av.
69—Rosenfeld, Harry, 245 E. 49th St.
70—Topani, Paul, 320 E. 62d St.
71—Grossenbacher, Paul O., 223 E. 48th St.
72—Woods, George, 677 3d Av.
73—Samito, Salvador, 357 1st Av.
74—McFarland, Bernard, 220 E. 47th St.
75—McDermott, James A., 209 E. 47th St.
76—Solomon, Morris, 343 E. 48th St.
77—Kraker, Joseph, 783 1st Av.
78—Mulgannon, Martin, 207 E. 47th St.
79—Mazzarini, Ulisse, 301 E. 49th St.
80—Broll, Salvatore, 314 E. 45th St.
81—Missig, George E., 363 2d Av.
82—O'Connor, M. T., 232 E. 46th St.
83—Fowler, Eugene, 154 E. 48th St.
84—Pastore, Ermino, 228 E. 45th St.
85—Corr, Cedric Thomas M., 345 E. 45th St.
86—Brenasi, George, 833 1st Av.
87—Perris, Dugane, 783 2d Av.
88—Farrazzoni, Pedro, 306 E. 45th St.
89—Spessler, Vasilus, 320 E. 49th St.
90—Broll, Salvatore, 314 E. 45th St.
91—Missig, George E., 363 2d Av.
92—Hanley, J. J., 206 E. 49th St.
93—Grovewitz, Walter, 355 E. 49th St.
94—Redigo, Michael, 324 E. 49th St.
95—McCaffrey, John P., 153 E. 48th St.
96—Munch, Joseph M., 351 E. 49th St.
97—Zpseon, Vasilius, 322 E. 50th St.
98—Scarfuro, Faustin, 314 E. 49th St.
99—Lenhane, Edward Joseph, 251 E. 46th St.
100—Rosenstein, Isidore, 324 E. 48th St.
101—McPhilip, John, 355 1st Av.
102—Brennan, Edward, 401 E. 47th St.
103—Neary, Anthony J., 220 E. 47th St.
104—Vereis, Evaristo, 309 E. 45th St.
105—Christian, Costas, 229 E. 43d St.
106—Faustion, Constantinos, 312 2d Av.
107—Pepper, Harry, 333 E. 46th St.
108—Carguillo, Alphonse, 352 2d Av.
109—Glass, Thomas J., 200 E. 46th St.
110—Pighe, Patrick, 170 2d Av.
111—Fabeas, Costantin, 314 2d Av.
112—Bartandino, Angelo, 235 2d Av.
113—Connors, Patrick J., 216 E. 45th St.
114—Gatjoyinnis, Nick, 214 E. 48th St.
115—Brennan, Edward, 401 E. 47th St.
116—Aquadino, Bernard, 311 E. 45th St.
117—Bressslauer, Charles, 207 E. 48th St.
118—Dehner, Henry, 753 3d Av.
119—Brandi, Henry J., 142 E. 48th St.
120—Carnieri, Giuseppe, 402 E. 46th St.
121—Fusco, Michael A., 337 E. 46th St.
122—Clark, Philip Michl., 746 3d Av.
123—Cryne, Patrick, 871 2d Av.
124—Riley, Bernard, J., 237 E. 46th St.
125—Lindstrom, Edward, 315 E. 43d St.
126—Zeller, Alex, 848 1st Av.
127—Kiminzo, Steve, 318 E. 48th St.
128—Arrandale, James A., 242 E. 46th St.
129—Guida, Anthony, 313 E. 46th St.
130—Prasso, Giovanni, 150 E. 42d St.
131—Wilkinson, John J., 135 E. 46th St.
132—Sassi, Michele, 855 1st Av.
133—Laurici, Stefano, 321 E. 47th St.
134—Nolan, J. B., 140 E. 49th St.
135—Zreasser, Giovanni, 300 E. 46th St.
136—Heckler, Arthur D., 419 E. 50th St.
137—Middleton, James, 315 E. 48th St.
138—Kammerer, Paul T., 159 E. 46th St.
139—Bolt, Augustine F., 148 E. 46th St.
140—Oberg, Thorston O. H., 235 E. 48th St.
141—O'Connell, Thomas, 324 E. 49th St.
142—Jacobs, Nathan M., 324 E. 48th St.
143—Dufour, Maurice, 244 E. 46th St.
144—Wiley, Edward J., 64 Sutton Place.
145—Schad, Otto, 807 1st Av.
146—Suanno, Nicola, 307 1st Av.
147—Connelly, J. F., 216 E. 45th St.
148—Kowalesik, Antoni, 617 1st Av.
149—Sittimio, Spelti, 324 E. 49th St.
150—Mahoney, George, 410 E. 50th St.
151—Tolongo, Antonio, 337 1st Av.
152—Schuman, Morris, 345 E. 49th St.
153—Modi, Mihas P., 244 E. 44th St.
154—Nordallo, Peter, 783 3d Av.
155—Clemens, John, 145 E. 46th St.
156—Woods, George P., 929 2d Av.
157—Karambelos, George, 251 E. 43d St.
158—Moloney, J. A., 252 E. 49th St.
159—Gheraslo, Lazzery, 313 E. 44th St.
160—De Lello, Joseph, 209 E. 44th St.
161—Doell, W. A., 147 E. 48th St.
162—Calero, Victor, 316 E. 48th St.
163—Missig, John, 868 2d Av.
164—Daly, J. A., 787 3d Av.
165—Veldo, Antonio, 315 E. 48th St.
166—Tavoso, Ludwig, 842 E. 46th St.
167—Felber, Jacob, 404 E. 51st St.
168—Lavino, Tony, 309 E. 48th St.
169—Peck, George G., 151 E. 46th St.
170—Brullhardt, Xavier, 207 E. 49th St.
171—Marchini, W., 208 E. 46th St.
172—Conboe, John, 329 E. 49th t.
173—Huggard, James J., 339 E. 43d St.
174—Scales, Antonio, 312 E. 45th St.
175—Wagnell, William F., 21 Beekman Pl.
176—Mahalades, Stavios, 209 E. 48d St.
177—Olsen, Rolf, 247 E. 48th St.
178—Quinn, Patrick, 340 E. 49th St.
179—Costa, Leslie A., 504 E. 54th St.
180—Halloran, Mich'l, 130 3d Av.
181—Nicholas, George, 301 E. 49th St.
182—Delvo, Vincent, 322 E. 47th St.
183—Roberts, William F., 21 Beekman Pl.
184—Moscowitz, Jacob, 136 E. 48th St.
185—Morgan, Eugene, Jr., 204 E. 48th St.
186—Banos, Vasel, 307 E. 44th St.
187—Carlson, Charles, 136 E. 48th St.
188—Clark, David A., 748 3d Av.
189—Khanasaio, George, 226 E. 46th St.
190—Gagliardi, John, 704 3d Av.
191—Shea, Patrick, 301 2d Av.
192—Capinassi, Constantine, 767 3d Av.
193—Vachino, Morris, 239 E. 46th St.
194—Blanco, Joseph, 154 E. 48th St.
195—Macaluso, Frank, 226 E. 42d St.
196—Brennon, John A., 154 E. 49th St.
197—Masapoli, Dick, 883 3d Av.
198—Tenoseno, Sapine, 228 E. 46th St.
199—Langhan, James, 340 E. 49th St.
200—Vaughan, John, 217 E. 42d St.
201—Schreiber, William W., 239 E. 40th St.
202—De Martini, Joseph, 324 E. 49th St.
203—Dowling, Jas. & Prospect Pl.
204—Heron, Thomas J., 165 E. 45th St.
205—Debrado, Carloza, 313 E. 45th St.
206—Turner, George, 760 2d Av.
207—Wynn, Gerald, 137 E. 49th St.
208—Seitz, Leo George, 344 E 50th St.
209—Aceto, Alex., 130 E. 45th St.
210—Jerome, Benjamine, 242 E. 47th St.
211—Sernoff, Isidore, 223 E. 45th St.
212—Cognito, Arthur, 335 2d Av.
213—Koerfer, Max, 242 E. 50th St.
214—Buckley, John J., 319 2d Av.
215—Cooper, Jas. H., 251 E. 49th St.
216—Schadt, Eugene H., 410 E. 51st St.
217—Gogswell, A. J., 126 E. 45d St.; new address, 586 N. 19th St., Phila., Pa.
218—Tarrugio, Eugenio, 312 E. 44th St.
219—Carey, Martin, 400 E. 50th St.
220—Krof, Mathew, 765 1st Av.
221—Neuschelah, Albert, 206 E. 48th St.
222—Bartolotti, Frank, 341 E. 47th St.
223—Kemak, Charles, 328 E. 48th St.
224—Carlson, Nelson, 321 E. 49th St.
225—Torrenova, Calegero, 309 E. 45th St.
226—Zambel, Frank, 302 2d Av.
227—Ross, Ruben J., 145 E. 49th St.
228—O'Hara, Peter, 783 3d Av.
229—Huck, Arthur, 247 E. 44th St.
230—Sarasky, Abraham, 846 1st Av.
231—Gallagher, Jas., 253 E. 42d St.
232—Wolff, Fritz, 770 3d Av.
233—Baconie, John, 201 E. 48th St.
234—Wung, Tong Lung, 677 3d Av.
235—Whitaker, Wm. Wirt, 159 E. 42d St.
236—Petron, Nicholos, 157 E. 42d St.
237—Carubu, Antonio, 784 3d Av.
238—Vaughn, Major, 158 E. 48th St.
239—Tague, Charles F., 46 Prospect Pl.
240—Pappanikolaki, Nicholas, 229 E. 42d St.
241—Ferra, Antonia, 302 E. 48th St.
242—Sweeney, John, 766 3d Av.
243—Fitzgerald, Thomas E., 229 E. 48d St.
244—Whitehead, Lawrence, 419 E. 51st St.
245—Schapiro, Morris, 320 E. 49th St.
246—Fristensky, Frank, 854 1st Av.
247—Hughes, George, 315 E. 46th St.
248—Higgins, William, 805 2d Av.
249—Kelly, P. J., 218 E. 45th St.
250—Schreiner, Gustave, 211 E. 48th St.
251—Greenbaum, Reuben, 342 E. 50th St.
252—Duunmenian, Warton, 204 E. 44th St.
253—Hughes, Frank S., 313 E. 48th St.
254—Joannides, Stephen, 307 E. 44th St.
255—Mockey, W. J., 765 1st Av.
256—Walsh, John, 230 E. 47th St.
257—Sullivan, John, 240 E. 47th St.
258—Anagnanotis, Emanuel, 206 E. 48d St.
259—Logary, Gregory, 312 E. 44th St.
260—Gillmartin, Joseph J., 229 E. 47th St.
261—Constanton, Tony, 211 E. 48d St.
262—Dalbio, Viglio, 341 2d Av.
263—Sagall, William, 218 E. 47th St.
264—Elkin, Charles, 541 Lexington Av.
265—Cunningham, Daniel A., 339 E. 43d St.
266—Montesarri, Louis, 312 E. 46th St.
267—Bell, Adie K., 134 E. 47th St.
268—Caride, Rasario, 306 E. 45th St.
269—Vieagottes, Harcos, 306 E. 49th St.
270—Francesco, Scallo, 313 E. 44th St.
271—Adler, Gustave, 230 E. 49th St.
272—Ryan, Michael, 210 E. 49th St.
273—Georgopolos, John T., 209 E. 44th St.
274—Morandi, Illico, 301 E. 49th St.
275—Victor, Pasquilis, 306 E. 45th St.
276—Steinberg, Benjamin, 326 E. 49th St.
277—Doyle, Walter G., 127 E. 48th St.
278—Erikson, Edward, 149 E. 48th St.
279—Murphy, Wm. G., 674 3d Av.
280—Berger, William, 231 E. 48th St.
281—Juvelaklon, Teneal, 204 E. 44th St.
282—Schiller, Dr. J. A., 238 E. 50th St.

DISTRICT NO. 131.

Office of Exemption Board, P. S. 59, 228 East Fifty-seventh Street.

QUOTA 172—The first 119 men called for examination in this district were reported in yesterday's TIMES. The remaining men called, beginning with the 120th and ending with the 344th, are as follows:

Order No. Name and Address.
120—Barna, Mojmar, 419 E. 64th St.
121—Chellotis, John, 1,120 2d Av.
122—Mahl, T., 838 E. 51st St.
123—Hurton, John J., 241 East 58th St.
124—Birenbaum, Luis, 345 E. 56th St.
125—Costa, Joseph, 343 E. 60th St.
126—O'Connor, W. J., 40 Sutton Place.
127—Zohm, Walter, 238 E. 60th St.
128—Iacoppi, David, 343 East 62d St.
129—Wargo, James, 434 E. 58th St.
130—Orihoshi, D., 330 E. 57th St.
131—Lupo, Peter, 406 E. 51st St.
132—Kato, Hidetaro, 330 E. 57th St.
133—Fivey, Robert, 349 E. 60th St.
134—English, C. Jr., Flower Hosp., 434 St.
135—Ohlendorf, Edward, 343 E. 60th St.
136—Albert, Joseph, 328 E. 59th St.
137—Freeman, E. E., 220 E. 60th St.
138—Welsh, Frank H., 410 E. 58th St.
139—Smith, Robert W., 311 E. 57th St.
140—Rovich, Stephen, 408 E. 65th St.
141—Lindh, Holvas, 240 E. 60th St.
142—Joyce, John, 210 E. 57th St.
143—Wiley, Edward J., 64 Sutton Place.
144—Kutz, William, 124 1st Av.
145—Salvatore, O. F., 1,140 1st Av.
146—Prete, Joseph, 322 E. 59th St.
147—Stangel, Hans, 336 E. 57th St.
148—Cohn, Morris, 325 E. 62d St.
149—Daquila, Frank, 407 E. 63d St.
150—Moclair, M., 313 E. 57th St.
151—Frankl, Charles, 229 E. 60th St.
152—Papyanikolaki, Nich. C. D., 231 E. 58th St.
153—Trent, Harry C., 353 E. 57th St.
154—Leonard, J. J., 240 E. 60th St.
155—Jennings, J. A., 324 E. 58th St.
156—McDowell, Wm., 343 E. 64th St.
157—Topani, Paul, 320 E. 62d St.
158—Larson, Ernst, 240 E. 62d St.
159—McCarthy, John, 245 E. 50th St.
160—Votrube, Frank, 422 E. 64th St.
161—Morta, Car. La, 316 E. 62d St.
162—Miller, Fred S., 216 E. 62d St.
163—Efthimiatis, Jack, 406 E. 60th St.
164—Giameconi, J. B., 223 E. 59th St.
165—Flynn, F. A., 5 Sutton Place.
166—Shea, Patrick, 353 E. 57th St.
167—Hug, Robert A., 304 E. 64th St.
168—Olitsky, Peter K., 218 E. 61st St.
169—Casalene, Petro, 317 E. 60th St.
170—Gerlcke, Kurt, 304 E. 62d St.
171—Kornianeo, James, 233 E. 56th St.
172—Milan, Stoj., 311 E. 61st St.
173—Kennedy, George F., 20 Sutton Place.
174—Junior, H. W., Jr., 207 E. 61st St.
175—Costa, Leslie A., 504 E. 54th St.
176—Jelincick, F., 211 E. 58th St.
177—Merolla, Frank, 221 E. 58th St.
178—Ferdimondo, Ant., 134 1st Av.
179—Hoffmann, G. W., 173 1st Av.
180—Morse, Charles, 200 E. 60th St.
181—Palomis, Paul, 328 E. 60th St.
182—Seitock, Abr., 320 E. 59th St.
183—Castre, Robert, 415 E. 54th St.
184—Dutch, Joseph, 301 E. 58th St.
185—Lavoretti, Gino, 1,106 1st Av.
186—Murakani, Buhel, 205 E. 60th St.
187—Hieb, Frederick, 43d E. 58th St.
188—Brennan, Edward, 213 E. 59th St.
189—Georgye, John, 341 E. 56th St.
190—Larson, Eric H., 248 E. 60th St.
191—Morahan, Thomas.
192—Faustion, Constantine, 312 2d Av.
193—Sinclair, William, 201 E. 61st St.
194—Stevenson, Edward, 215 E. 56th St.
195—Kramer, William, Jr., 448 E. 58th St.
196—Heino, Sam., 1,132 1st Av.
197—Kotny, Joseph, 351 E. 60th St.
198—Maarchini, Nathan, 348 E. 62d St.
199—Wemyss, James, 416 E. 58th St.
200—Moylan, James, 320 E. 61st St.
201—Barnard, Edward, 313 E. 58th St.
202—Leibowitz, Philip, 345 E. 56th St.
203—Corchia, John, 348 E. 62d St.
204—Underhill, Roy, 1,104 1st Av.
205—Brandi, Henry J., 142 E. 48th St.
206—Christy, Ivan, 227 E. 57th St.
207—Guida, Frank, 411 E. 90th St.
208—Sacterno, Abbati, 344 E. 61st St.
209—Heckler, Myer, 341 E. 56th St.
210—Succa, Joseph, 347 E. 60th St.
211—Mitchell, James F., 225 E. 60th St.
212—Magy, Frank, 415 E. 64th St.
213—Kunst, Karoly, 417 E. 90th St.
214—Prahl, Herman, 347 E. 57th St.
215—Forsberk, H. A. K., 218 E. 58th St.
216—Marinakis, Theo, 223 E. 59th St.
217—Delluvio, Saverio, 1,104 1st Av.
218—Kuklacek, John, 221 E. 61st St.
219—Kennedy, Joseph M., 26 Sutton Place.
220—Stollenthoner, Steve, 408 E. 65th St.
221—Hornberger, Howard F., 1,082 2d Av.
222—Martin, Joseph, 224 E. 59th St.
223—Komada, George, 214 E. 57th St.
224—Porter, Daniel, 216 E. 61st St.
225—Annetti, James, 210 E. 58th St.
226—Lafferty, Thomas, 223 E. 60th St.
227—Simon, Maximilian, 335 E. 57th St.
228—Rosenblum, Abraham, 442 E. 56th St.
229—Magee, Henry A., 1,076 2d Av.
230—Perrine, Corydon, 404 E. 58th St.
231—McCreary, Emory L., 237 E. 60th St.
232—Traynor, Thomas, 412 E. 60th St.
233—McKenna, John, 212 E. 58th St.
234—Salsberg, Isidor, 345 E. 56th St.
235—Kaliski, Edward, 316 E. 57th St.
236—Marsh, John J., 1,155 2d Av.
237—Reilly, William H., 1,000 1st Av.
238—Jarecky, Albert, 412 E. 58th St.
239—Servedio, Charles, 1,104 1st Av.
240—Sommer, Henry, 225 E. 59th St.
241—Herling, Joseph, Jr., 1,061 1st Av.
242—Lawrence Angrason, 1,178 2d Av.
243—Eckertz, Edward A., 341 E. 58th St.
244—Nary, Thomas F., 211 E. 58th St.
245—Lorenzoni, Joseph, 336 E. 61st St.
246—Muzzi, Mauric, 338 E. 56th St.
247—Guttfreund, Otto, 206 E. 59th St.
248—Farrell, Robert, 215 E. 58th St.
249—Weiss, Isidor, 322 E. 59th St.
250—Lehman, David, 409 E. 77th St.
251—Bianchi, Joseph, 348 E. 62d St.
252—Ford, James, 320 E. 51st St.
253—Walker, Lee A., 538 E. 58th St.
254—Cavone, Carlo, 1,116 1st Av.
255—Natalino, Emmanuele, 1,132 1st Av.
256—Leddy, Joseph A., 401 E. 57th St.
257—Shine, William, 1,170 2d Av.
258—Schenkel, Albert, 415 E. 60th St.
259—Hunk, Otto, 339 E. 57th St.
260—Schir, Alfred L., 346 E. 59th St.
261—Vito, Abbate, 360 E. 57th St.
262—Morita, Sinijion, 350 E. 57th St.
263—Tuttle, Joseph, 324 E. 62d St.
264—Tittle, Joseph, 318 E. 56th St.
265—Roussis, Theodosins, 307 E. 58th St.
266—Chiotes, Thomas G., 1,129 2d Av.
267—Pappas, Demetrios, 309 E. 58th St.
268—Finncane, William G., 430 E. 58th St.
269—Willeadorf, Henry J., 360 E. 57th St.
270—Valenza, Salvator, 409 E. 63d St.
271—Rutgers, Charles A., 230 E. 78th St.
272—Kozak, Gregoris, 529 E. 60th St.
273—Schmidlin, Jean B., 416 E. 65th St.
274—Bracker, James T., 419 E. 56th St.
275—Reim, Ernest, 534 E. 82d St.
276—Gloede, Herman C., 284 E. 83d St.
277—Fox, Fred W., 315 E. 80th St.
278—Rumpf, Alfred, 310 E. 80th St.
279—Freeman, Michael, 317 E. 78th St.
280—Willitzyer, Peter, 306 E. 82d St.
281—Holzer, Henry P., 401 E. 78th St.
282—Drew, Patrick Joseph, 349 E. 78th St.
283—Dinkel, John, 485 Avenue A.
284—Lefkowitz, Henry, 446 E. 79th St.
285—Winter, William, 234 E. 81st St.
286—Saz, Michael, 532 E. 82d St.
287—Gross, Benjamin, 242 E. 82d St.
288—Dubb, Jacob, 319 E. 79th St.
289—Moran, Howard, 232 E. 83d St.
290—McGirr, William J., 326 E. 79th St.
291—Pelkey, Frank, 509 E. 78th St.
292—De Vita, Joseph, 30 E. 82d St.
293—Reilly, Daniel J., 1,552 1st Av.
294—Fratz, John, 504 E. 81st St.
295—Juhass, Eugene, 502 E. 79th St.
296—Bickerman, Jacob, 1,365 1st Av.
297—Stowers, Chas., 434 E. 78th St.
298—Wirth, William, 343 E. 81st St.
299—Herzog, William F., 321 E. 79th St.
300—Sinclair, Joseph A., 426 E. 79th St.
301—Reilly, William J., 172 E. 82d St.
302—Donohue, Michael, 305 E. 79th St.
303—Hanley, William F., 156 E. 84th St.
304—Zenker, William, 412 E. 78th St.
305—Ritter, Gotfried, 172 E. 82d St.
306—Ramayon, George, 173 E. 79th St.
307—Koehler, George, 423 E. 77th St.
308—Shoppe, George A., 206 E. 83d St.
309—Rose, David H., 446 E. 78th St.
310—Donohue, Harry, 1,546 1st Av.
311—Cadino, Thomas P., 317 E. 81st St.
312—Losquadro, Nick, 209 E. 81st St.
313—Pollak, Louis, 205 E. 78th St.
314—Vegonis, John, 248 E. 78th St.
315—Rotondillo, Alfred, 168 E. 82d St.
316—Prelez, George, 581 E. 78th St.
317—Deignan, Michael A., 152 E. 84th St.
318—Gottlinger, Martin, 508 E. 79th St.
319—Klenast, Paul, 516 E. 79th St.
320—Steyer, Theodore, 317 E. 78th St.
321—Pazzamanti, Nandor, 483 E. 80th St.
322—Winne, Patrick J., 341 E. 78th St.
323—Horowitz, Morris, 513 E. 79th St.
324—Schulhaus, Bernard, 206 E. 83d St.
325—Giel, Gasper, 401 E. 78th St.
326—Hollenstein, Ambrose, 405 E. 81st St.
327—Kovacic, Conrad, 225 E. 82d St.
328—Hoskovec, William, 325 E. 81st St.
329—Lary, Louis, 1,482 2d Av.
330—Kellner, Joseph J., 429 E. 80th St.
67—Pokoray, Rudolph, 411 E. 78th St.
68—Fechan, Joseph F., 1,574 2d Av.
69—Jankiewitz, Rubin, 505 E. 79th St.
70—Fox, Joseph T., 1,893 1st Av.
71—Bergmann, Barnet, 1,484 3d Av.
72—Shea, Cornelius J., 1,565 2d Av.
73—Glanz, Robert M., 536 E. 79th St.
74—Edelman, Adolph, 340 E. 77th St.
75—Higgins, Edward, 316 E. 80th St.
76—Moller, Albert, 500 E. 79th St.
77—Pospisil, Francis J. G., 536 E. 79th St.
78—Simonvit

NAMES OF NEW YORK CITY MEN SUMMONED FOR EXAMINATION FOR DRAFT

DISTRICT NO. 147.

Office of Exemption Board, 550 West 155th Street.

QUOTA 214—In this district the following 577 men have been called for examination:

Order No. Name and Address.
1—Bartholdi, John Jos., 536 W. 159th St.
2—David, Herbert J., 607 W. 161st St.
3—Schaefer, K. A., 38 Ft. Washington Av.
4—Gray, James, 25 Ft. Washington Av.
5—Brown, William Jos., 529 W. 152d St.
6—Segal, Harry, 467 W. 163d St.
7—O'Mahony, Ed. P., 99 Ft. Wash. Av.
8—Johnson, Edward, 505 W. 159th St.
9—Schreyer, Benj., 1,061 St. Nicholas Av.
10—Considine, Martin F., 547 W. 160th St.
11—Farnon, Joseph H. P., 539 W. 156th St.
12—Arnheim, David, 529 W. 160th St.
13—Giblin, John Joseph, 434 W. 163d St.
14—Capen, Oscar E., 532 W. 163d St.
15—Bauman, Arthur F., 426 W. 154th St.
16—Brown, James W., 508 W. 161st St.
17—Levin, W., 627 E. 10th St., (Flatbush.)
18—Gunn, Wm. C., 935 St. Nicholas Av.
19—Roggenburg, S. L., 519 W. 159th St.
20—Whitney, William E., 575 W. 159th St.
21—Brown, Willard H., 686 W. 161st St.
22—Ashe, Daniel C., 442 W. 163d St.
23—Levy, Lester Wallace, 625 W. 156th St.
24—Golrn, Fred William, 538 W. 159th St.
25—New, Morris, 552 W. 158th St.
26—Polasky, Bertrand S., 559 W. 156th St.
27—Biey, Arthur Morris, 536 W. 158th St.
28—Fleidstesl, Jay, 657 W. 161st St.
29—McManus, Joseph F., 511 W. 157th St.
30—Bohm, Jerome David, 900 Riverside Dr.
31—Rosenberg, Jacob, 615 W. 162d St.
32—Lafkowitz, William, 527 W. 160th St.
33—Stern, Maurice, 548 W. 160th St.
34—Peterson, Ferdinand, 601 W. 156th St.
35—Quinlan, George, 443 W. 163d St.
36—Kessner, Gustave, 488 W. 164th St.
37—Rosaler, Akim, 465 W. 152d St.
38—Bleyer, Albert A., 600 W. 161st St.
39—Bugnasl, Albert, 559 W. 156th St.
40—Streeker, William, 531 W. 162d St.
41—Grometstein, Abraham, 570 W. 156th St.
42—McNair, Hugh R., 531 W. 160th St.
43—Mullaney, T. F., Jr., 918 St. Nicholas Av.
44—Frank, Adolph, 1,000 Riverside Drive.
45—Taussig, Douglas N., 790 Riverside Dr.
46—Uttal, Edward, 520 W. 160th St.
47—Watson, William H., 521 W. 159th St.
48—Bomel, H. S., 99 Ft. Wash. Av.
49—Friede, Leo, 615 W. 162d St.
50—Klein, Harry Adolph, 601 W. 162d St.
51—Goodman, Milton, 545 W. 164th St.
52—Graham, Robert, 1,857 Amsterdam Av.
53—Schrang, Jack A., 930 St. Nicholas Av.
54—Hynes, Ed. J., Jr., 413 W. 156th St.
55—Tischler, Matthew, 508 W. 158th St.
56—Sack, Benzamin, 565 W. 161st St.
57—Hochberg, Max, 558 W. 164th St.
58—Meyers, John E., 559 W. 159th St.
59—Miner, Clarence E., 921 St. Nicholas Av.
60—McGirr, Chester H., 1,071 St. Nich. Av.
61—Coco, Alfio, 459 W. 163d St.
62—Smillie, Wilson Geo., 547 W. 157th St.
63—Westreich, David, 600 W. 163d St.
64—Silverman, Bernard, 512 W. 158th St.
65—Madlena, William H., 413 W. 156th St.
66—Brown, Clifton D., 444 W. 163d St.
67—Smith, Howard M., 470 W. 165th St.
68—Pasisky, Kalman, 446 W. 164th St.
69—Mestier, Rudolph, 590 W. 163d St.
70—Hennessy, Joseph F., 524 W. 160th St.
71—Ashley, Claude, 530 W. 159th St.
72—Bodner, Jacob, 502 W. 161st St.
73—Yon, Weldon, Harry, 532 W. 163d St.
74—Scotto, Joseph, 1,965 Amsterdam Av.
75—Clarkin, Peter Joseph, 498 W. 159th St.
76—Comosello, John, 2,022 Amsterdam Av.
77—Plehn, Robert, 3,800 Broadway.
78—Gardner, George A., 1,071 St. Nich. Av.
79—Sasmajian, Astoor, 1,329 Broadway.
80—Huebsch, Arthur L., 462 W. 164th St.
81—Thompson, C. G., 538 W. 163d St.
82—Weed, DeWitt Jr., 99 Ft. Wash. Av.
83—Jones, John Thompson, 3,905 Broadway.
84—McGrath, Wm. A., 2,006 Amsterdam Av.
85—Rosenberg, Frederick, 564 W. 160th St.
86—Diaz, Jose Ramon, 478 W. 159th St.
87—Chambers, Edward, 444 W. 168d St.
88—Byrd, Douglas L., 539 W. 162d St.
89—Schlesinger, Robt. C., 638 W. 160th St.
90—Brobke, Louis F., 674 W. 161st St.
91—Roth, Kopald, Leo, 548 W. 164th St.
92—Cottone, Joseph, 461 W. 163d St.
93—Langenbucher, Jacob, 358 W. 164th St.
94—Armstrong, Geo. H., 500 W. 158th St.
95—Arril, Julio Humbldi, 540 W. 158d St.
96—Behrens, William, 428 W. 163d St.
97—Levy, Max, 625 W. 156th St.
98—Miller, David W., 426 W. 160th St.
99—Trench, Alfred Wm., 1,963 St. Nich. Av.
100—Perrin, Roger W., 655 W. 160th St.
101—Stein, Nathan, 434 W. 163d St.
102—Slattery, Francis M., 575 W. 155th St.
103—De Angelis, John B., 539 W. 163d St.
104—Brunner, Peter John, 526 W. 158th St.
105—Kennedy, William J., 962 St. Nich. Av.
106—Ball, Matthew J., 465 W. 163d St.
107—Matthews, Walter R., 1,969 Amsterdam Av.
108—Rose, Samuel, 552 W. 163d St.
109—Fraser, Alexander, 609 W. 158th St.
110—Grill, Abraham M., 601 W. 162d St.
111—Freund, Sidney J., 974 St. Nicholas Av.
112—Abrahams, Joseph, 609 W. 157th St.
113—Reddick, Fred A., 446 W. 163d St.
114—Rienstra, Petrus Jan, 548 W. 162d St.
115—Steinmetz, Morgan, Hoboken, N. J.
116—Kohn, Sanholz, 886 St. Nicholas Av.
117—Unger, Abra., 35 Ft. Washington Av.
118—Rosenthal, Moses, 3,915 Broadway.
119—Starkman, Louis, 556 W. 160th St.
120—Walker, Joseph, 840 W. 164th St.
121—Urban, Charles J., 545 W. 159th St.
122—Felgenson, Philip, 539 W. 164th St.
123—Samuels, Harold J., 547 W. 157th St.
124—Gale, Brian Osborne, 540 W. 158th St.
125—Haxbaum, Edward, 90 Ft. Wash. Av.
126—Babcock, C. W., 38 Ft. Washington Av.
127—Noll, Charles T., 463 W. 163d St.
128—Vesta, Giovanni, 2,107 Amsterdam Av.
129—Ahrens, David M., 508 W. 158th St.
130—Halpin, Patrick J., 1,946 Amsterdam Av.
131—Kramer, Charles P., mail to 44 Pine St.
132—Boyle, Thomas, 546 W. 158th St.
133—Bacon, James S., 454 W. 153d St.
134—O'Brien, Edward E., 1,969 Amsterd. Av.
135—Black, John, Jr., 400 W. 160th St.
136—Plehn, George J., 3,800 Broadway.
137—Sullivan, Henry, 540 W. 158th St.
138—Boston, John M., 585 W. 162d St.
139—Goslin, Clarence L., 411 W. 156th St.
140—Dannenberg, Harry, 600 W. 157th St.
141—Schmiller, Max, 65 Washington Sq.
142—Adelman, Aaron, 452 W. 163d St.
143—O'Connor, William A., 16 Sylvan Ter.
144—Dragoff, Arthur, 560 W. 163d St.
145—Stoddard, Louis, 539 W. 159th St.
146—Kie, Linwood R., 442 W. 163d St.
147—Curran, Thomas, 453 W. 164th St.
148—Weaver, Warren J., 531 W. 160th St.
149—Hamilton, Wm., 1,966 St. Nich. Av.
150—Ballenberg, Jerome, 601 W. 156th St.
151—Glauber, Jerome H., 535 W. 152d St.
152—Bocchetta, Leone, 498 W. 159th St.
153—Mueller, William F., 471 W. 163d St.
154—Scavullo, Blase, 511 W. 159th St.
155—Siegel, Joseph, 500 W. 157th St.
156—Noll, Henry J., 2,004 Amsterdam Av.
157—Lambert, Morton, 3,810 Broadway.
158—Shibel, Leo, 458 W. 159th St.
159—South, Edwin E., 515 W. 159th St.
160—Molina, Frank, 504 W. 158th St.
161—Abramowitz, Hyman, 665 W. 160th St.
162—Roberts, Irving, 559 W. 164th St.
163—Jenkins, John D., 506 W. 159th St.
164—Pauly, Adolph, 47 Ft. Washington Av.
165—Harris, Philip H., 815 W. 162d St.
166—Baum, Jack, 508 W. 158th St.
167—Stein, Harry C., 3,634 Broadway.
168—Aldridge, William C., 516 W. 161st St.
169—Quinoy, Edmund, 780 Riverside Drive.
170—Hudson, S., 551 W. 157th St.
171—Kookowitz, Philip, 888 Riverside Drive.
172—Robinson, Albert A., 498 W. 158th St.
173—Glennon, Jos. T., 2,008 Amsterdam Av.
174—Klein, Maxwell, 581 W. 161st St.
175—Nugent, James B., 1,969 Amsterdam Av.
176—Berberian, Edward N., 576 W. 161st St.
177—Jonat, Christopher, 443 W. 163d St.
178—Kronenberg, Harry, 581 W. 161st St.
179—O'Connor, Daniel J., 467 W. 164th St.
180—Victorson, Clar. L., 1,061 St. Nich. Av.
181—Christensen, Ed. I. G., 459 W. 163d St.
182—Dixon, Chauncey A., 475 W. 159th St.
183—Shaw, Walter P., 51 W. 156th St.
184—Morrison, James, 444 W. 163d St.
185—Elanger, Moses, 790 Riverside Drive.
186—Schnitis, Joseph, 516 W. 159th St.
187—Dugow, Samuel, 538 W. 163d St.
188—Early, Eugene I., 450 W. 163d St.
189—McGuire, George D., 453 W. 163d St.
190—Montanye, Carlyle N., 609 W. 158th St.
191—Keegan, Walter J., 522 W. 157th St.
192—Halpin, Michael C., 1,946 Amsterdam Av.
193—Potter, Michael, 127 Chelsea Av., Long Branch, N. J.
194—Hausman, Louis, 509 W. 160th St.
195—Frank, Ernest, 654 W. 161st St.
196—Blankstein, Edward, 38 Ft. Wash. Av.
197—Murphy, Donald, 504 W. 158th St.
198—Hoffman, Lovon Howard, 90 Ft. Wash. Av.
199—Hoffman, Charles J., 532 W. 163d St.
200—Eilner, Louis O., 46 Ft. Washington Av.
201—Donohue, John J., 523 W. 156th St.
202—Hartung, John F., 533 W. 156th St.
203—Schlesinger, Jacob, 534 Riverside Drive.
204—Donnelly, Richard V., 515 W. 156th St.
205—Krause, Walter, 479 W. 152d St.
206—Lambert, Gaetano, 434 W. 164th St.
207—Murray, Francis X., 464 W. 164th St.
208—Nositzer, George, 38 Ft. Washington Av.
209—Clarke, Harry, 56 Ft. Washington Av.
210—Brennan, John J., 469 W. 157th St.
211—Yehalem, George, 457 W. 157th St.
212—Silverstein, Mark, 581 W. 161st St.
213—Bloch, Isidor, 448 W. 163d St.
214—Fox, Ralph W., 584 W. 160th St.
215—Kahn, Louis, 2,057 Broadway.
216—Mack, Oliver R., 21 Ft. Wash. Av.
217—Watts, Packer, 541 W. 163d St.
218—Moss, Samuel B., 602 W. 157th St.
219—Ball, Thomas Joseph, 3,682 Broadway.
220—Sandler, Nathan, 85 Ft. Wash. Av.
221—Lavagni, Ugo, 5 Sylvan Terrace.
222—Hamburger, Albert, 520 W. 160th St.
223—Santrila Caly, 538 W. 159th St.

Order No. Name and Address.
224—Heaton, Fred R., 614 W. 157th St.
225—Bernstein, H., 870 Riverside Drive.
226—Schaeffler, Edward J., 400 W. 160th St.
227—Augenblick, Jack, 3,924 Broadway.
228—Rittmann, Walter, 478 W. 158th St.
229—Bloch, Emils, 519 W. 160th St.
230—Weber, Hugh H., 600 W. 163d St.
231—Ratner, Leo, 540 W. 157th St.
232—Blumenkrohn, A., 790 Riverside Drive.
233—Simon, Felix, 801 W. 164th St.
234—Feyser, Kaufman, 600 W. 161st St.
235—Morgan, Neil, 428 W. 163d St.
236—Kiss, Joe, 468 W. 163d St.
237—Sinnendinger, John J., 1,988 Amst. Av.
238—Slade, Harvey B., 478 W. 158th St.
239—Fitzgerald, Rev. M. F., 506 W. 153d St.
240—Snook, C. R., 99 Ft. Washington Av.
241—Wilkin, Samuel D., 516 W. 162d St.
242—Anlis, Joseph J., 976 St. Nicholas Av.
243—Duggan, John J., 535 W. 156th St.
244—Conlyn, David S., 400 W. 160th St.
245—Cohen, Louis, 600 W. 161st St.
246—Miller, Abraham, 535 W. 162d St.
247—Bird, James M., 880 St. Nicholas Av.
248—Edelman, Isidor, 552 W. 160th St.
249—Oxolin, Shono E., 2,087 Amsterdam Av.
250—Scheiman, L. I., 620 W. 162d St.
251—Furlong, William, 464 W. 158th St.
252—Brill, Julius, 532 W. 158th St.
253—Keller, Frank L., 449 W. 163d St.
254—Mandry, Manuel, 452 W. 164th St.
255—Novy, Francis S., 461 W. 158d St.
256—Rollins, Joseph R., 550 W. 157th St.
257—Martin, Harry W., 585 W. 163d St.
258—Parente, Charles, 459 W. 163d St.
259—Markens, Walter H., 545 W. 164th St.
260—Greenbaum, Ernest, 444 W. 164th St.
261—Cohen, Joseph D., 601 W. 160th St.
262—Poore, Homer D., 611 W. 156th St.
263—Engelberg, William S., 46 Ft. Wash. Av.
264—Myers, Julius, 564 W. 160th St.
265—Stephen, A. L., 968 St. Nicholas Av.
266—Raphael, Robert, 500 W. 159th St.
267—Mayer, Leon Alfred, 509 W. 157th St.
268—Brennan, James J., 530 W. 166th St.
269—Lantry, Jerome M., 541 W. 158th St.
270—McWilliams, John R., 600 W. 161st St.
271—Arbus, Morton A., 600 Riverside Drive.
272—Wiley, Harry D., 870 Riverside Drive.
273—Rollnick, Louis H., 894 Riverside Drive.
274—Singer, Gustav, 452 W. 163d St.
275—Euselman, Isidor, 549 W. 163d St.
276—Kahn, Jacob, 567 W. 161st St.
277—Bulger, James Frank, 475 W. 158th St.
278—Kramer, Jacob L., 624 W. 162d St.
279—Evans, Louis, 453 W. 163d St.
280—Juhl, Fred K., 18 Sylvan Terrace.
281—Sonneborn, Herman, 425 W. 160th St.
282—Schuster, M., 46 Ft. Washington Av.
283—Rotschild, Elverson, 875 W. 160th St.
284—Bingham, Benjamin L., 539 W. 162d St.
285—Lyon, Curtis B., 841 St. Nicholas Av.
286—Moran, Lester J., 463 W. 164th St.
287—Miller, Lott T., 486 W. 163d St.
288—Lyons, Jos., 15 Ft. Washington Av.
289—Schwartz, Michael A., 638 W. 160th St.
290—McCann, Joseph R., 507 W. 158th St.
291—Sumergrade, B., 2,089 Amsterdam Av.
292—Rose, Louis, 600 W. 161st St.
293—Shapiro, Elias, 584 W. 160th St.
294—Schmidt, Frank B., 478 W. 152d St.
295—Dougherty, Maivin S., 539 W. 156th St.
296—Gallagher, J. Thomas, 574 W. 161st St.
297—Orth, Randolph D., 580 W. 161st St.
298—Cohen, Nathan, 853 St. Nicholas Av.
299—Greenwald, William, 504 W. 159th St.
300—Millner, H. E., 2,094 St. Nicholas Av.
301—Schuman, Wm., 2,094 Amsterdam Av.
302—Connins, M. F., 894 Riverside Drive.
303—Content, Harry, 664 W. 161st St.
304—Citrin, Benjamin A., 46 Ft. Wash. Av.
305—Maloney, Joseph D., 590 W. 159th St.
306—Hanlon, Frank, 1,948 Amsterdam Av.
307—Salomon, Kurt, 539 W. 163d St.
308—Simonetti, James, 471 W. 153d St.
309—Merriman, Jos., 522 W. 157th St.
310—Tarozynski, John, 509 W. 161st St.
311—Wundt, Carl Louis, 509 W. 157th St.
312—Hagemeyer, Casper, 560 W. 165th St.
313—Labadorf, Harry, 549 W. 163d St.
314—Meyers, Sidney, 894 Riverside Drive.
315—Foster, C. M., 945 St. Nicholas Av.
316—Hughes, William V., 552 W. 160th St.
317—Polonsky, Geo., 552 W. 160th St.
318—Mell, Benedetto, 461 W. 163d St.
319—Roughsedge, T. E., 528 W. 159th St.
320—Doyle, W. L. H., 97 Ft. Wash. Av.
321—Pepper, Leo, 541 W. 164th St.
322—Goldsmith, Theodore, 576 W. 161st St.
323—Schattman, A. H., 655 W. 160th St.
324—Siegmeister, W. H., 601 W. 156th St.
325—Kibbe, Elmer C., 500 W. 159th St.
326—Lane, Frederick, 264 W. 160th St.
327—Walsh, John J., 478 W. 159th St.
328—Washington, Moses, 481 W. 159th St.
329—Greenbaum, Nathan, 552 W. 160th St.
330—Feibaum, Jos., 550 W. 164th St.
331—Ferdinand, Maurice, 575 W. 159th St.
332—Stream, Mervyn, 664 W. 161st St.
333—Krulewitch, Wm. H., 545 W. 164th St.
334—Halpin, T. J., 1,946 Amsterdam Av.
335—Morell, Rene, 428 W. 163d St.
336—Lanstsen, John H., 540 W. 158th St.
337—Taylor, Isidor H., 533 W. 158th St.
338—Harris, Mark, 638 W. 160th St.
339—Kaufmann, Edgar, 461 W. 163d St.
340—Mayridopulos, M., 573 W. 159th St.
341—Dempsey, Chas. E., 838 Riverside Drive.
342—Beerwood, S., 3,875 Broadway.
343—Reuslin, Stephen, 65 Ft. Wash. Av.
344—Demby, David, 581 W. 161st St.
345—Du Bois, Wm. H., 500 W. 157th St.
346—Wilson, Albert R., 980 St. Nich. Av.
347—Moran, Harry, 530 W. 157th St.
348—Haag, Joseph Jr., 625 W. 156th St.
349—Volze, George J., 506 W. 162d St.
350—Zaopal, Joseph W., 880 St. Nicholas Av.
351—De Villafranca, Jos., 614 W. 159th St.
352—Goldman, Simon, 790 Riverside Drive.
353—Spingarn, Harrry, 790 Riverside Drive.
354—Levy, Alfred S., 790 Riverside Drive.
355—Anderson, Earl E., 470 W. 159th St.
356—Loeb, Milton A., 675 W. 160th St.
357—Weintraub, Julius, 545 W. 158th St.
358—Wood, Chas. A., 601 W. 162d St.
359—Flynn, Patrick, 449 W. 163d St.
360—Von Hoffman, Joseph H., 3,694 Broadway.
361—Hendelman, Isidor, 966 St. Nicholas Av.
362—O'Leary, Charles, 642 W. 158th St.
363—Halberstadt, Bertram, 3,800 Broadway.
364—Hoffman, Valentine, 494 W. 158th St.
365—Fraser, Carleton M., 601 W. 162d St.
366—Domidion, John F., 539 W. 155th St.
367—Byrne, Arthur F., 615 W. 162d St.
368—Bernstein, Herman, 3,575 Broadway.
369—Brown, L. K., 1,071 St. Nicholas Av.
370—Kramer, Robert W., 462 W. 153d St.
371—Fenn, Percival L., 538 W. 159th St.
372—O'Reilly, Patrick, 518 W. 157th St.
373—Fenik, Lasco, 561 W. 152d St.
374—Bleicher, Stephen, 540 W. 165th St.
375—Unger, Alvin, 563 W. 162d St.
376—Friedland, Benjamin, 543 W. 156th St.
377—Tanasslo, William, 543 W. 162d St.
378—Birmingham, M. A., 509 W. 159th St.
379—Yusen, Henry, 601 W. 160th St.
380—Rosenfeld, Abe, 524 W. 159th St.
381—Gaunt, Arthur, 470 W. 157th St.
382—Moscovitz, Albert C., 560 W. 163d St.
383—Rabiner, H. H., 780 Riverside Drive.
384—Erhardt, Louis, 400 W. 160th St.
385—Schechtman, Beverly, 565 W. 162d St.
386—Bleyer, Geo. L., 56 Ft. Washington Av.
387—Strauss, Leopold A., 91 Fort Wash. Av.
388—Pasternak, Harry, 564 W. 160th St.
389—Bouton, Harry, 790 Riverside Drive.
390—Hirshon, Arthur, 15 Ft. Washington Av.
391—Jones, Richard R., 930 St. Nicholas Av.
392—Lienan, Joseph A., 1,953 Amsterdam Av.
393—Meehan, George R., 570 W. 156th St.
394—Ashton, Howard F., 945 St. Nicholas Av.
395—Gordon, Isidor H., 600 W. 163d St.
396—Hess, Arthur H., 46 Ft. Washington Av.
397—Grosse, William, 511 W. 157th St.
398—Gallagher, J. Thomas, 574 W. 161st St.
399—Smith, Jesse B., 442 W. 163d St.
400—Rodriguez, Alfred, 481 W. 159th St.
401—Horowitz, Abraham, 544 W. 163d St.
402—Pierson, Olof Walfrid, 498 W. 158th St.
403—Savage, Michael D., 546 W. 156th St.
404—Kelly, Thos. F., 46 W. 163d St.
405—Essig, Abraham, 561 W. 157th St.
406—Mondschein, H. C., 580 W. 157th St.
407—Fine, Samuel, 46 Ft. Washington Av.
408—Goldner, Louis, 498 W. 159th St.
409—Elicock, David, 930 St. Nicholas Av.
410—Berryman, John W., 537 W. 158th St.
411—Rubenstein, Leonard, 790 Riverside Dr.
412—Schaffler, Stephen J., 625 W. 156th St.
413—Hoffman, Samuel, 684 W. 161st St.
414—Stegalios, Demetrius, 470 W. 159th St.
415—Fiss, Joseph, 507 W. 158th St.
416—Reinfeld, M. M., 507 St. Nicholas Av.
417—Brown, Paul G., 446 W. 163d St.
418—Davies, Herbert, 503 W. 161st St.
419—Threadkell, Leon D., 541 W. 158th St.
420—Orr, Douglas E., 547 W. 157th St.
421—Spitz, William, 558 W. 164th St.
422—Hiscano, R. A., 974 St. Nicholas Av.
423—Mosman, John W., 501 W. 164th St.
424—Scott, Lester L., 444 W. 163d St.
425—Kelly, Vincent A., 2,040 Amsterdam Av.
426—Mihalowitz, M., 97 Ft. Washington Av.
427—Jaffe, Lawrence, 504 W. 159th St.
428—Suckman, Samuel, 600 W. 163th St.
429—Howitz, Benjamin, 562 W. 164th St.
430—Bruce, Louis A., 375 Edgecombe Av.
431—Heinsman, J., 540 St. Nicholas Av.
432—Vaughn, Stuart DeV., 478 W. 158th St.
433—Cook, Merchant, 440 W. 163d St.
434—Rosenbloom, Lester, 570 W. 161st St.
435—Agulo, Charles, 674 W. 161st St.
436—Devlin, Walter F., 461 W. 164th St.
437—Schaeffler, Frank E., 529 W. 158th St.
438—Heitlinger, Jerome, 536 W. 163d St.
439—Lautner, Samuel, 554 W. 161st St.
440—Kastenolz, A. W., 943 St. Nicholas Av.
441—Peterson, M. D. S., 474 W. 158th St.
442—Behrman, Bern. F., 559 W. 164th St.
443—Pollock, Alfred F., 520 W. 160th St.
444—Hoffman, Elias A., 552 W. 160th St.
445—Mendelsohn, Irving, 481 W. 159th St.
446—Bergeron, George A., 543 W. 156th St.
447—Philips, Charles, 458 W. 163d St.
448—Foley, Charles G., 522 W. 158th St.
449—Rinke, George R., 601 W. 160th St.
450—Ettinger, Jerome E., 535 W. 156th St.
451—Bishof, Irving, 2,085 Amsterdam Av.
452—Tonolla, Gordon J., 974 St. Nicholas Av.
453—Ascher, Moses, 667 W. 161st St.
454—Brennan, Michael, 15 Sylvan Terraces.
455—Schaffer, J., 647 W. 164d St.
456—Lynch, Edwin W., 790 Riverside Drive.
457—Othon, Fotis, 529 W. 162d St.
458—Ward, Maurice S., 540 W. 158th St.
459—Graham, George M., 974 W. 161st St.
460—Daniels, Daniel, 600 W. 161st St.
461—Klein, Max E., 615 W. 162d St.
462—Cronkhite, Wm. C., 449 W. 163d St.
463—Swift, Joseph J., 446 W. 163d St.
464—Mitchell, Jos., 461 W. 163d St.
465—Samuels, Jacob, 615 W. 162d St.
466—Levinsohn, Arthur, 645 W. 160th St.
467—Cohen, Sydney, 853 St. Nicholas Av.
468—Chaimson, Meyer, 76 St. Nicholas Place.
469—Pumphrey, James O., 453 W. 152d St.
470—Plehn, Nathan, 3,800 Broadway.
471—Taylor, Fred J., 500 W. 157th St.
472—Congnass, John, 964 St. Nicholas Av.
473—Lenhardt, Adolphus, 504 W. 160th St.
474—Goperstein, Raph., 535 W. 162d St.
475—Wineburgh, C., 56 Ft. Washington Av.
476—Evans, Hoyt E., 604 W. 162d St.
477—Berliner, Lee H., 3,915 Broadway.

DISTRICT NO. 152.

Office of Exemption Board, 231 East 104th Street.

QUOTA 230—In this district the following 476 men have been called for examination:

Order No. Name and Address.
1—Malone, Angelo, 1,987 2d Av.
2—Fisher, Joseph, 1,850 E. 102d St.
3—Husbands, Van B., 119 E. 100th St.
4—Stefano, Michael, 331 E. 101st St.
5—Hafter, Philip, 122 E. 103d St.
6—Kramnitz, Jos., 130 E. 104th St.
7—Mamkowitz, Max, 317 E. 102d St.
8—Decolo, Also, 307 E. 105th St.
9—Weisse, William C., 304 E. 105th St.
10—Gandolfi, Raymond, 314 E. 106th St.
11—Vardaro, Dominick, 340 E. 105th St.
12—Gelb, Hyman, 1,626 Lexington Av.
13—Rettinger, Jonas, 119 E. 102d St.
14—Levine, Issi, 305 E. 101st St.
15—Di Zanrine, Salvatore, 301 E. 103d St.
16—Cannullo, Ernesto, 1,640 Lexington Av.
17—Kuffman, Jacob, 310 E. 105d St.
18—Ochart, Bennie, 208 E. 103d St.
19—Stien, Harry Samuel, 121 E. 101st St.
20—Sazeullo, Sebastiana, 316 E. 104th St.
21—Lynch, John A., 102 E. 106th St.
22—Pisanillo, Angelo, 309 E. 101st St.
23—Solman, Benjamin, 157 E. 103d St.
24—Cohen, Louis, 319 E. 102d St.
25—Mihan, Israel, 162 E. 106th St.
26—Curcie, Fred, 306 E. 108th St.
27—Millman, Charles, 1,969 1st Av.
28—Lavington, Charles, 228 E. 104th St.
29—Lindorff, Harry, 127 E. 102d St.
30—Warman, Moe, 120 E. 105th St.
31—Glassenberg, Harry, 213 E. 104th St.
32—Scarioti, Ennrico, 2,048 1st Av.
33—Mahan, Jos., 1,961 1st Av.
34—Martino, Micheal, 166 E. 106th St.
35—Giorgio, Gorus, 1,850 3d Av.
36—Ford, Harry, 110 E. 102d St.
37—Falcone, Leonard, 316 E. 102d St.
38—Stein, Isadore, 1,980 2d Av.
39—Tartakoff, Max, 118 E. 103d St.
40—Horissney, Michael, 305 E. 104th St.
41—Fisher, Waldo E., 237 E. 104th St.
42—Gaudio, Joseph, 263 E. 104th St.
43—Horovits, Jack, 130 E. 104th St.
44—Catolono, Vito, 215 E. 102d St.
45—Santini, Carlo, 1,683 Lexington Av.
46—Venanza, Angelo, 1,949 1st Av.
47—Gelb, Simone, Samuel, 117 E. 101st St.
48—Rosario, Vest, 306 E. 106th St.
49—Nemoricher, Echiel, 1,636 Lexington Av.
50—Cullia, Salvatore 6, 346 E. 106th St.
51—Gulino, Salvatore, 109 E. 101st St.
52—Starr, Charles, 122 E. 103d St.
53—Oisello, Ornorfia, 322 E. 106th St.
54—Zabbia, Anthony, 213 E. 102d St.
55—Lanza, Antonio, 310 E. 106th St.
56—Fichner, Harry, 107 E. 104th St.
57—Toppas, Harry, 1,671 3d Av.
58—Kleman, Arthur, 109 E. 103d St.
59—Soralin, John, 307 E. 106th St.
60—Mohl, Samuel, 234 E. 104th St.
61—Nusca, Umberta, 328 E. 102d St.
62—Stefarino, Michele De, 170 E. 106th St.
63—Sale, Anthony De, 339 E. 104th St.
64—Blake, Frederick J., 154 E. 106th St.
65—Goodinsky, Harry, 122 E. 106d St.
66—Intagliata, Dominick, 306 E. 106th St.
67—Callins, Thomas, 175 E. 102d St.
68—Zorelts, Kalman, 206 E. 103d St.
69—Bendetto, Battista, 2,044 1st Av.
70—Silver, Leon, 1,670 Lexington Av.
71—Levitt, Solomon, 127 E. 100th St.
72—Lisi, Louis, 324 1st Av.
73—Loefsky, Josefs, 2,030 2d Av.
74—Hatchett, Rufus M., 111 E. 100th St.
75—Renda, Philip, 401 E. 105th St.
76—Northness, Carl F., 167 E. 101st St.
77—Owen, Joseph R., 210 E. 103d St.
78—Sachs, Eyshraim, 184 E. 104th St.
79—Seigel, Jack, 159 E. 102d St.
80—Sherman, Hyman, 222 E. 103d St.
81—Shea, Mary, 325 E. 101st St.
82—Sartori, Giovauin, 324 E. 105th St.
83—Goldstein, Louis, 109 E. 103d St.
84—Milone, Gaspero, 1,989 2d Av.
85—Carlin, Harry, 311 E. 102d St.
86—Canzoneri, Joseph, 332 E. 106th St.
87—Coeto, Filippo, 336 E. 105th St.
88—Watson, William, 1,994 3d Av.
89—Mondschein, Hyman, 121 E. 102d St.
90—Nocerino, Anthony, 322 E. 102d St.
91—Landelfi, Anthony, 2,013 2d Av.
92—Reich, Sam, 200 E. 103d St.
93—Farber, Jacob, 250 E. 104th St.
94—Kunicki, Stanley, 134 E. 105th St.
95—Geller, Moe, 123 E. 104th St.
96—George McConville, 224 E. 104th St.
97—Alberti, Frank, 1,930 1st Av.
98—Ferrari, John S., 1,979 3d Av.
99—Moresco, Salvatore, 2,037 1st Av.
100—Balestrieri, Albert, 2,047 1st Av.
101—Ratner, Max, 230 E. 104th St.
102—Sildman, Sam, 1,860 3d Av.
103—Kilgalon, James, 152 E. 108th St.
104—Draisen, Nathan, 1,353 Park Av.
105—Stinis, Alberto, 2,014 1st Av.
106—Rosetti, Vesqui, 224 E. 102d St.
107—Lynch, George A., 102 E. 101st St.
108—Conners, Cornelius V., 163 E. 104th St.
109—Bigante, Meho, 2,028 1st Av.
110—Gruda, Stanislaus, 1,940 1st Av.
111—Castaldo, Joseph, 2,044 1st Av.
112—Monte, Salvatore, 2,031 2d Av.
113—Costello, Dennis, 2,061 2d Av.
114—Schofield, Alfred, 1,636 Lexington Av.
115—Morganofsky, Max, 122 E. 103d St.
116—Winer, Barney, 172 E. 105th St.
117—Riggio, Joseph, 2,030 1st Av.
118—Teichman, Morris, 117 E. 101st St.
119—Aitto, Giuseppe, 2,044 1st Av.
120—Lamensdorf, Arthur, 241 E. 103d St.
121—Negri, Cesasr, 172 E. 101st St.
122—Sazeullo, Sebastiana, 316 E. 104th St.
123—Dietz, Adam, 166 E. 106th St.
124—Klaas, Usher, 184 E. 104th St.
125—Goldstein, Joseph, 208 E. 103d St.
126—Potash, George, 77 E. 107th St.
127—Kaufman, Louis, 102 E. 103d St.
128—O'Hara, Joseph C., 184 E. 104th St.
129—Rosa, Leonard, 329 E. 101st St.
130—Kramer, Isidor, 1,980 Park Av.
131—Sternlicht, Milton, 203 E. 102d St.
132—Selow, Harold, 126-8 E. 104th St.
133—Shiff, Harry, 316 E. 103d St.
134—Axelrod, William, 312 E. 103d St.
135—Schmegeon, Louis, 227 E. 104th St.
136—Jordan, Patrick T., 1,641 Lexington Av.
137—Kaladdinski, Stephen, 235 E. 105th St.
138—O'Leary, Cornelius, 1,997 2d Av.
139—Wiener, Isidor, 319 E. 102d St.
140—Levine, Harry, 123 E. 102d St.
141—Croffon, John J., 112 E. 101st St.
142—Corsarro, Frank, 302 E. 103d St.
143—Lagnetto, Thomas, 218 E. 106th St.
144—Wallack, Joseph, 1,684 Lexington Av.
145—Marbach, Fred, 324 E. 102d St.
146—Pienzi, Henry, 1,953 Park Av.
147—Lilien, Edgar, 313 E. 100th St.
148—Haier, Samuel, 184 E. 104th St.
149—Schwaeto, Frank, 124 E. 105th St.
150—Amendola, Ralph, 349 E. 104th St.
151—Gerardi, Louis, 316 E. 106th St.
152—Steingenan, Jos, 311 E. 102d St.
153—Sherulshoff, Soloman, 205 E. 102d St.
154—Asposito, Antonio, 311 E. 101st St.
155—Goldfelas, Jacob, 209 E. 104th St.
156—Gigio, Joseph, 2,016 2d Av.
157—Carbone, Rocco, 2,037 1st Av.
158—Steinwitz, David, 115 E. 101st St.
159—Hellwege, John C., 480 E. 106th St.
160—Sobel, Oscar, 1,916 3d Av.
161—Reed, John, 129 E. 102d St.
162—Neuendorf, William, 1,858 3d Av.
163—Vancore, Vito, 2,059 1st Av.

Order No. Name and Address.
164—Fay, Joe, 118 E. 102d St.
165—Olliff, Max, 102 E. 105th St.
166—Sanpserise, Carmelo, 242 E. 103d St.
167—Carrington, Darnell, 113 E. 100th St.
168—Garber, Sam, 205 E. 103d St.
169—Stone, Abraham S., 105 E. 104th St.
170—Farber, Louis, 102 E. 105th St.
171—Levine, Morris, 1,989 3d Av.
172—Formiola, Salvatore, 319 E. 104th St.
173—Rise, Fred, 1,957 2d Av.
174—De Angelo, Louis, 2,044 2d Av.
175—Manashaw, Dave, 125 E. 101st St.
176—Pezzellla, Tony, 172 E. 106th St.
177—Nerrowsky, Julius, 157 E. 103d St.
178—Manashaw, Isidore, 125 E. 101st St.
179—Nelva, Marthias, 1,891 2d Av.
180—Siegel, Harry, 124 E. 103d St.
181—Mizel, Frank, 226 E. 104th St.
182—Cutolo, Innceonza, 2,029 1st Av.
183—Probstein, Max, 112 E. 103d St.
184—Langan, Allen, 168 E. 106th St.
185—Yalman, Isadore, 317 E. 101st St.
186—Hogen, Patrick W., 1,993 2d Av.
187—Schenkerman, Philipa, 2,029 2d Av.
188—Scarcoate, Teridonnzo, 336 E. 103d St.
189—Newman, Nick, 201 E. 100th St.
190—Greenaway, Henry, 113 E. 100th St.
191—Cinquemani, Victor, 1,185 3d Av.
192—Green

NAMES OF NEW YORK CITY MEN SUMMONED FOR EXAMINATION FOR DRAFT

Order No. Name and Address.
95—McGinley, George A., 782 8th Av.
99—Burch, John Harry, 287 W. 88th St.
100—Measur, Hans Frederick 161 W. 86th St.
101—Brewn, David, 278 W. 52d St.
102—Lee, Joseph F., 124 W. 49th St.
103—McCarthy, Ernest, 209 W. 43d St.
104—Green, Victor, 262 W. 38th St.
105—Rose, Sidney Ruffin, 66 W. 39th St.
106—Stanley, Stan, 118 W. 43d St.
107—Paquette, Albert, 246 W. 45th St.
108—Panagriotides, Gregorios K., 234 W. 41st.
109—Dalton, Joseph, 370 7th Av.
110—Held, Charles, 761 6th Av.
111—Eaton, John, 215 W. 40th St.
112—Boutzkoy, Victor L., 203 W. 54th St.
113—Rubber, Oakley Gates, 289 W. 43d St.
114—Russell, Robert, 134 W. 86th St.
115—Lungeri, Guglielmo, 107 W. 49th St.
116—Kitchener, Harold J., 113 W. 45th St.
117—Thanvenel, Kazalicos, 207 W. 89th St.
118—Lennon, Daniel A., 715 7th Av.
119—Rousses, Grigorios K., 638 8th Av.
120—Speer, William A., 110 W. 49th St.
121—Browne, David, 244 9th Av.
122—Leudrum, Roy, 229 W. 40th St.
123—Magoulas, Damos, 628 8th Av.
124—Matjogiou, Gabriel, 101 W. 53d St.
125—Hegarty, Kieran, 100 W. 86th St.
126—Brown, William, 138 W. 36th St.
127—Stamoules, Evangelos John, 655 6th Av.
128—Mullen, Charles J., 133 W. 47th St.
129—Barringer, Lee Anson, 238 W. 48th St.
130—Delmonico, Lorenzo, 213 W. 40th St.
131—Benedetto, Armand di, 64 W. 38th St.
132—Sabatier, Henry, 908 6th Av.
133—Carter, John Thomas, 161 W. 86th St.
134—Vealgna, Rene, 48 W. 48th St.
135—Blett, Wilfred, 676 8th Av.
136—Reiff, Tobias, 126 W. 49th St.
137—McCombs, Bert H., 216 W. 53d St.
138—Wojtowicz, Michael, 232 W. 38th St.
139—Cross, John Paul, 61 W. 38th St.
140—Riganakos, Nearhos, 146 W. 36th St.
141—Companio, Nick, 963 6th Av.
142—Wilson, Joseph Edward, 240 W. 46th St.
143—Van Stickien, George W., 853 7th Av.
144—Bier, Joseph, 226 W. 50th St.
145—Medley, James, 262 W. 53d St.
146—Kennedy, Martin, 145 W. 43d St.
147—Powell, George Paul, 61 W. 38th St.
148—Graves, Edward Taylor, 124 W. 55th St.
149—Manos, Anten, 338 W. 39th St.
150—Comer, Michael, 927 6th Av.
151—James, Edward, 312 8th Av.
152—Jackson, Arthur James, 110 W. 39th St.
153—Kupatt, William, 995 6th Av.
154—Sage, Stuart, 126 W. 47th St.
155—Nikimos, George, 239 W. 32d St.
156—Slaton, Edward, 996 6th Av.
157—Frederickson, Oscar, 224 W. 46th St.
158—Russo, Aniello, 236 W. 48th St.
159—Naveda, Ramon Ocela, 240 W. 39th St.
160—Emanuel, Henry, 248 W. 46th St.
161—Winkler, John, 250 W. 49th St.
162—Mann, Keeler George, 40 W. 39th St.
163—Castle, Karrick M., 189 W. 44th St.
164—Hoffman, Edward, 996 6th Av.
165—Delmaso, Robert, 234 W. 49th St.
166—Friedman, Joseph, 107 W. 48th St.
167—Williams, Anthony, 248 W. 41st St.
168—Reed, Cecil, 263 W. 58th St.
169—Ammester, James, 944 8th Av.
170—Hanna, Stillman, 141 W. 53d St.
171—Dannhardt, John W., 270 W. 43d St.
172—Platov, Sascha, 236 W. 60th St.
173—Powell, Charles, 257 W. 48th St.
174—Knopp, Michael Fred'k, Palace Hotel, W. 45th St.
175—Poe, Arthur, 232 W. 57th St.
176—Stanley, Stan, 116 W. 45th St.
177—Jessee, Louis C., 241 W. 38th St.
178—Logothetti, Constantine, 256 W. 44th St.
179—Pikios, Wadworth, 237 W. 46th St.
180—Sarandis, Theodore, 268 W. 43d St.
181—Carpak, Harry, 268 W. 43d St.
182—Pasmas, John, 235 W. 46th St.
183—Raymond, Joseph, 241 W. 43d St.
184—Grossman, John J., 573 8th Av.
185—Palurse, Louis, 244 8th Av.
186—White, Frank, 144 W. 42d St.
187—Lynch, John, 265 W. 54th St.
188—Paton, R. Scott, 1,730 Broadway.
189—Cavanaugh, Robert J., 129 W. 46th St.
190—Kerbadjian, Antonio V., 263 W. 39th St
191—Kerr, Donald, 116 W. 45th St.
192—Gregor, Fred, 284 W. 53d St.
193—Wreha, William, 157 W. 53d St.
194—Mihalek, Leo A., 214 W. 50th St.
195—Catrall, Luther E., 161 W. 88th St.
196—Trimmer, Sam. K., Hotel Grenoble, 56th St. & 7th Av.
197—Denton, Herbert M., 207 W. 66th St.
198—Mussante, Paul, 226 W. 49th St.
199—Sklar, Abraham, 260 W. 38th St.
200—Brennan, Robert, 235 W. 49th St.
201—Kerrigan, James R., 201 W. 51st St.
202—Shariff, Jbaleem Mohammed, 178 8th Av.
205—Martin, James A., 241 W. 38th St.
204—Christmas, Arthur, 148 W. 58d St.
205—O'Connor, James, 161 W. 86th St.
206—Schindler, Herman, 327 W. 52d St.
207—Giobatto, Samarid, 702 8th Av.
208—Olire, Dimas, 187 W. 49th St.
209—Dedecos, Vasilcos A., 665 6th Av.
210—Stander, Albertus, 200 W. 41st St.
211—Brandt, Frank, 200 W. 54th St.
212—Aster, William Waldorf, 288 W. 58th St.
213—Schwartz, Herman H., 129 W. 47th St.
214—Bouvier, Louis, 603 6th Av.
215—Schindler, R., cr. Schubert, 328 W. 44th St.
216—Cockinos, Aris, 243 W. 40th St.
217—Lewis, Leander, 115 W. 46th St.
218—Erickson, William, 100 W. 48th St.
219—Campbell, Burel F., 159 W. 48th St.
220—Frankel, Leo, 200 W. 89th St.
221—Herlitz, Nicholas A., 161 W. 86th St.
222—Oliver, Guy W., 253 W. 53d St.
223—Villim, Andrew J., 178 W. 48th St.
224—Yanssens, Albert J., 161 W. 86th St.
225—Hammer, Lawrence, 228 W. 52d St.
226—Economo, Nicholas, 49 W. 38th St.
227—Cohn, George, 147 W. 48th St.
228—Gourley, James Francis, 223 W. 49th St.
229—Metz, Victor, 255 W. 38th St.

Order No. Name and Address.
230—Daly, John, 927 6th Av.
231—Melios, Speros D., 861 6th Av.
232—Howell, Mascon, 229 W. 47th St.
233—Brown, Irwin J., 256 W. 49th St.
234—Irmscher, Bruno J., 230 W. 49th St.
235—Smith, James, 266 W. 40th St.
236—Smith, Joseph A., 101 W. 52d St.
237—Karnilopoulos, Charles, 152 W. 53d St.
238—McBrien, James D., 246 W. 51st St.
239—Lawler, Thomas E., 221 W. 40th St.
240—Agathaky, Mikos, 761 6th Av.
241—Carroll, Joseph P., 146 E. 66th St.
242—Mamalis, John, 734 8th Av.
243—Frigelis, Chris, 655 6th Av.
244—Morandi, Pietro, 903 6th Av.
245—McFadyan, Donald J., 246 W. 52d St.
246—Robotti, Louis, 261 W. 39th St.
247—Rush, Ernest J., 241 W. 38th St.
248—Davis, Albert E., 117 W. 57th St.
249—Kimman, Hussin, 245 W. 43d St.
250—Quinet, Leopold, 318 W. 40th St.
251—O'Hara, Joseph M., 249 W. 43th St.
252—Burrowes, Jos. F., Jr., 132 W. 41st St.
253—Samaritan, Stuyvesant, 293 W. 52d St.
254—David, Robert, 128 W. 48th St.
255—Spyrides, Andrew, 852 8th Av.
256—Schoenfeld, Samuel, 1,416 Broadway.
257—Pappathrodorous, Con., 183 W. 52d St.
258—Dorn, Earl, 301 W. 48th St.
259—Deal, James E., 236 W. 55th St.
260—Leary, Frederick J., 102 W. 56th St.
261—Perez, Sisinio, 265 W. 39th St.
262—Morris, Joseph, 10d W. 55th St.
263—Ludig, Edwin E., 127 W. 47th St.
264—Mills, Harold P., 243 W. 38th St.
265—Hayes, Oswald, 228 W. 41st St.
266—Owings, George Jr., 683 8th Av.
267—Lamallose, Jose, 245 W. 46th St.
268—Wellborn, Belton T., 200 W. 39th St.
269—Cohn, Isidor, 942 8th Av.
270—Casimir, Manuel, 140 W. 39th St.
271—Callejs, John B., 118 W. 44th St.
272—Byrne, Joseph, Hotel Bristol, W. 49th St.
273—O'Connor, Daniel, 927 6th Av.
274—Dimitrouse, Christ, 835 8th Av.
275—McKay, Lamuel L., 941 6th Av.
276—Mikilantes, Georges, 903 6th Av.
277—Larson, Sigfried A., 101 W. 49th St.
278—Walter, Righter, 129 W. 47th St.
279—Sanos, George, 70 W. 37th St.
280—von Schiller, C., N'die Hotel, 120 W. 38th.
281—Young, John, 221 W. 48th St.
282—Mahony, Daniel P., 273 W. 52d St.
283—Pazzol, Jos. Fernando, 942 8th Av.
284—Benowitts, Harry, 753 7th Av.
285—Dimitriou, Leonidas, 255 W. 39th St.
286—Pozsoni, Lorenzo, 104 W. 43d St.
287—Mirabella, Antonio, 310 W. 44th St.
288—Joyce, Edward E., 110 W. 47th St.
289—Gregory, Grant, 113 W. 53d St.
290—Lackes, Thomas, 70 W. 37th St.
291—Maguire, William, 240 W. 39th St.
292—Orr, Ferrest H., Elks Club No. 1.
293—Williamson, Ernest J., 233 W. 53d St.
294—Riongol, Canille J., 109 W. 64th St.
295—Kennedy, G. H. Old. Bldg. Office, N. Y.
296—Hogan, Bert, 232 W. 51st St.
297—Galella, Jerry, 684 8th Av.
298—Hawkins, Walter, 107 W. 53d St.
299—Pickus, Samuel, 100 W. 46th St.
300—Mitchell, Edward, 945 8th St.
301—Gallagher, Patrick A., 164 W. 50th St.
302—Skipper, Geo. S., 126 W. 46th St.
303—Fontaine, Louis H., 244 W. 51st St.
304—Varghion, Carl, 241 W. 44th St.
305—O'Callaghan, Maurice J., 112 W. 47th St.
306—Holmes, William, 244 W. 40th St.
307—Rosalie, Andrew P., 114 W. 48th St.
308—Reilly, Thomas W., 524 7th Av.
309—Logothetis, John, 968 6th Av.
310—Randic, Robert, 404 7th Av.
311—Gekas, George, 689 6th Av.
312—Vetolis, Joseph, 153 W. 53d St.
313—Nicole, Chas. V., 163 W. 54th St.
314—Teasuis, Pierre, 109 W. 54th St.
315—Katsecantarakis Geo. E., 236 W. 46th St.
316—Rice, Frank, 236 W. 45th St.
317—Wright, Arthur William, 130 W. 47th St.
318—Keefe, Edward J., 221 W. 81st St.
319—Magrio, Tony, 204 W. 39th St.
320—Gonsales, Ignacio M., 100 W. 48th St.
321—Batchelier, Fred C., 210 W. 44th St.
322—Dermetas, Georgious Teras, 620 8th Av.
323—Connney, James, 253 W. 61st St.
324—Evans, Tom J., 173 W. 45th St.
325—Hewen, Loring M., 142 W. 46th St.
326—Sullivan, Edward J., 260 W. 55th St.
327—Pontela, Manuel F., 212 W. 40th St.
328—Seltzer, William A., 131 W. 46th St.
329—Sheehan, L. J., Marlborough Hotel.
330—Phrisanthopulos, George, 766 8th Av.
331—Xeroteres, Peter, 695 6th Av.
332—Sehenck, Earl O., 139 W. 47th St.
333—Martin, Thomas, 255 W. 49th St.
334—Voorneveld, Harry, 31 W. 37th St.
335—Prothupes, Louis, 161 W. 36th St.
336—Bellany, Arthur N., 155 W. 83d St.
337—Gordes, Anton W., 945 6th Av.
338—Crisp, John Henry, 149 W. 44th St.
339—Pusteria, Carlo, 566 7th Av.
340—LaSargue, Isidore, 273 W. 47th St.
341—Stylas, John W., 223 W. 41st St.
342—Burelle, Fred J., 161 W. 36th St.
343—Ryan Wm., 987 6th Av.
344—Green Oliver M., 136 W. 53d St.

DISTRICT NO. 163.

Office of Exemption Board, Hunter College, 68th St. and Lexington Av.

QUOTA 304—In this district the following 408 men have been called for examination:

Order No. Name and Address.
1—Zubett, Carl Alexis, 536 W. 88th St.
2—Hoyt, Sanderson, 225 W. 86th St.
3—Burke, James Vincent, 1,116 3d Av.
4—Betts, Arthur Sidney, 25 Columbus Av.
5—Halsaffel, Herman, 19 W. 65th St.
6—Marks, Denis, 20 W. 86th St.
8—Phelan, Henry, 141 W. 58th St.

Order No. Name and Address.
8—Jones, Arthur M., 726 Madison Av.
9—White, Harry B., 7 W. 65th St.
10—Cook, William D., 123 E. 56th St.
11—Olsen, Eief Alexis, 826 5th Av.
12—Torres, Anthony, 108 W. 59th St.
13—Coward, Alexander, 716 Madison Av.
14—Swanson, Robert, 15 E. 60th St.
15—Peterson, Alfred C., 15 W. 58th St.
16—Fernandes, Gabriel, 340 W. 50th St.
17—Clark, Alfred, 356 5th Av.
18—Carroll, Joseph P., 146 E. 66th St.
19—Wilson, Fl. Thornten, 3 E. 64th St.
20—Greene, C. Ronald, 524 W. 58th St.
21—Wagner, Oscar, 351 W. 57th St.
22—Mitchell, Clark T., 43 W. 66th St.
23—Smith, Percy, 664 Lexington Av.
24—Salmon, John, 660 Lexington Av.
25—Rosales, Henry, 5 W. 63d St.
26—Davis, Henry, 53 W. 61st St.
27—Porter, Timothy, 333 W. 59th St.
28—Reed, Peter, 21 W. 65th St.
29—Crump, Thomas, 45 W. 60th St.
30—McCabe, Maurice M., 27 E. 61st St.
31—Soelner, George, 237 W. 45th St.
32—Sheery, Pit, 156 E. 58th St.
33—Joyce, Harry R., Empire Hotel.
34—Conley, John Reilly, 35 W. 61st St.
35—Gunther, Henry, 24 W. 65th St.
36—Morton, Jas. H., 34 W. 61st St.
37—Dunn, John K., 50 Central Park West.
38—Smith, George, 334 W. 59th St.
39—Taylor, Layfield, 346 W. 59th St.
40—Farrington, Clarence, 30 W. 66th St.
41—Watanake, S., 131 E. 62d St.
42—McAerney, Lawrence V., 45 W. 58th St.
43—Meenan, Charles, 167 E. 86th St.
44—Wood, John G., Jr., 170 E. 61st St.
45—Stralucke, Carl H., 854 Lexington Av.
46—Dickerson, Joseph G., 44 W. 64th St.
47—Gallagher, Neil P., 44 W. 64th St.
48—Meandrews, James E., 352 W. 58th St.
49—Hassell, Lawrence W., 106 W. 59th St.
50—Grace, George, 857 5th Av.
51—Kitazaki, Henry G., 540 W. 58th St.
52—Fine, Louis, 961 W. 67th St.
53—Stillapoulis, C. A., 16 W. 65th St.
54—Webb, Alonzo C., 977 Lexington Av.
55—Steingard, Harry, 1114 W. 63d St.
56—De Leo, John A., 15 E. 59th St.
57—Gleson, John E., 19 W. 60th St.
58—Friedman, Morris, 15 W. 64th St.
59—Scholz, Charles, 18 W. 64th St.
60—Fallstedt, George, 691 Lexington Av.
61—Bruton, James T., 110 W. 60th St.
62—Weg, Nathaniel, 11 W. 63d St.
63—Derby, James Joseph, 20 E. 60th St.
64—Schiesel, Alois, 11 E. 68th St.
65—Murray, Clarence, 47 W. 66th St.
66—Gaffney, George, 351 W. 57th St.
67—Holder, Seymour, 337 W. 59th St.
68—Bucci, Umberto, 34 W. 61st St.
69—Kolete, Arthur S., 58 W. 66th St.
70—Mompo, Jose Antonio, 16 W. 65th St.
71—Coleman, John, 342 W. 59th St.
72—Cummings, Joseph, 143 W. 58th St.
73—Bruce, Harvey G., 29 W. 65th St.
74—Mitchell, Reid, 44 W. 60th St.
75—Blum, Alexander, 35 W. 58th St.
76—Schmid, Andrew, 157 E. 56th St.
77—Kerbs, Harry W., 16 E. 72d St.
78—Griffin, John, 718 Lexington Av.
79—Kelly, Martin, 660 Lexington Av.
80—McCarthy, Joseph A., 106 E. 55th St.
81—Bentsen, Carl A., 322 W. 58th St.
82—Jennings, Joseph W., 34 W. 60th St.
83—Magee, Julius, 38 W. 64th St.
84—Rosenfeld, Michaelis, 341 W. 58th St.
85—Panamith, Herbert, 41 E. 70th St.
86—Larock, Smith, 341 W. 59th St.
87—McKever, Daniel A., 15 E. 68th St.
88—Bowers, James C., 42 W. 66th St.
89—Loew, Werner E., 848 Lexington Av.
90—Olitski, Isaac, 370 W. 58th St.
91—Hickock, Rodney E., St. Paul Hotel.
92—Holl, Joseph, 725 Lexington Av.
93—Morgan, Henry Carey, 109 E. 57th St.
94—Hausin, Emil, 691 Lexington Av.
95—Lesser, Nathan E., 27 W. 64th St.
96—Meletios, Constantine, 1,280 3d Av.
97—Finneck, Richard, 1,004 3d Av.
98—Spencer, Edward, 47 W. 66th St.
99—Amos, Thomas, Jr., 329 W. 59th St.
100—Lipkowitts, Jacob N., Hotel Netherland.
101—Armstrong, J. T., 23 E. 62d St.
102—Lyons, Cornelius, 345 W. 57th St.
103—Gardner, James, 330 W. 59th St.
104—Yaghi, Morio, 340 W. 58th St.
105—Cochard, Claude J. A., 124 E. 58th St.
106—Gorman, Mervin J., 345 W. 57th St.
107—Conner, William E., 338 W. 59th St.
108—Lyall, Charles A., 347 W. 58th St.
109—Cayell, Gustav T., 116 E. 59th St.
110—Allen, John J., 123 W. 60th St.
111—Shearburn, Frank, 28 W. 65th St.
112—Schaff, Leo Cooper, 46 W. 64th St.
113—Papamichael, Epaminondas, 988 3d Av.
114—Black, Hamilton G., 940 Madison Av.
115—Hussey, Pit, 156 E. 58th St.
116—Weber, Louis J., 1,023 6th Av.
117—Payne, Frank P., 351 W. 57th St.
118—Pastaner, Joaquim J., 47 W. 63d St.
119—Field, Robert C., 826 W. 69th St.
120—Uldrich, Vladmir, 23 W. 61st St.
121—Trainer, Charles, 158 E. 66th St.
122—Dobie, Harry S., 368 W. 58th St.
123—Gilbert, Albert, Hotel Plaza.
124—Bacakas, Tom, 56 W. 66th St.
125—Lovelace, Denis, 344 W. 59th St.
126—Godfrey, Dermot, 40 W. 64th St.
127—Von Glahn, Hans, 109 E. 59th St.
128—Mahan, Martin J., 134 E. 64th St.
129—Takayama, Hirsch, 23 W. 60th St.
130—Speyer, George S., Hotel Savoy.
131—Schaefer, Jacob, 34 W. 84 Ave.
132—Griffin, John, 1,076 82 Ave.
133—Crespo, Philipe M., 31 W. 64th St.
134—Wishart, William, 33 W. 65th St.
135—Brickman, Hill, 34 W. 65th St.
136—De Cisar, Ira W., 776 Lexington Av.
137—Clark, Herbert, 986 Lexington Av.
138—Bernard, Joseph L., 53 E. 61st St.
139—Barr, David F., 122 E. 62d St.
140—Spellman, Hyman, 169 E. 63d St.
141—Waldeff, Hugo, 870 Park Av.

Order No. Name and Address.
142—Saunders, Clarence B., 347 W. 59th St.
143—Solovy, Albert, 640 Madison Av.
144—Poelmans, Jacobus P., 710 Lexington Av.
145—Hynes, Coleman P., 15 W. 65th St.
146—Focas, Mackas, 36 W. 65th St.
147—Higginson, J. Vincent, 108 W. 59th St.
148—Dyer, Lewis, 812 Lexington Av.
149—Ludwig, Frank A., 40 W. 64th St.
150—Federson, Frank, 104 W. 58th St.
151—Coe, Perdyce B., 50 Central Park West.
152—Murray, Henry J., Jr., 120 E. 66th St.
153—Elliott, Henry, 355 W. 59th St.
154—Amelung, Arnold G., 812 W. 58th St.
155—Johnson, Donald, 329 W. 59th St.
156—Kokotus, Georgios P., 988 3d Av.
157—Pappas, John, 56 W. 65th St.
158—Dimos, Peter, 1,156 3d Av.
159—Sommer, David F., 167 E. 73d St.
160—Tynan, Revell T., 225 Park Av.
161—Van Beer, Cornelius, 161 E. 86th St.
162—Snyder, Frank, 327 W. 59th St.
163—White, James, 9 Columbus Av.
164—Carter, Lawrence J., 353 E. 67th St.
165—Tiguen, Frank, 32 W. 63d St.
166—Bell, Chester, 14 W. 65th St.
167—Hanley, Thomas, 163 E. 70th St.
168—Titus, Levi Orsen, 696 Park Av.
169—Dunham, Jos. P., 67th St.
170—Hughes, George, 145 E. 56th St.
171—Jacobellis, Bito, 56 W. 65th St.
172—Davis, Joseph A., 23 W. 63th St.
173—Port, Hugh, 1,183 Madison Av., also care Eden Roc, Raquette Lake, N. Y.)
174—Peterson, Bernhard, 34 W. 65th St.
175—Duane, Jas., 660 Lexington Av.
176—Miller, Walter A., 147 E. 60th St.
177—Wiehl, Virgil Alexi, 147 E. 60th St.
178—Corrigan, William J., 25 W. 65th St.
179—Davis, Archibald, 427 Park Av.
180—Forsberg, Knut E., 1,016 Lexington Av.
181—Weintraub, Sydney, 1,054 3d Av.
182—Harold, Leo P., 167 E. 67th St.
183—McLaughlin, Cornel, T., 42 W. 60th St.
184—Kida, Fred, 340 W. 58th St.
185—Sachs, Harold S., 11 E. 68th St.
186—Granda, (Gonza,) Bart., 46 W. 65th St.
187—Glesias, Felisindo, 46 W. 65th St.
188—Ness, Einer M., 230 W. 58th St.
189—Stoelzing, William, 801 Lexington Av.
190—Teres, Sergio, 234 W. 58th St.
191—Corrigan, Michael, 172 E. 61st St.
192—Hafenmeier, Besthasar, 755 Park Av.
193—Nolan, Jas. Arthur, 258 W. 58th St.
194—Green, William J., 343 W. 58th St.
195—Farrell, John, 60 W. 66th St.
196—Derry, Ernest, M., 37 W. 60th St.
197—Britton, William L., 318 W. 58th St.
198—Thomas, Leonard, 974 3d Av.
199—Beattie, Robert A., 355 W. 57th St.
200—Carty, H. John Joseph, 353 W. 57th St.
201—Perry, Frank A., 222 W. 58th St.
202—Williams, Reginald, 317 W. 58th St.
203—Geey, George T. 47 W. 66th St.
204—Senft, Ludwig, 52 W. 65th St.
205—Mulloy, John W., 739 Lexington Av.
206—Garcia, Thomas, 60 W. 66th St.
207—Nishi, Hajime, 340 W. 58th St.
208—Bergels, Charles, 1991/2 E. 58th St.
209—Blumberg, Morris, 109 E. 72d St.
210—Stubner, Frederick, 1,004 3d Av.
211—Sheridan, Philip H., 1121 E. 82d.) 171 E. 71st St.
212—Kramer, Louis, 164 E. 66th St.
213—McCrory, William J., 35 W. 66th St.
214—Pittman, Thomas J., 4 W. 58th St.
215—Edwards, George, 10 E. 62d St.
216—Vezina, George A., 17 W. 63d St.
217—Bryden, William, 351 W. 57th St.
218—Hague, Alfred, 82 E. 66th St.
219—Garcios, Ramon, 26 W. 65th St.
220—Hultman, Knut, 68 W. 65th St.
221—Muller, Eric C., 902 Lexington Av.
222—Guichard, Lionel, 338 W. 59th St.
223—Heineman, Sidney, 210 W. 80th St.
224—Pesce, Jaul Joseph, 332 W. 58th St.
225—Reichner, Ernest, 116 E. 59th St.
226—Looby, Philip, 1,154 3d Av.
227—Farmer, William, 363 W. 59th St.
228—Vega, Claflin Joseph, 22 W. 63d St.
229—Kelleher, Frank, 340 W. 58th St.
230—Bergeret, Marcell, 30 W. 61st St.
231—Taylor, Jerome L., 6 W. 66th St.
232—Reuyard, Charles E., 1,156 3d Av.
233—Larsen, Hans Peter, 136 E. 63th St.
234—Domony, Gebrge D., 27 E. 72d St.
235—Navin, John, 52 W. 65th St.
236—Goodman, S. Fabian, 33 Columbus Av.
237—Kurcharsky, Stanley, 1,023 6th Av.
238—Miller, Charles, 33 W. 59th St.
238A—Wesablad, Adolf, 40 W. 65th St.
239—Delel, Patrick J., 10 W. 65th St.
240—Rice, Thomas, 174 E. 74th St.
241—Herbert, Jacob, 11 E. 80th St.
242—Wyman, Walter F., 152 W. 58th St.
243—Kilpatrick, Albert, 854 Lexington Av.
244—Hobday, John, 907 5th Av.
245—Storm, Carl Oscar, 151 E. 80th St.
246—Gauthier, Joaquim J., 46 W. 65th St.
247—Kirk, Joseph L., 583 Park Av.
248—Reid, John J., Jr., 853 Lexington Av.
249—Biddick, Luke, Hotel Plaza.
250—Cruickshank, John, 11 E. 66th St.
251—Lee, Hugh, 660 Lexington Av.
252—Lucas, Livingston, 846 W. 69th St.
253—Nicholson, James A., 740 Lexington Av.
254—Higgins, Knox Jas., Jr., 133 E. 66th St.
255—Saul, Nhalim, 62 W. 65th St.
256—Morris, Sidney, 161 E. 73d St.
257—Gordon, Clifford, 43 W. 60th St.
258—Washington, Charles, 614 W. 59th St.
259—Harris, Edward, 171 E. 74th St.
260—McQuade, John H., 43 W. 65th St.
261—Brunnie, Henry, 1,019 6th Av.
262—Hearn, John F., 49 Columbus Av.
263—Stone, Joseph, 998 E. 180th St. Av.
264—Ateziana, Mario, 21 W. 66th St.
265—Measures, Harold, 150 W. 59th St.
266—Bendit, Adolph, Hotel Netherland.
267—Gumb, Arnold A., 16 E. 61st St.
268—Hurd, Edward A., 50 W. 58th St.
269—Olson, Walter, 7 W. 63d St.
270—Brown, Leonard W., 58 E. 72d St.
271—Wilson, Monroe, 340 W. 59th St.
272—Saffain, Fred N., 1,344 3d Av.

DISTRICT NO. 168.

Office of Exemption Board, Wadleigh High School, 220 West 115th Street.

QUOTA 159—In this district the following 335 men are the first called for examination:

Order No. Name and Address.
1—Siegal, Henry, 130 W. 114th St.
2—Wiesser, Samuel, 161 W. 114th St.
3—Smack, Henry, 120 W. 112th St.
4—Williams, Max, 54 W. 115th St.
5—Pritzer, Solomon, 113 W. 114th St.
6—Geller, Isidor, 21 W. 114th St.
7—Ovonah, Abraham, 48 St. Nicholas Av.
8—Lobel, Morris, 40 W. 111th St.
9—Limort, Frank, 52 Lenox Av.
10—Abrams, Henry, 36 W. 111th St.
11—Malowitz, Nathan, 20 W. 116th St.
12—Brickman, Isidore, 17 W. 114th St.
13—Shapiro, Harry, 144 W. 113th St.
14—Goodman, Louis L., 130 W. 113th St.
15—Lotterman, Cecil, 45 W. 113th St.
16—Krier, Max, 139 W. 113th St.
17—Weinstein, Jacob, 17 W. 114th St.
18—Geller, Max, 70 W. 113th St.
19—Wolff, Lawrence, 336 5th Av.
20—Fersor, Louis, 126 W. 112th St.
21—Tonik, Max, 21 W. 113th St.
22—Nozatsky, Abraham, 23 W. 114th St.
23—Kalmmer, Isider, 55 W. 110th St.
24—Blum, Jesse R., 101 W. 112th St.
25—Lyer, Louis, 70 W. 114th St.
26—Ritter, Charles L., 104 W. 114th St.
27—Sendler, Irving, 26 Lenox Av.
28—Lehrer, Nathan, 66 W. 113th St.
29—Levine, William, 34 W. 113th St.
30—Bienwain, Joseph, 11 W. 112th St.
31—Lebey, Henry, 113 W. 112th St.
32—Wender, Martin, 55 W. 110th St.
33—Levy, William H., 2 W. 112th St.
34—Kapalott, Edward, 118 W. 116th St.
35—Schwartz, Benjamin, 1, 8 W. 114th St.
36—Rosen, Isidor, 36 W. 113th St.
37—Koninsky, Isidor, 26 Lenox Av.
38—Steinberg, Benjamin, 6 W. 116th St.
39—Steinterman, Adolph, 58 St. Nich. Av.
40—Fein, George H., 32 W. 112th St.
41—Davidson, Michael, 5 W. 111th St.
42—Pittinsky, Charles, 129 W. 112th St.
43—Levine, Oscar, 49 W. 114th St.
44—Bloom, Abraham, 9 W. 114th St.
45—Brown, Lester M., 1,851 7th Av.
46—Kessler, Daniel, 61 W. 111th St.
47—Gerber, Herman, 1,324 5th Av.
48—Klein, Harman, 12 W. 113th St.
49—Hoffman, Otto, 10 W. 118th St.
50—Maximilan, 18 W. 110th St.
51—Prosner, Nandor, 38 W. 114th St.
52—Praskin, Louis, 120 W. 116th St.
53—Alexander, Charles, 24 W. 113th St.
54—Gordon, Herman, 122 W. 114th St.
55—Bart, 129 W. 112th St.
56—Schutzman, Albert, 7 W. 118th St.
57—Sevano, Dimmetri, 122 W. 111th St.
58—Cohen, Solomon, 20 W. 114th St.
59—Gillespi, Alexander J., 200 W. 58th St.
60—Weinstein, Samuel, 10 W. 112th St.
61—Sokel, Than, 35 W. 114th St.
62—Gold, Isaac S., 6 W. 112th St.
63—Black, Irving E., 144 W. 111th St.
64—Goldsmith, John, 26 Lenox Av.
65—Isaacs, Julius, 1,353 5th Av.
66—Safran, Isaac, 100 W. 116th St.
67—Pedro, Jose, 1, De Biego, 126 W. 112th St.
68—Sondel, Harry, 56 W. 112th St.
69—Katz, Abraham, 53 Lenox Av.
70—Shapiro, Bernard M., 111 W. 113th St.

Order No. Name and Address.
71—Behan, Solomon, 1,379 5th Av.
72—Goldberg, Isaac, 3 W. 116th St.
73—Rabef, Isader H., 38 W. 111th St.
74—Solomon, Louis, 28 W. 118th St.
75—Appelbaum, Edward, 152 W. 113th St.
76—Lewis, Samuel B., 22 W. 114th St.
77—Shifrin, Nathan, 29 W. 112th St.
78—Gold, Abraham, 132 W. 113th St.
79—Kirman, Phillip, 127 W. 111th St.
80—Strauss, Charles, 101 W. 116th St.
81—Krumholz, Samuel, 119 W. 115th St.
82—Finger, Julius, 105 W. 112th St.
83—Stajlinger, Morris, 143 W. 113th St.
84—Lichtenstein, Harry B., 68 W. 113th St.
85—Ferlin, Simon, 12 W. 112th St.
86—Morase, Nathan, 1,356 5th Av.
87—Silbowitz, Edward, 119 W. 114th St.
88—Bienstein, Jacob, 29 W. 114th St.
89—Weis, Charles, 11 W. 111th St.
90—Elkin, Jacob, 106 W. 114th St.
91—Bielch, Leopold, 134 W. 112th St.
92—Gianakakis, Emanuel, 139 W. 111th St.
93—De Vos, William E., 139 W. 115th St.
94—Binder, Harry, 6 W. 112th St.
95—Harris, Joseph, 127 W. 113th St.
96—Weintraub, Bernard N., 20 W. 112th St.
97—Rosenberg, Phillip, 48 Lenox Av.
98—Bass, William, 32 W. 113th St.
99—Beagle, Isaac B., 140 W. 111th St.
100—Bernstein, Oliver D., 51 W. 111th St.
101—Schupler, Rubin, 20 W. 111th St.
102—Rubenstein, Jesse, 14 W. 113th St.
103—Festerock, Max, 46 W. 111th St.
104—Neuman, David, 113 W. 113th St.
105—Goldstein, Murry M., 1,856 7th Av.
106—Wilens, Ira, 63 Lenox Av.
107—Barodkin, Abraham, 1,348 5th Av.
108—Hillman, Harry, 1, 111th St.
109—Krenits, Fred, 112 W. 114th St.
110—Weber, Joe, 20 Lenox Av.
111—Lack, Harry, 17 W. 111th St.
112—Goldman, Emanuel, 26 Lenox Av.
113—Ban, Reuben, 111 W. 111th St.
114—Boskowitz, Morris, 1,305 8th Av.
115—Rosenfeld, Nathan, 3 W. 114th St.
116—Fein, Nathan, 138 W. 113th St.
117—Goldberg, Abraham, 19 W. 115th St.
118—Becker, Isador, 29 W. 113th St.
119—Canarick, Benjamin, 39 W. 113th St.
120—Greenspan, William, 20 W. 113th St.
121—Isaac, Emanuel, 19 W. 112th St.
122—Fehn, August, 49 W. 114th St.
123—Teellgman, Geares, 93 St. Nicholas Av.
124—Due, Samuel, 36 W. 113th St.
125—Isaacs, Edward, 9 W. 111th St.
126—Frankel, Frank, 1,892 7th Av.
127—Polansky, Max, 36 W. 113th St.
128—Schiffman, Irving, 7 W. 111th St.
129—Walker, Herman, 133 W. 113th St.
130—Lewis, Louis, 11 W. 113th St.
131—Nieman, Samuel G., 39 W. 113th St.
132—Globerman, Harry N., 23 W. 111th St.
133—Romoff, Nathan, 1,325 6th Av.
134—Silberman, Morris, 1,356 5th Av.
135—Siegal, Jacob, 137 W. 113th St.
136—Zucker, Sidney A., 118 W. 113th St.
137—Liben, Morris, 24 W. 111th St.
138—Usherson, Abraham, 53 W. 115th St.
139—Frankel, Jesse, 21 W. 111th St.
140—Kleisman, Jacob L., 23 W. 112th St.
141—Ginsberg, Emanuel J., 56 W. 113th St.
142—Mussat, Benjamin, 99 St. Nicholas Av.
143—Harley, Edward J., 101 W. 113th St.
144—Peterman, Hyman, 57 W. 113th St.
145—Pearlman, Louis, 7 W. 111th St.
146—Block, Joseph, 133 W. 113th St.
147—Cohenday, David R., 57 W. 114th St.
148—Zettlin, Samuel, 60 W. 115th St.
149—Sadasca, Henry, 3 W. 114th St.
150—Alpert, Joseph, 9 W. 114th St.
151—Legansky, Sam, 51 W. 112th St.
152—Cohen, Louis, 5 W. 114th St.
153—Jacobson, Joseph M., 1,336 5th Av.

Order No. Name and Address.
154—Ginsberg, Herman, 1,336 5th Av.
155—Rubin, Nathan A., 105 W. 119th St.
156—Kassell, Morris S., 47 W. 115th St.
157—Lederle, Francis A., 37 W. 118th St.
158—Pindek, Isidor, 21 E. 111th St.
159—Feyman, Harry, 135 W. 115th St.
160—Semade, Samuel, 107 W. 111th St.
161—Kantrowitz, Louis, 69 W. 114th St.
162—Rappe, Eyno, 143 W. 112th St.
163—Schiess, Thomas, 7 Lenox Av.
164—Price, Alfred, 47 W. 112th St.
165—Richer, Joseph, 1,827 7th Av.
166—Berman, Joseph, 106 W. 113th St.
167—Rosster, Benjamin

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

U. S. Steel Statement Throws Light on Excess Profits Tax —Stocks Move Irregularly.

The salient feature of yesterday's developments in the financial markets was the insight given by the United States Steel Corporation's quarterly report into the extent war taxation is absorbing the extraordinary earnings of the producers of steel products. Had it not been for allowances made in respect to pending taxes, the corporation's net income before taking out fixed charges, depreciation, &c., would have reached the enormous total of $144,497,000 in three months, a total greater by $15,000,000 than the net revenue in the full year of 1915. More than that the result would have surpassed all full years since the organization was formed, with the exception of three, those of 1906, 1907 and 1916. As it was, the Directors set aside approximately 37 per cent. of the quarter's income to meet the expected war tax, and readjusted the half year's accounts so that the same proportion of the six months' revenue was reserved for the same purpose.

The Directors, it was learned, determined upon the amount of earnings to be reserved by careful application of existing date on excess profits taxes to the various subsidiary concerns. No effort was made to anticipate a possible increase of the tax rates in future Congressional deliberations, and for this reason the Street was impressed with the thought that another quarter might see the figures revised, and revised upward. Applying the proportion of taxation to earnings to the entire steel industry of the country, it would not be difficult to estimate that the Government, without changing the excess profits tax plan as already outlined, would realize this year between $300,000,000 and $400,000,000 in this sort of revenue and leave handsome surpluses for the payment of dividends. The Steel Corporation's balance of $62,500,000 applicable to common stock disbursements, equal to more than $12 per share, made the $4.25 per share voted for payment appear conservative.

The steel figures did not appear until after the stock market closed and there was no evidence that trading anticipated the contents of the statement. In the morning prices in the industrial list rose with considerable vigor, only to fall away in rather easy fashion later. The closing saw, however, far more gains than losses, without indicating a definite drift. Peace talk, that bugaboo of forward movements, received more attention than the day before under the stimulus of deductions from Washington sources in regard to Germany's financial condition. While those who hope thought much significance lay in reported declines of the German gold reserve, hard-headed bankers found little of immediate importance in shipments of the metal across the German borders. In some quarters the expectation prevails that, with the sharp enforcement of the embargo on exports, neutral countries will exact payment from Germany in hard money where paper might have been accepted before the sellers of goods to the Central Powers were forced to draw upon their "fat" in order to meet the demand. This would draw down Germany's gold supply, but no one may say how long the process could continue before the danger point was reached.

The huge dimensions of American business and trade were exemplified, in addition to the Steel Corporation's results, by the statement on foreign trade for the fiscal year. The balance of trade amounting to $5,600,000,000 was far and away greater than any other year in the country's history, showing, for one thing, the great extent to which our Allies have been forced to depend upon the United States for supplies. In the preceding year, which established a record to that time, the balance was $1,400,000,000 less.

LONDON MARKET CHEERFUL.

War News Helps to Enliven the Day's Trading.

LONDON, July 31.—The stock market developed a decidedly more cheerful tone today on the war news, which assisted allied bonds and gilt-edged securities fractionally without, however, increasing business. Explosive and provision shares were firm features, and Brazilian issues further advanced with exchange. Rubber, oil, and shipping stocks eased off.

The low-priced American securities were occasionally bought, but the others were neglected.

Money was in better demand, and discount rates were steady.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High ..... 2½ Last 2
Low ..... 2 Renewals 2½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATL. ALL INDUSTRIALS.
Sixty days.....4 @4¼ Sixty days..... 4½
Ninety days...4¼@4½ Ninety days...4¾@5
Four months..4¼@4½ Four months...5 @5¼
Five months...4½@4¾ Five months...5 @5¼
Six months....4½@4¾ Six months....5¼@5½

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days..... 3 @3½
Non-members and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days..... 3½@3¾
Eligible, 60 to 90 days..... 3½@3¾

Commercial Paper.

Best Known Names.
60 to 90 days..... 4½
4 to 6 months..... 4¾@5

Other Names.
4 to 6 months..... 5¼@5½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	4.7555	4.7555	4.7555	...
Cables	4.76⅛	4.75⅞	4.76⅛	...
France—				
Demand	5.76⅛	5.76¾	5.76⅛	—.00¼
Cables	5.75⅛	5.75¾	5.75⅛	—.00¼
Rubles—				
Demand	21.45	21.40	21.45	+.40
Cables	21.55	21.50	21.55	+.40

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close. Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665 London	4.7555	4.7575
5.1825 Paris	5.76⅛	5.75⅛
China—		
Hongkong	68.35	68.35
Peking	99.00	99.125
Shanghai	93.25	93.25
19.295 Greece	19.80	19.90
40.10 Holland	41.37½	41.56¼
32.44 India—		
Bombay	32.75	32.90
Calcutta	32.75	32.90
5.1856 Italy	7.32¼	7.32¼
49.84 Japan—		
Kobe	51.25	51.25
Yokohama	51.25	51.25
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	50.12½	50.25
51.80 Russia	21.45	21.55
26.79 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	32.60	32.90
Copenhagen	28.40	28.65
Christiania	30.40	30.70
19.295 Spain	22.50	22.85
South America—		
32.41 Rio	25.00	26.125
42.44 Buenos Aires	43.62½	43.75
5.1826 Switzerland	4.54	4.60

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71⅛	$4.69¼	$4.71¼	$4.69¼

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $812,956,863; balance, $40,837,472; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $9,287,430; Federal Reserve credit balance, $372,678.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 15c discount; St. Louis, 25@10c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, $1.875@$2.1875 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 39¾d up ¼d; in New York, 79¾c up ¾c; Mexican dollars, 61c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, JULY 31, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	488,892	834,608	710,647
Year to date	114,403,001	94,524,431	77,890,507

Closing: Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
18¼	14	200	Advance Rumely	14	14	14	14	+⅛
25	27½	100	Advance Rumely pf	28	28	28	28	+1½
66	67	100	Ajax Rubber	67	67	67	67	...
20¼	20¾	4,100	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	20	20	20	20¼	+⅛
82	83¾	200	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	84	84	83½	83¾	+⅜
91½	92¼	200	Am. Agricul. Chem	92	92	92	92	+⅜
91	91¾	5,000	Am. Beet Sugar	92½	93¾	90¼	91	—1½
48¼	48¾	1,500	Am. Can	48¼	49	48	48¼	...
76	76¾	2,000	Am. Car & Fdry	76¾	76¾	76	76¾	+⅝
115¾	116¼	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf	116	116	116	116	...
13½	13¾	2,200	Am. H. & Leather	12⅞	13¾	12⅞	13⅜	+⅛
60¼	61	1,300	Am. H. & Leath. pf	60½	61½	60½	61	+1
15½	17¼	1,178	Am. Ice	15½	15½	15½	15½	+⅜
53¾	54½	500	Am. Ice pf	54	54¾	54	54½	+1½
57	57½	600	Am. International	58¼	58¼	57	57	—1¼
27¾	27¾	2,000	Am. Linseed	27	27¾	26¾	27	...
72¼	72¾	2,300	Am. Locomotive	73	73¾	72¼	72¾	...
14¼	15¼	900	Am. Malting	15	15	14	14	—2½
69	70	900	Am. Malting 1st pf	70	70½	69¾	69¾	—½
102¾	102¾	4,900	Am. Smelt. & Ref	103¼	104¼	102¼	102¾	—⅞
68¾	68¾	300	Am. Steel Fdries	69	69	68¾	68¾	—⅜
121¼	122	7,000	Am. Sugar Ref	121	123¼	121	121¾	+⅝
118½	120	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	118½	118½	118½	118½	—1½
49½	49¾	200	Am. Sumatra Tob	50	50	50	50	+1½
118½	119¾	300	Am. Tel. & Tel	119¼	119¼	119	119	+⅛
201	204	100	Am. Tobacco	208¼	208¼	208¼	208¼	+1½
52¼	52¾	700	Am. Woolen	53¾	53¾	52¾	52¾	+1½
24½	25	500	Am. Zinc L. & S	25	25	25	25	+½
59½	60	200	Am. Zinc L. & S. pf	60	60	60	60	...
76¾	77	5,500	Anaconda Copper	77¾	78¼	76¾	77⅛	—⅜
2	3	100	Assets Realization	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+⅛
99¼	99¾	300	At., T. & S. F. x d	99¼	99¾	99¼	99⅝	+⅜
104⅞	106	600	At., Gulf & West I	106¼	106¼	105	106	+⅝
61	62	100	At., Gulf & W. I. pf	61¼	61¼	61¼	61¼	+⅛
78	78¼	15,800	Baldwin Loco	74¼	78¾	78	78	—1
69½	69¾	750	Baltimore & Ohio	70¼	70¼	69¾	69¾	—⅜
68	69	100	Baltimore & O. pf	68¼	68¾	68¼	68¼	—⅛
...	...	5	Bank of Commerce	171	171	171	171	...
129	132	200	Bethlehem Steel	131¾	132	131¾	132	+2¾
123	125¾	13,900	Beth.Sclass B t.cfs	127¾	128¼	126	126	—2
18¼	19¼	100	California Petrol	19	19	19	19	...
49	50	200	California Pet. pf	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	+⅝
160	161	500	Canadian Pacific	161¼	161½	161	161	+1
...	84	22	Case (J. I.) Co. pf	84	84	84	84	...
88¼	88½	9,500	Central Leather Co	88¼	89⅜	88	88¼	+⅛
34¼	35	300	Cerro de Pasco	35¼	35¼	34¾	34¾	+½
81¼	82	1,000	Chandler Motor	82	82½	81½	81½	+1
59¾	60½	400	Chesapeake & Ohio	60¾	60¾	59¾	59¾	—⅝
59¾	60¼	75	Do., odd lot	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞	...
10¾	11	200	Chi. Great Western	10⅞	10⅞	10¾	10¾	—⅛
32½	33	100	Chi. Gt. Western pf	33	33	33	33	+⅛
60¾	62¾	1,200	Chi., Mil. & St. P	60¼	63¾	60	62¾	+2⅜
110	110¾	200	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	110¼	110¾	110¾	110¾	+½
109	109½	100	Chi., & Northwest	109½	109½	109½	109½	+½
34¾	34¾	600	C., R. I. & P. t. cfs	34¾	35	34¾	34¾	+⅛
72	72¾	400	Chi., Rock Island & P. 7 p. c. pf. t. cfs.	72½	72¾	72½	72¼	+¼
58¾	59	1,000	Chi., Rock Island & P. 6 p. c. pf. t. cfs.	59	59¼	58¾	58¾	—⅛
19¾	20¼	600	Chile Copper	20	20¼	20	20¼	+⅛
55	55¼	1,900	Chino Copper	55	55½	54¾	55¼	+¼
49¾	50¾	1,000	Col. Fuel & Iron	51	51	50	50	—1
34¾	34¾	3,400	Corn Products Ref	35¾	35¾	34¾	34¾	+⅜
97¼	97¾	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	97½	97¾	97¼	97¼	+⅛
81¼	81¾	13,900	Crucible Steel	82¼	83¼	81	81¾	—1¼
102½	102½	100	Crucible Steel pf	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	...
39¼	39¾	2,000	Cuba Cane Sugar	39	40¾	39	39¾	+½
88¼	89¼	20	Cuba Cane Sug. pf	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼	...
194	197	700	Cuban-Am. Sugar	196	197½	195	196½	+1½
210	212¼	1,100	Del., Lack. & West	212¾	212¾	212¾	212¾	...
25¼	26½	7,700	Distillers' Secur	25¾	25¾	25	26¼	—¾
33	34½	100	Elk Horn Coal	35½	35½	33½	33½	—1½
...	44	100	Elk Horn Coal pf	44	44	44	44	—1⅝
24¼	24⅝	900	Erie	24¼	25	24¼	24⅝	+⅜
36¼	37½	200	Erie 1st pf	37	37	37	37	+1
22	25	1,300	Federal Min. & S	24⅜	25⅜	24⅜	25	+1½
50	55¼	2,200	Federal M. & S. pf	53	54⅜	53	53½	+2
38	41	800	Fisher Body	40	40¾	40	40	+3¾
33	33¼	3,800	Gaston, W. & W	33¼	34	33¼	33¾	+1
154¼	156	200	General Electric	154¼	154¾	154¼	154¾	+⅜
113¼	113½	12,800	Gen. Mot. temp. cfs	113¼	116½	113¼	113½	+⅛
48¼	50	1,500	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	50¼	50¼	48¾	48¾	—1½
81½	82¾	100	Granby Consol	82	82	82	82	+1
104¼	104½	300	Great Northern pf	104¼	104¼	104¼	104½	+⅛
32¾	33¼	100	G. N. Ore Ctfs. for o. p.	33¼	33½	33¼	33¼	...
42¾	43¼	300	Greene-Cananea	42¼	43	42¼	43	+½
117¼	123	300	Gulf States Steel	118¼	119	118½	118¾	—1½
56¼	56½	3,300	Inspiration Copper	56¼	56⅝	56¼	56½	+⅛
9¾	10	600	Interboro Consol	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	...
55½	56	10	Interboro Con. pf	55½	55½	55½	55½	...
57	58¾	900	Int. Agricultural pf	58	58	57	57½	—1¼
28¾	29	2,000	Int. Mer. Marine	29	29¼	28¾	28¾	—¼
87½	88	8,100	Int. Mer. Marine pf	88⅜	89¼	87½	87⅝	—⅜
38¾	38½	1,100	Int. Nickel	38¼	39	38¼	38½	+⅛
34	34½	500	Int. Paper	34½	35	34½	35	+1
21¾	23	200	Kansas City South	22	22	22	22	...
21	22	100	Kelly Spring Tire	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	...
43½	43¾	2,800	Kennecott Copper	45	48¼	43	43½	+½
105	105¾	100	Kress (S. H.) pf	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	...
91½	92¾	1,500	Lackawanna Steel	93	93¼	91½	92	—1¼
21½	21¾	400	Lee Rubber & Tire	21	21½	21	21¾	+⅛
63	63¼	100	Lehigh Valley	63¼	63¼	63¼	63¼	...
124	125	200	Louis. & Nash	124¼	124½	124	124½	+1⅛
34	34¼	1,200	Maxwell Motors	34¼	34¾	34	34	+⅛
61¼	63	100	Maxwell Motors pf	62	62	62	62	+1
24½	24½	400	Maxwell M. 2d pf	24¼	24⅝	24¼	24½	+⅛
96	96¼	1,500	Mexican Petroleum	95½	96¼	95¼	96¼	+⅛
41	41¾	3,800	Miami Copper	41¼	41¾	41	41	—¼
58½	58¾	3,400	Midvale Steel	58¼	59¼	58¼	58¾	+⅛
100	103	100	M., St. P. & S. M	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	—½
6⅝	6	500	Mo., Kan. & Texas	6	6	6	6	—⅛
31⅜	31⅞	3,600	Mo. Pac. tr. ctfs	31⅞	32¼	31⅞	31⅞	—⅛
55	55¼	200	Mo. Pac. tr. ctfs. pf	55	55	55	55	+½
88½	90	100	Montana Power	89	89	89	89	—1
80	81	10	Morris & Essex	78	78	78	78	...
84½	85	200	National Acme	84½	84½	84½	84½	+½
36⅝	37	9,300	Nat. Acond. & Cable	36½	37⅛	36¼	36⅝	—⅛
43¾	44¼	2,100	National En. & St	45	45	43¼	44	—⅝
55¼	55½	800	National Lead	55½	56	55¼	56	+1
108½	110	168	National Lead pf	109	109	109	109	—1
22½	22¾	400	Nev. Con. Copper	22½	22⅝	22¼	22¾	+⅛
33	34	850	New Or., R. & L	33	33	33	33	+1⅛
88¾	88¾	250	New York Central	88¼	88¾	88¼	88¾	+⅛
17	20	200	New York Dock	18	18	18	18	+½
36	36½	10	N. Y., N. H. & H	36	36	36	36	...
22¾	23	400	N. Y., Ont. & W	23	23	22¾	22¾	—½
121¼	121¾	100	Norfolk & Western	121¼	121¾	121½	121½	...
101	101¾	300	Northern Pacific	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	+½
67¼	67¾	2,700	Ohio Cities Gas	67⅜	67⅝	67⅛	67⅝	+½
48	49	200	Ohio Fuel Supply	48¼	48¼	48	48	+½
89	90	200	Owens Bottle Mach	89½	89½	89½	89½	...
26	27	50	Pacific Mail	26	26	26	26	...
92	92¾	800	Pan-Am. P. & T. pf	91¼	92	91¼	92	+1
53	53¾	600	Penn. R. R	53¼	53¼	53	53¼	...
38	38¼	1,400	Philadelphia Co	37¾	38¼	37¾	38	...
39¼	40¾	100	Pierce Arrow	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	...
55½	56	7,800	Pitts. Coal cfs of de	55¾	57¼	55	55½	...
31½	32½	500	Pitts. & W. Va	32¾	32¾	32	32	...
61	62½	800	Pitts. & W. Va. pf	62	62½	61¼	61½	—½
72½	73	400	Pressed Steel Car	73¼	73¾	73¾	73¾	+1
52	52¾	200	Railway Stl Spg	51¾	52	51¾	52	+½
27¾	28	2,800	Ray Cons. Copper	28	28¼	28	28	...
94½	94¾	1,400	Reading	94¾	94¾	94	94¼	—¼
90¾	91	13,900	Repub. Iron & Steel	91¾	92¾	90¾	90¾	—⅝
103	104	100	Repub. I. & S. pf	103½	103½	103¼	103½	+½
64	64¾	400	Royal Dutch N. Y	64	64	64	64	+⅛
17	17¾	500	St. Louis San Fran	17	17¾	16¾	16¾	—⅛
92	96	810	Savage Arms	101¾	101¾	96¼	96¼	—⅜
18	19¼	200	Saxon Motor	19¾	19¼	19¼	19¼	+1¼
27¼	28	200	Seaboard A. L. pf	27¼	27¾	27¼	27¾	—⅛
166	167	100	Sears, R. & Co. exd	167	167	167	167	—4
24¾	25	200	Shattuck-Arizona	24	24	24	24	...
42	42¾	2,700	Sinclair O. & R. exd	41¼	42¾	41¼	42	—⅜
53½	54½	800	Sloss-Shef. S. & I	53¼	54¼	53¼	54	+⅜
93¾	94	1,500	South. Pacific	93¾	94¼	93¾	94	+⅛
175	180	200	S. Porto Rica Sug	175	175	175	175	—14½
26¾	27	600	South. Railway	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	+⅛
54	55¾	12,700	Studebaker Co	54¼	56¾	54¼	55	+1
45¾	46	100	Superior Steel	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	+⅜
17¾	17¾	2,400	Tenn. Cop. & Chem	18¼	18¾	17¾	17¾	—⅛
186	187½	1,380	Texas Co	187¼	187¾	186¾	186¾	—1¼
...	...	2,400	Texas Co., rights	19¾	20	19¾	19¾	—¼
19¾	20	100	Third Avenue	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	...
64¾	65	6,600	Tobacco Products	65	66	64¾	65	+¼
40	43	100	Trau. & Will. S. F	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	+1¼
135¼	135¾	1,100	Union Pacific	135½	135¾	135¼	135¼	...
116	117	18,800	United Cigar Stores	116	118¼	116	116¾	+1½
70	73	100	United Drug	71¼	71¼	71¼	71¼	—⅞
21	22	100	U. S. C. I. P. & F	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	—⅛
161¼	162	18,900	U. S. Indus. Alcohol	167¾	168	161	161¼	—6
60¾	61¼	1,200	U. S. Rubber	61	61	60¼	60¾	—⅜
57¼	59¼	200	U. S. Smelt. R. & M	57¼	58	57¼	58	+1½
47½	49¾	100	U. S. S. R. & M. pf	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	+¼
123¼	123¾	120,900	U. S. Steel	124½	127½	123¼	123¾	—1¾
118½	119	700	U. S. Steel pf	119	119	119	119	+¾
115½	116	100	U. S. Steel pf. lot	119¼	119¼	119¼	119¼	...
104	104¼	4,200	Utah Copper	104	106¾	104	104	...
18¼	18½	200	Utah Securities	18¼	18½	18¼	18¼	+⅛
68½	70	100	Va. I., C. & C	68¼	68¼	68¼	68¼	+1½
11¾	11¾	500	Wabash	11¼	11¾	11¼	11¼	+⅛
47½	49	100	Western Pacific pf	47½	47½	47¼	47¼	—½
...	...	10	W'house Air Br	110	110	110	110	...
48¾	49¼	1,800	W'house E. & M	48¾	49¾	48¾	48¾	...
15½	15¾	800	Wheel. & L. Erie	15½	15¾	15¼	15¾	...
46	47	100	White Motors	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	+⅜
67	69	400	Wilson & Co	68¼	68¼	68¼	68¼	—⅜
33¾	33¼	56,800	Willys-Overland	32¾	35¼	32¾	33¼	+1
96¾	96¼	400	Willys-Overland pf	96¼	97	96¾	96¾	—⅛

RECORD FOR FOREIGN TRADE

Figures of 1917 Reached a Total of $8,953,000,000.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—America's foreign trade in 1917 reached the unprecedented total of $8,953,000,000, of which $6,294,000,000 was exports and $2,659,000,000 imports. Exports in June, the last month of the fiscal year, totaled $876,000,000, the highest of any month in the country's history with the exception of last January. Imports during the month were valued at $307,000,000.

The trade balance in America's favor for the year was $3,635,000,000. That was $1,499,000,000 more than the year before; $2,840,000,000 more than in 1915 and $3,464,000,000 larger than in the last year before the war.

The increase in the country's total foreign trade was $2,422,000,000 over 1916; $4,511,000,000 over 1915, and $4,695,000,000 over 1914.

Exports during the year were greater by $1,961,000,000 than in 1916; $3,525,000,000 in 1915, and $3,929,000,000 in 1914. Imports also show a great increase. The 1917 total was $461,000,000 over 1916; $686,000,000 over 1915, and $755,000,000 over 1914.

THE TIMES FOR THE "SAMMIES."

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THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This month.	Fiscal year.
Customs receipts	$15,298,765	$15,298,765
Ord. int. rev	47,031,896	47,031,896
Income tax	9,160,732	9,160,732
Miscellaneous	7,353,109	7,353,109
Total receipts	78,850,003	78,850,003
Excess of ord. disb. over ord. receipts	123,934,113	123,934,113
Excess of total disb. over total receipts	622,123,079	622,123,079
Expenditures	202,803,116	202,803,116

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	62.50	.....	62.50	.....
Lead	10.62½	.....	10.62½	.....
Spelter	8.75	.....	8.75	.....
Antimony	*15.00	.....	*15.00	.....
Quicksilver	115.00	.....	115.00	.....
Aluminium	*50.00	.....	*50.00	.....
Iron, No. 2X fdy.	53.75	54.75	53.75	54.75

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 28@29c, carload lots, spot delivery; 26@27½c, third quarter; 25@26c, fourth quarter, delivery.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Monday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	126	0	0	126	0	0
Copper, futures	124	10	0	124	10	0
Tin, spot	247	0	0	246	0	0
Tin, futures	242	0	0	242	10	0
Spelter	84	0	0	84	0	0
Lead	80	10	0	80	10	0

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	70.49	70.26	70.26	...
25 industrials	91.69	90.52	90.62	—.12
50 stocks	81.11	80.39	80.50	—.06

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
July 31	81.11	80.39	80.50	—.06
July 30	80.74	80.26	80.56	+.02
July 28	80.82	80.37	80.54	+.21
July 27	80.43	79.84	80.33	+.32
July 26	80.33	79.80	80

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FAVORS BOND SALES FOR WAR REVENUES

City Bank Says That They Interfere Less with Business Than Does Taxation.

CAN BE BASIS OF CREDIT

Most Effective Way to Hold Down Prices Is to Have Buyers Postpone Purchases, It Is Said.

In the opinion of the National City Bank of New York, money can be raised by the sale of bonds with less interference to business than by taxation, because Government bonds can be used as the basis of credit and business within the country can be carried on upon credit.

The Bank, in its August bulletin, issued today, says that it is conceded that taxes must be heavy and that profits and incomes which are swollen by the war are evidently proper objects for increased levies. "Whatever consideration is shown them must be justified by public, not private, reasons," it declares. "The industries are under enormous strain, costs have greatly increased, and a great deal more money and credit is required to carry on business. The profits which are shown by balance sheets are not in the treasuries of the companies, they are not being paid to stockholders, and they do not exist in form where they can be withdrawn from the business. They are in machinery, materials, supplies, and goods. So long as they are in this form they are serving a public use, and for public reasons are to be regarded with the same interest and consideration as the farmer's growing crop."

In pointing out that under these conditions money can be raised by the sale of bonds with less interference to business than by taxation, the bank cites the recent sale of $15,000,000 of notes of the General Electric Company. It says:

"This is one of the strongest and most prosperous concerns in this country. Its books are crowded with orders, and these orders are of great importance to the country. They mean an increase of the power equipment of the industries. The current profits of the company are large but not sufficient to provide the working capital it requires to handle the business, and it is in the market as a heavy borrower. This is the factor in the situation which is deserving of consideration, not as a question of leniency to the stockholders, but as a question of public policy. Interest on Government borrowings at 6% or 4 per cent. is not important at this time if the business of the country is supported and facilitated by one policy more than by the other. This, however, is not an argument against taxation, but against extreme immediate taxation, and for the spread of taxation over a longer period.

"Professor Marshall, the dean of English economists at this time, writing upon war taxation recently, says that if it were possible to exempt from the income tax that portion of income which will be saved to become future capital, it would be desirable for public reasons to do so, but he also urges that taxation should be light upon necessities. He suggests an 'inhabited house tax,' 'graduated more finely and more steeply than at present,' a tax on domestic servants, very high and graduated steeply, according to their numbers, especially upon male servants, lighter on female servants; a graduated tax on motor cars, and various luxury taxes. On the subject of indirect taxes he warns that 'the general tendency of taxes on particular commodities is to be graduated inversely,' that is, 'they are apt to fall on things which absorb a larger proportion of the expenditure of the poorer classes than of the richer, and they are apt to be larger percentages of the value of the thing consumed by the poorer classes than of the thing consumed by the richer.'"

Discussing price control, the City Bank observes that the most effective way of holding down prices is by having the buyers who can do so postpone their purchases. It adds that all the moralizing in the world will not keep down prices in a free market, when consumers are bent upon getting the goods away from one another. "If consumption was not curtailed by high prices it would have to be arbitrarily curtailed by a selected distribution. The American public must reduce its competition with the Government for the materials that are required for war use."

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
June gross	$13,809,027	$11,934,400	$9,951,798
Net aft. taxes	3,622,770	3,702,219	2,950,274
6 mos. gross	74,871,495	68,763,513	56,561,834
Net aft. taxes	23,977,552	21,103,472	16,814,138

COLORADO & SOUTHERN—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
June gross	1,466,933	1,188,949	278,084
Net aft. taxes	451,501	301,258	150,243
6 mos. gross	8,578,123	7,403,756	1,174,367
Net aft. taxes	2,841,345	2,209,445	631,799

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
June gross	987,455	832,757	815,624
Net aft. taxes	261,302	280,554	260,803
Total income	347,794	225,973	217,134
6 mos. gross	5,140,875	5,197,385	4,796,092
Net aft. taxes	1,171,425	1,434,942	1,237,967
Total income	1,121,560	1,210,922	755,745

NASHVILLE, CHAT. & ST. LOUIS—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
June gross	1,140,299	1,003,101	887,323
Net aft. taxes	301,033	213,946	148,581
6 mos. gross	7,115,676	6,402,477	5,371,890
Net aft. taxes	1,497,709	1,856,747	702,516

PERE MARQUETTE RAILWAY CO., the new company, for June—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Gross	1,915,584	1,781,863	134,222
Net	568,170	392,801	175,369
*Sur. aft. chgs.	320,676	181,253	139,424
3 mos. gross	6,187,881	5,477,071	660,809
Net	1,983,489	1,369,774	613,715
*Sur. aft. chgs.	1,081,373	669,616	411,757

*For the purpose of comparison the figures for the previous year are stated on the basis of the interest charges of the new company.

VIRGINIAN RAILWAY—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
June gross	956,211	682,557	488,464
Net aft. taxes	455,027	325,186	192,904
6 mos. gross	5,864,712	4,218,714	2,980,247
Net aft. taxes	2,883,406	2,049,363	1,210,597

Public Utilities.

AMERICAN POWER AND LIGHT CO. earnings of all subsidiary companies for June—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Gross	$960,265	$773,595	$186,670
Net aft. taxes	866,406	546,023	20,385
12 mos. gross	10,843,884	9,863,063	980,821
Net aft. taxes	4,735,636	4,540,836	194,800

ASHEVILLE POWER & LIGHT CO.—

June gross	39,504	38,998	506
Net aft. taxes	17,721	18,034	*313
Sur. aft. chgs.	13,126	14,213	*1,088
12 mos. gross	471,937	461,851	10,186
Net aft. taxes	191,433	206,910	*17,477
Sur. aft. chgs.	138,682	157,733	*19,051

CAROLINA POWER & LIGHT CO.—

June gross	71,292	61,081	10,211
Net aft. taxes	27,694	20,393	7,271
Other income	31,350	31,350	.....
Sur. aft. chgs.	44,372	38,102	6,270
12 mos. gross	857,066	740,233	116,833
Net aft. taxes	300,201	280,697	19,504
Other income	109,650	76,550	33,100
Sur. aft. chgs.	236,888	185,097	51,791

CLUEVELAND ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING CO., a subsidiary of Central States Electric Corp., for June—

Gross	510,468	374,968	135,500
Net aft. taxes	177,488	172,160	5,328
Sur. aft. chgs.	93,389	98,028	*15,637
12 mos. gross	5,240,833	4,648,339	1,191,548
Net aft. taxes	1,786,440	2,142,961	*356,512
Sur. aft. chgs.	979,684	1,145,894	*466,210

FORT WORTH POWER & LIGHT—

June gross	77,444	66,324	11,120
Net aft. taxes	43,533	38,622	4,911
Sur. aft. chgs.	33,679	28,822	4,857
12 mos. gross	901,162	822,124	79,038
Net aft. taxes	323,776	435,076	88,667
Sur. aft. chgs.	405,552	360,819	35,733
Bal. aft.pf.div.	328,652	292,819	35,783

SOUTHWESTERN POWER & LIGHT CO., Subsidiary Companies—

June gross	343,706	312,260	$1,446
Net aft. taxes	149,731	145,065	4,666
12 mos. gross	4,428,814	3,971,066	457,448
Net aft. taxes	2,083,122	1,840,208	241,919

TEXAS POWER AND LIGHT CO.—

June gross	181,000	161,478	19,522
Net after tax	67,338	66,875	463
Surp. aft. chgs.	22,478	25,603	*3,125
12 mos. gross	2,387,823	2,020,289	358,534
Net after tax	1,027,507	847,996	179,511
Surp. aft. chgs.	552,283	460,144	92,119
Bal. aft. pf. div.	320,721	303,013	26,708

*Decrease.

UTAH POWER AND LIGHT—

June gross	407,041	336,946	70,095
Net after tax.	198,686	166,645	32,041
Surp. aft. chgs.	97,257	70,853	16,484
12 mos. gross	4,745,594	3,942,290	803,304
Net after tax	2,473,337	1,986,147	487,210
Surp. aft. chgs.	1,289,121	918,788	320,388

YODKIN RIVER POWER CO.—

June gross	34,514	27,207	7,307
Net after tax.	21,486	17,985	3,581
Surp. aft. chgs.	7,219	2,315	4,904
12 mos. gross	478,236	370,223	98,013
Net after tax.	257,478	233,784	103,678
Surp. aft. chgs.	179,389	66,986	112,403

Miscellaneous.

ALLIS CHALMERS MANUFACTURING CO. for the quarter ending June 30—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Sales billed	$2,085,298	$1,484,779	$600,514
April	2,176,752	1,733,015	443,737
May	2,229,529	1,938,336	291,196
Total	$6,441,574	$5,106,130	$1,335,444
Net profits:			
April	340,425	291,486	48,939
May	356,624	327,912	28,712
June	305,406	331,363	*25,957
Total	$1,002,455	$950,761	$51,694

Unfilled orders on hand June 30, 1917, amounted to $16,564,842.

*Decrease.

GENERAL CIGAR CO., formerly the United Cigar Manufactures Co., for the six months ended June 30—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Gross earnings	2,240,084	2,161,246	1,524,576
Op. expenses	1,505,733	1,504,326	906,805
Balance	734,351	646,919	615,771
Other income	31,356	41,770	32,707
Total income	765,707	688,689	648,418
Interest, &c.	111,442	87,940	71,189
Surplus	654,265	600,749	577,229

THE COTTON MARKET

Early Advances Attract Realizing and Reactions Follow—Close Barely Steady.

There was a renewal of Monday's buying movement at the opening of the cotton market yesterday, but early advances attracted realizing, and were followed by reactions. October contracts sold off from 24.82c to 24c, and closed at 24.01c, with the general list closing barely steady at a net advance of 25 points to a decline of 4 points.

The market opened steady at an advance of 12 to 15 points, and sold about 27 to 33 points net higher during the early trading. Covering for over the Government report, which is due at 11 o'clock this morning, was promoted by a more favorable view of European affairs, and by complaints of dry weather in the Southwest, a private report showing rather less improvement for the month than expected. The bulk of the buying, however, was supposed to be for short account, and the demand from that source became less active at the advance of approximately 58 to 68 points from the low level of Monday morning. Realising then made itself felt, and the market closed at practically the lowest point of the day.

Two private crop reports were published, both of them making the condition 73.3, although one compared with 71.7 last month and the other with 68. It seemed, from the canvass made of New York Cotton Exchange members, that today's Government report was expected to show a condition of about 73.5, compared with 70.8 last month. The official figures will compare with a condition of 72.3 last year and a ten-year average of 77.5. Except for the talk of dry weather in the Southwest, there was no criticism of immediate crop conditions, and the general impression around the ring was that the plant had made a further improvement since data for the Government report were collected. Savannah has received two or three bales of new-crop cotton, but so far comparatively little selling has developed which local traders feel can be traced to hedging against the prospective movement. Exports for the day, with the New York figures missing, amounted to 10,890 bales.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Mon.
August	24.60	24.60	24.55	24.55 Bid	24.30
September	...	...	...	24.25 Bid	24.24
October	24.80	24.82	24.00	24.01@24.08	23.99
November	...	...	...	23.85 Bid	23.85
December	23.96	24.08	23.78	23.78@23.80	23.81
January	23.83	24.00	23.70	23.69@23.71	23.71
March	24.00	24.16	23.84	23.84@23.85	23.88
May	24.13	24.20	24.00	23.96@24.00	23.99

The New York spot cotton market was steady, at 45 points advance, on the basis of 25.05c for midupland. Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston, 25.50c; New Orleans, 24.75c; Savannah, 25c; Augusta, 24.63c; Memphis, 25.50c; Houston, 25.35c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics follow:

	Tuesday.	Week.	Last Year.
Port receipts	10,619	9,469	3,493
Exports	15,781	19,108	50
Port stocks	588,775	621,773	543,667
New York arrivals	2,782	2,835	790
New York stocks	58,668	48,106	105,504

Liverpool Cables—Spot cotton quiet and 10 points higher; midupland, 19.05d. Sales, 2,000, including 1,000 American. Imports, 7,000, none American. Futures 10 points higher. July-August, 17.70d; October - November, 16.65d; January-February, 16d; March-April, 15.82d.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 31.—Twenty-two new corporations, having an aggregate capitalization of $604,350 were chartered today. They include:

The Modern Wall Paper Co., Inc., Glens Falls, manufacture wall paper, $10,000; J. F. Dillon, J. R. Collin, G. S. Witham, Sr., Hudson Falls.

Warren-Nash Motor Corp., Manhattan, motor vehicles and machinery, 750 shares preferred stock, $100 each, 750 shares common stock, no par value, active capital, $78,750; A. F. Skinner, C. B. Warren, J. J. Jansen, Jr., 27 Wall St.

Avignon Restaurant Corp., Manhattan, hotel and restaurant, $50,000; J. Watt, E. Kern, A. Keller, Ritz Carlton.

General Warehouse Co., Inc., Manhattan, storage, warehousing, and forwarding, $10,000; J. V. Blake, H. C. Sandgren, J. P. Casey, 226 West 141st St.

Union Fish and Oyster Co., Inc., Manhattan, fish, lobsters, and oysters, $10,000; W. H. Cornell, A. T. Weedy, F. R. Denton, 3 Rector St.

The Whitman Studios, Inc., Manhattan, theatrical and motion pictures, $5,000; D. L. and E. S. Moore, and F. Hampton, 111 B'way.

Maritime Warehouse Co., Inc., Manhattan, storage, wharfage, and warehousing, $50,000; R. Narelle, H. A. Currie, J. A. McNamara, 459 Fifth St.

Motion Serial Producers, Inc., Manhattan, motion pictures, $50,000; W. Notman, G. Rosen, H. Riegelman, 111 B'way.

The Gunite Construction Co., Inc., Manhattan, building, contracting, and engineering, $25,000; O. P. Carpenter, G. A. Williams, G. W. Brown, 154 Nassau St.

The Procaline Co., Inc., Manhattan, chemicals and medical preparations, $10,000; R. G. Contrell, P. L. McIlvaine, J. E. Vidal, 257 West 136th St.

P. G. Card and Paper Co., Inc., Manhattan, manufacture cards and paper, $10,000; J. and P. Pinkus, M. Gunsberg, 208 East 21st St.

Liberty Bakeries Corp. of New York, Manhattan, bakery business, $5,000; F. P. Darte, E. D. Collins, A. R. Pressinger, 5 West 31st St.

'New York Pyrites Co., Inc., Manhattan, mining and milling metals and ore, $120,000; W. E. Lowther, T. W. Tannock, L. F. Criado, 41 Broad St.

L. M. Express Co., Inc., Brooklyn, transferring, moving and cartage, $10,000; L. Levine, and D. B. and I. Minstzer, 3,202 Surf Av., Brooklyn.

Biltwell Skirt Co., Inc., Manhattan, manufacture skirts, dresses and women's wearing apparel, $25,000; J. Hyman, H. M. Weinstein, J. F. Corn, 465 East 45th St.

North American Lloyd Steamship Corp., Manhattan, transportation, trade, commerce, and navigation, $100,000; W. H. Lotty, A. S. Natanson, B. Leavitt, 165 Broadway.

The Runyon Corp., Manhattan, general foundry and machine shop, 5,000 shares common stock, no par value, active capital $25,000; A. W. Britton, S. B. Howard, G. V. Reilly, 65 Cedar St.

418 East 49th Street Corp., Manhattan, realty and construction, $5,000; J. A. Martin, E. F. Mahoney, G. Y. A. McCloskey, 148 E. 30th St.

Capital increases: Guardian Holding Co., Inc., Manhattan, $100,000 to $1,000,000; the Berggren & Pearson Machine Co., Inc., Brooklyn, $10,000 to $25,000; H. H. Weil & Son, Inc., Manhattan, $20,000 to $40,000; Inter-State Tank Car Corp., $1,000 to $5,000; American Wall Pocket Manufacturing Co., Inc., Brooklyn, $40,000 to $60,000.

Capital reduction: Atlantic and Eastern Coal Co., Manhattan, $14,500 to $1,700.

Revocation and surrender of certificate: The Walter M. Lowney Co., Massachusetts.

Dissolutions: Hancock Engineering Corp., Brooklyn; the Frame Rotary Brush Corp., Brooklyn; Seubert Bearing Co., Inc., Manhattan; Marine Safety Appliance Corp., Manhattan; the J. R. Gilleaudeau, Inc., Brooklyn.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., July 31.—Charters filed: Commonwealth Advertising Company of Pennsylvania, to do a general advertising business in all its branches, $1,250,000, M. L. Rogers, T. A. Irwin, Harry W. Davis local Wilmington, Del., Incorporators.

The Chelsea Lens Grinding Corporation, to construct and operate machines for grinding lenses, &c., $1,000,000. C. L. Rimlinger, M. V. Haywood, Clement M. Enger local Wilmington, Del., Incorporators.

Commonwealth Advertising Company of New Jersey, to do a general advertising business in all its branches, $750,000. M. L. Rogers, T. A. Irwin, Harry W. Davis local Wilmington, Del., Incorporators.

Grant Mamod Manufacturing Company, to manufacture pistols and machine guns of all kinds, $250,000. A. W. Britton, S. B. Howard, Louis H. Gunther, all of New York.

Increase in capital stock of Western Utah Extension Copper Company of Pittsburgh, Penn., from $1,500,000 to $2,500,000.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am Oil	28	30	Iron Cap	15¼	16¼
B S Gas	8	10	Iron C pf	15¼	16½
Bingham	12⅝	12⅞	Iron Blos	80	90
Begole	50	75	Jerome V	1¼	1⅝
Bohemia	1¼	1⅜	La Rose	45	50
Best Ely	50	60	Majestic	40	43
Bost & M	72	78	Mex Met	23	29
Butte & L	14	16	Mojave T	58	60
Butte & D	25	50	New Balt	1¼	1⅝
Bost & Ar	1⅝	2	New Doug	1¼	1⅝
Calaveras	3	4¼	N U Bing	..	50
Chief Cons	2⅜	2⅝	Nixon	30	32
Crown Res	25	30	N Cornelia	17¼	17⅝
Con Ariz	2	2¼	N Z & L	50	53
Cortez	20	25	Ohio Cop	1¼	1⅜
Champ C	7	8	Oneco	..	45
Cal Corb	1	2	Onondaga	30	45
E & B B	2⅜	2½	Pion Con	1¼	1⅞
Earl Eagle	15	17	Rilla	2	4
Fortuna	5	7	Ray Hero	3¾	4
Gold Lake	2	5	*S W M	1	2
Gila C S	15½	15⅝	†S W M	1	1½
Houghton	75	90	Trura	1¼	1½
Homa Oil	1¼	1¾	U V Ext	37½	38
Humboldt	80	90	Yukon G'd	1⅝	2

*Full paid. †Part paid.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The feature of the wheat market yesterday was the closing out of the July position in Chicago, where shorts bid that month up to $2.74, or within 1 cent of the maximum fixed by the Board of Trade. In the meantime the September position declined 12 cents and the market was feverish and irregular. The crop news from the Northwest was more favorable inasmuch as the drought there has been broken by splendid rains and the outlook is more hopeful. Offers from the country continue of very small proportions and the farmer still holds the whip hand and prices are very little below the levels which formerly were attributed to speculative operations. Exporters at present are showing little or no interest in the market and the whole trade is awaiting for the Food bill to get through which, it is hoped, will give a basis for future calculations.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	2.74	2.64	2.74	2.62	
September	2.22½	2.17	2.17	2.24	1.24⅛

RYE—Market firm; No. 2 Western, $1.90, c. i. f. New York.

CORN.

The corn market was irregular, closing ⅜c net higher for September and ⅝c to 1⅛c lower for the new-crop months. The cash situation is still very strong, with an active demand from manufacturing interests and small offers. The weather was hot and dry over the greater part of the belt, but crop accounts were highly favorable, aside from the Southwestern section, where deterioration has taken place as a result of lack of moisture. The peace rumors of the day had more or less influence, but, generally speaking, the trade is not disposed to treat peace rumors very seriously. The local cash market was strong; No. 2 yellow quoted at $2.42 and No. 2 mixed $2.40, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Sept.	1.64¼	1.63¼	1.64¼	1.63⅝	83¼
Dec.	1.19	1.17¼	1.17¼	1.18⅝	71¼
May	1.18⅝	1.16⅛	1.16⅝	1.18	74⅜

OATS.

The oats market was excited, with active covering on the part of July shorts, who bid that position up to 90c in Chicago. Late months, however, were easier, with reports of more liberal offerings from the country. The local cash market was barely steady; standard quoted at 91½c; No. 2 white, 92½c; No. 3 white, 91c; No. 4 white, 90@90½c; fancy clipped white, 93@95c; ordinary clipped white, 91@93c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	90	78¼	85	78⅜	....
September	61¼	59½	59⅝	60⅜	48⅝
December	61½	60¼	60⅝	61¼	46½

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was firmer, with a better demand. The advance in cottonseed oil and the peace rumors had more or less influence, and it was also said that recent purchases by the Belgian Relief Commission exceeded estimates. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 10,000; estimated for Wednesday, 27,000; Kansas City received 13,000, and Omaha, 12,500.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
September	21.22	20.82	21.15	20.85	13.40
October	21.42	20.95	21.30	20.92	13.50
Ribs—					
September	22.00	21.82	21.97	21.85	14.20
October	21.92	21.70	21.90	21.70	13.85
Pork—					
September	40.70	40.50	40.70	40.55	26.60

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was active and prices closed strong with net gains of 35 to 55 points. Total sales for the day were 54,100 barrels. The action of lard and buying for Western account started the upward movement early in the day and this was followed by quite general covering. It was thought that the peace rumors had possibly influenced more or less outside buying and the readiness with which the market advanced was thought to show a firmer technical position.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Spot	14.75				13.80
August	14.50	14.10	14.35@14.40		13.80
September	14.35	14.05	14.15@14.52		14.02
October	14.47	14.04	14.45@14.47		13.90
November	14.31	14.00	14.28@14.28		13.87
December	14.30	13.92	14.25@14.26		13.85
January	14.23	13.92	14.17@14.28		13.87
February	....	....	14.25@14.40		13.87
March	14.34	14.24	14.30@14.40		13.90

COFFEE.

The coffee market was very quiet yesterday, but ruled steadier, and closed at a net advance of 3 to 4 points. Sales were reported of only 3,750 bags. The advance was accompanied by talk of fewer offers in the cost and freight market, but business was not active enough to indicate any material change, and the steadier tone was considered largely the result of a better technical position. The tendency toward reaction after the recent decline may have been encouraged by the talk of peace prospects. The spot market was quiet and a shade easier on Rio grades, 7s being quoted at 9¼c. Santos 4s were unchanged at 10¼c.

	High	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
August	....	....	7.67@7.69	7.63
September	7.73	7.73	7.78@7.74	7.70
October	....	....	7.76@7.77	7.73
November	....	....	7.80@7.81	7.76
December	7.88	7.81	7.83@7.84	7.80
January	....	....	7.88@7.89	7.84
February	....	....	7.92@7.93	7.88
March	7.98	7.98	7.96@7.97	7.93
April	....	....	8.01@8.02	7.98
May	....	....	8.06@8.07	8.03
June	....	....	8.11@8.12	8.08

SUGAR.

The market for refined sugar was very firm. The American advanced its list prices 25 points and the Federal withdrew owing to heavy business on old orders. Others were taking business only in a moderate way, and mainly from old customers. The entire range on fine granulated was from 8.15@8.50c, and it was difficult to buy freely at any price. It is said that there remains less than 200,000 tons of the Cuban crop yet unsold, and there are those who believe that it is not at all impossible that there may yet be a shortage of supplies. Holders are not pressing sales even at asked prices. Spot quotations follow: Centrifugal, 7.02c; molasses, 6.14c; cost and freight, &c. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
August	5.90	5.90	5.94@5.96	5.86
September	5.98	5.85	5.90@5.91	5.82
October	5.90	5.88	5.84@5.85	5.77
November	5.79	5.76	5.77@5.78	5.72
December	5.54	5.47	5.52@5.53	5.45
January	5.13	5.10	5.12@5.13	5.07
February	....	....	4.88@4.90	4.85
March	....	....	4.87@4.89	4.84
April	....	....	4.89@4.91	4.86
May	....	....	4.92@4.93	4.89

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 12,191 packages. The tone of the market is firm on all grades of creamery. There was active buying of medium and lower grades, but distributing trade on high-grade creamery is not brisk. Renovated is firmer. Ladies firm but quiet. Packing stock still in light supply. Creamery, higher than extras, pound, 39½@40½c; extras, (92 score,) 39½c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 38½@39½c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 37½@38½c; unsalted, higher than extras, 41@41½c; extras, 40@40½c; firsts, 39@39½c; seconds, 37½@38½c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 39@39½c; good to prime, 37½@38½c; common to fair, 35½@36½c; renovated, extras, 37@37½c; firsts, 36@36½c; lower grades, 34@35½c; ladies, current make, firsts, 34½@35c; seconds, 33½@34c; lower grades, 32½@33c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 34c; No. 2, 33@33½c; lower grades, 32@32½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 19,123 cases. The scarcity of new-laid qualities is becoming more and more acute, and dealers are having difficulty in obtaining a supply sufficient to the needs of the better class of trade. Prices for fine, full, strong-bodied, heat-free eggs are hardening, and some lots that are showing a good to large proportion of such are bringing better prices than recently quoted. For stock generally passable as firsts there is no material change, although technically some of the goods coming within the range quoted for extra firsts might not receive higher inspection than firsts. The lower qualities are still pressed for sale at very irregular prices, but some receivers are cleaning up a little better than heretofore. Although there are still a good many unsold. Dirties and checks quiet and unimproved. Nearby white eggs scarce, and fancy new-laid qualities show further advance. Fresh gathered, extras, dozen, 38@40c; extra firsts, 34@36c; firsts, 33@35c; seconds, 30@32c; thirds and poorer, 25@29c; dirties, No. 1, 28@29c; No. 2 and poorer, 20@27c; checks, good to choice, dry, 26@27c; under grades, 18@25c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby western, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 47@48c; ordinary to good, 43@46c; gathered, whites, good to prime, 43@46c; poor to fair, 42@44c; Western and Southern, gathered, whites, 42@43c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 40@44c; gathered, brown and mixed colors, 34@40c.

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COTTON CONTRACTS DECLARED ILLEGAL

Federal Court Voids Standard Form of New York and New Orleans Exchanges.

INFRACTION OF FUTURES ACT

Judge Youmans Decides That Every Transaction Must Show Names of Buyers and Sellers.

FORT SMITH, Ark., July 31.—Federal Judge Frank A. Youmans, in a decision here today, held that the present standard form of contract used on the New York and New Orleans Cotton Exchanges does not comply with the provisions of the United States Cotton Futures Act, and, therefore, is illegal.

Judge Youmans's decision was rendered in the suit of Thorn and Maginnis, cotton brokers of New Orleans, against Fred Browne of Fort Smith, to collect $23,215 on a cotton futures transaction. The court based its decision on the grounds that the contract did not specifically reveal the name of the principal as the law directs.

"It seems to me," said Judge Youmans in his decision, "the act specifically provides that each separate transaction shall show for itself, in order that it may be determined whether or not the particular transaction in question is subject to taxation.

"Certain exemptions now are made, and this is claimed to be one of those exemptions—that is, that these transactions are claimed to be exempt from taxation. It seems to me that the meaning of that act is that every transaction shall stand by itself. It shall show upon its face the name of the buyer, and the seller, too, and the truth of the transaction. That is the point I understand it to get the facts of the transaction. It was intended evidently to modify the law as it stood before.

"Now, if the rules of the Cotton Exchange are such as that they must fall or the statute must fall, why I think there will be no doubt that it must be held that the rules of the Cotton Exchange must be modified to meet the statute. The law was directed only to Cotton Exchange dealings in cotton; that is the point, and Congress saw fit to pick that particular business out from among dealings in any commodity and supplied certain rules to it, and the strikes me that the object Congress must have had in view; that is, the specific transaction on a Cotton Exchange, and the parties to it cannot be changed, and the contract is not to be reached except by the construction that is given it."

The decision, if finally upheld, will prohibit trading in cotton and will close every Exchange," said C. B. Thorn, member of the plaintiff firm, in discussing the effect of the decision. "Under the court's ruling it will be necessary for the slips as they pass from broker to broker on the floor of the Exchange to specifically name the principal. These slips must be signed up the next morning by 9 o'clock. In hundreds of cases the principal lives hundreds of miles from the Exchange, and it is impossible for him to be present, so it readily can be seen what the decision does."

The form of contract used by members of the New York Cotton Exchange was believed to comply with every provision of the United States Cotton Futures act. When this law was enacted the local exchange authorities revised their bylaws and rules, and before adopting the new form of contract had it submitted for approval to Government officials in Washington.

JULY TRANSACTIONS.

Transactions in stocks on the New York Stock Exchange for the month of July aggregated 13,127,745 shares, a decrease of 5,982,874 shares as compared with the previous month, but an increase of 3,943,304 shares as compared with the corresponding month last year. The heaviest day's trading was 856,659 shares on the 18th and the lightest 206,876 shares on the 26th. For the Saturday half holiday the maximum total was 879,310 shares on the 7th, minimum 202,605 shares on the 14th.

The following table gives the total transactions in stocks for July and the seven months of this year, as compared with the corresponding periods in each year back to 1880:

STOCKS (SHARES.)

	July.	Jan. 1 to July 31.
1917	13,127,745	114,403,001
1916	9,183,441	94,189,823
1915	14,826,813	76,536,408
1914	7,800,599	45,980,158
1913	5,123,804	51,194,885
1912	7,169,888	78,564,826
1911	5,141,555	59,061,158
1910	14,295,825	111,696,870
1909	12,811,144	111,920,045
1908	28,372,197	96,317,197
1907	18,872,885	129,256,299
1906	12,797,738	164,390,078
1905	10,800,588	150,659,420
1904	18,018,588	62,770,441
1903	12,134,945	96,068,782
1902	14,780,900	103,865,277
1901	31,317,987	191,719,331
1900	15,920,898	72,220,650
1899	6,274,439	105,467,822
1898	3,024,706	57,196,882
1897	3,784,509	32,368,883
1896	7,011,657	30,904,210
1895	5,542,770	27,119,804
1894	5,848,404	27,709,112
1893	2,817,182	52,917,188
1892	5,888,188	49,192,622
1891	8,468,068	82,485,794
1890	3,440,651	31,306,644
1889	3,030,267	36,921,870
1888	5,584,762	

The dealings in railroad and miscellaneous bonds amounted to a par value of $26,241,600, in Government bonds to $37,060,500, in State bonds to $28,000, and $37,090,500, in State bonds to $476,000, a total in all in City bonds to $476,000, an increase of $6,222,550 as compared with the previous month, but a decrease of $3,815,900 as compared with the corresponding month last year. The largest total was $4,146,800 on the 10th, and the smallest $1,788,500 on the 20th. For the Saturday half-holiday the maximum total was $1,515,800 on the 7th and the minimum total $1,060,000 on the 21st.

Bond dealings for the month and the seven months of this year made the following showing:

BONDS.

	July.	Jan. 1 to July 31.
1917	$68,836,100	$372,778,950
1916	67,650,000	600,362,950
1915	56,480,500	451,690,200
1914	51,607,100	425,061,100
1913	34,601,600	317,442,800
1912	51,917,500	435,726,000
1911	60,494,000	526,494,500
1910	58,360,250	406,731,800
1909	94,284,500	520,840,200
1908	67,120,500	502,492,020
1907	25,344,700	265,395,100
1906	56,510,500	433,013,500
1905	54,346,000	686,156,200
1904	62,070,960	583,262,960
1903	57,513,900	559,284,900
1902	47,741,950	533,471,720
1901	49,477,000	484,471,720
1900	33,708,900	313,969,260
1899	48,692,410	301,575,980
1898	73,917,800	476,132,080
1897	58,966,770	285,406,630
1896	21,576,350	228,743,900
1895	42,827,230	303,276,270
1894	17,824,400	196,413,250
1893	19,921,000	222,905,900
1892	28,076,500	241,818,210
1891	16,098,400	174,800,800
1890	22,778,450	225,918,600
1889	23,182,400	220,201,274

Equitable Trust Explains Deposit.

Alvin W. Krech, President of the Equitable Trust Company, said yesterday that the company had made a substantial deposit of reserve money with the Federal Reserve Bank, not for the purpose of its being used in the settlement of daily Clearing House balances, as the Equitable is not a member of the Clearing House, but with the view of assisting the Federal Reserve system in moving the financial resources of the country. The lodgment of part of its legal reserve with the Federal Bank, although it is not a member of the Reserve System, has been made possible by recent amendments to the State banking law and to the Federal Reserve act.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Holders of Rec.
Cresson G. M. & M.	10c	M	Aug. 10	July 31
Detroit United	$3	Q	Sept. 1	Aug. 15
Michigan Sugar	1	Q	Sept. 1	Aug. 15
Mich. Power, pf.	1¾	Q	Oct. 15	Aug. 31
National Biscuit, pf.	1¾	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 20
Nat. Biscuit, pf.	1¾	Q	Aug. 31	Aug. 14
Nat. Pipe Line	$3	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 14

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers.

	Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	98	98½
2s, coupon, 1930	98½	98¾
3s, registered, 1918	99¾	99¾
3s, coupon, 1918	99¾	99¾
3s, registered, 1946	85	90
3s, coupon, 1946	85	90
3s, conversion, 1947	85	90
4s, registered, 1925	106	106
4s, coupon, 1925	106	106
2s, registered, 1936	96	96
2s, coupon, 1936	96	96
2s, Panama, '61, reg	96	96
2s, Panama, '61, coupon	96	96

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

		Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Monday. Bid.
4s	Sept., 1917	100	100¼	100¼
4½s	June, 1965	101⅝	102⅛	102
4½s	Nov., 1963	101⅛	102⅛	101⅞
4½s	Mar., 1965	101⅛	102⅛	102
4½s	Nov., 1957	101⅛	102⅛	102
4½s	May, 1957	101⅝	102¼	102
4½s	Nov., 1917	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
4½s	April, 1966	97⅞	98	97⅞
4½s	Mar., 1930-37	97⅞	98	97⅞
4½s	Mar., 1964	97⅞	98	97⅞
4½s	Mar., 1962	97⅞	98	97⅞
4½s	Sept., 1960	97⅞	98	97¼
4s	May, 1958	93½	94½	94
4s	May, 1958	93½	94½	94
4s	Nov., 1957	93¾	94½	94
4s	Nov., 1955	93	94	93
4s	Nov., 1936	95	96	95

		Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Monday. Bid.
4s	May, 1919	99¼		99½
4s	Nov., 1918	99⅛		99⅛
4s	Nov., 1954	84	86	84
4s	May, 1954	85½		85

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	1924-1960	4.40	4.25	4.50
4½s	1918-1923	4.40	4.25	4.50
4½s	1924-1951	4.40	4.25	4.50
4½s	1921-1932	4.40	4.25	4.50
4s	April, 1920	4.80		4.80
4s	1918-1919	4.50		4.50
4s	1960-1989	4.50	4.25	4.55
4s	1938-1938	4.80	4.85	4.85
4s	1940-1963	4.50	4.25	4.50
4s	1959	4.50	4.30	4.50

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
6,000	†Astna Exp., pf	94	94	94
500	†Air Red'n	96	94	94
400	Am. W. Pr., pf	81½	81¼	81¼
15,000	†Car L. & P., pf	11¼	11¼	11¼
1,700	Carwen Tr., pf	51¼	51	51¼
500	Chev. Motor	96	93	93
60,000	Curtiss Aero	62½	52	58½
225	Emerson P., pf	74	74	74
1,900	†Havana Tob	8	8	8
1,000	†Do pf	6	6	6
2,500	†Hendee Mfg	35¾	32	34
800	†Lake T. B't	7	7	7
1,500	Marlin A. v. t. ctfs	112	106	110

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

1,100	Ang.-Am. Oil	20½	20
25	St.O.of Cal.	263	263
			20½
			283

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

3,800	†Allen Oil	67	63	67
15,000	†Bar. O. & G.	2¾	2¾	2¾
1,000	†Bill.O. & G., (a pros.)	¾	¾	¾
47,000	†Bost.-Wyo. O., (a pros.)	30	20	26
450	†Con. Motor Oil, (a pros.)	50	40	45
2,000	†Cos. O. & G., ctfs	13¼	13	13¼
1,900	†Cos. &Co.(O. Ref.) ctfs	13¼	13	13¼
1,850	††CrosbyPet., (a pros.)	40	45	45
2,800	Cum. P. & T.	11¾	11¼	11¾
2,700	†Elk B. Pet.	11¼	11¼	11¼
6,500	†Elk.O. & G., (a pros.)	¾	¾	¾
4,000	†Esm. O.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	†Federal Oil	4¾	4¾	4¾
600	†Inter Pet.	13¾	13¾	13¾
6,000	Kanova. Oil, (a pros.)	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,245	Kay. Cons.	6½	*6¼	6½
3,100	†Knic.-Wyo.	4¾	4½	4½
1,050	† Do pf	10¾	10¾	10¾
1,500	†W. States P.	5	5	5
7,800	†Wy. O. & R.	¾	¾	¾

MINING STOCKS.

2,500	†Mag's Cop.	¾	¾	¾
2,500	††Marsh Min	12½	12	12½
8,000	Mason Val.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	†Milford Cop	27	26	26
20,000	††Mother Lode			30
100	†Nancy Hanks Montana			4
7,000	††Nat. Z. & L.	64		64
200	Nick. Min.	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Nip. M. Co.	1½	1½	1½
3,000	†Ohio Copper, new, w i	3¾	3¾	3¾
9,250	†Port. C. C.	84	82	83
100	†Red W. M.	25	24	25
4,000	†Rex C. M.	2		2
1,000	†Richmond M. & M.	55	55	55
800	†Sac. C. & M.	9		9
1,000	S. M. of A.	1		1
5,000	†Stl. Pick	10	10	10
900	Stan. Sil.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	†Sup. Min.	30	23	29
400	Sup. Copper, (a pros.)	1¾	1¾	1¾
450	†Ton. Bel.	4¼	4¼	4¼
200	Ton. Exten.	20	20	20
5,000	†Troy-Ariz.	2¾	2¾	2¾
200	Un. East.	4¼	4¼	4¼
1,200	Un. M. of A.	1	1	1
1,600	†Utd. M.	25	24	24
1,600	†U. S. M. Co.	4	4	4
500	†Utah N. M.	1¾	1¾	1¾
5,400	†Utica Min.	21	21	21
15,000	†Yerba Cons. Cop.	1	1	1
1,200	†Vt. E. Con.	2¾	2¾	2¾
2,000	†Wilbert M.	25	25	25
7,500	†Yerington M. Cop	23	23	23

BONDS.

$35,000	†Cos. Oil 8s	85¼	86	85¼
10,000	†Gas 6s	100	100	100
	6s, w i	1.101	100½	101
150,000	†Chi. & W. I. 6 p. c. ns	90¾	90½	90½

†Unlisted. †Sells cent. per share. *Odd lot. ‡Cash. 0 Central Foundry pfd. sold at 52. div. xxEx-rts.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Monday. Bid.
Am.-B. Mfg.	6	10	10
Am. Dist. Tel., pf.	30	35	30
Am. Drug S.	10	15	15
Am. Tin & T.	34	37	37
Am. Stores	96	98	98
Do 1st pf.	96	98	98
Am. Tin & T.	135	150	135
Atlantic Steel	3¾	4	3¾
Boyd Motors	4	5	4
Boyd (a prospect)	8¾	4	8¾
Brit.-A. Tob.	15	15¼	15
Ord Bearer	60	65	60
But. Judson	90	95	90
Can. Nat. Gas	32	33	32
Carbon Steel	92	93	92
Central Fdy.	35	37	35
Cen. Fdy. pf.	45	52	45
Chalmers Mot.	10	12	10
Charcoal Iron	8¾	9	8¾
Cramp Ship	80	90	80
Curtiss Aero	55	65	55
Eastern Steel	122	127	125
Electric Gun			3
Ev.-Hes. Inc.	23	23¼	23¼
Fails Motors	9	9	9
Free Sewing	48½	51¼	48½
Grant M. Car	4¼	5	4¼
Hall-Sig. pf.	12	25	12
Holly Sugar	50	55	55
Do pf	90	101¼	90
Inter. Rubber	10¼	11¼	10¼
Int. A. & F.	27¼		27¼
Int. T. Corp.	1	3	1
Do pf	2	5	2
Kath. Bee. pf.	1¼	2	1¼
Key. T. & R.	14½	15¼	14½
Do pf	97	98	102
Kresge 1st pf	74	80	74
L. Val. C. S.	75	80	75
Lima Loco	57	67	57
Lukens Steel	42	47	42
Do pf	102¼	103¼	102¼
Man. Transit	2¾	3¼	2¾
Mar. of Am.	40	50	40
Mitchell Motor	35	40	35
Motor Prod.	33	40	33
Nat. Auto Cp.	15	25	15
N. Y. Transp.	13¼	17	16¼
Peerless T. M.	14	16	14
Poole Engine	75	90	75

INDUSTRIALS. Continued.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Monday. Bid.
Redden M. T.	13	14	14
Rep. Truck pf	93	95	93
Smith Cl. Cl	94	95	94
Do pf	94	95	94
St.L.-Sky.Mt. & Packers	32	35	32
Stand. Motors	11	12	11
Strom. Carb.	26	30	31
Todd Shipyards	81	84	84
Triangle Film.	4½	4¾	4½
Un. Cigar Z.	45	46	45
West I. Syn.	40	45	40
World Film.	1	2	1
Wright-M. pf.	50	60	50
Zinc Conc.	2¼	3	3

OIL STOCKS.

Am. Oil. N.E.	43	44	44
Am. Ventura	16	17	16
Houston Oil	20	22	20
Do pf.	34½	35¼	34½
Nelson & R.	6¼	6¾	6¼
Do pf.	50	60	50
Penn. Gas	3	3¼	3
Penn.-Wyo.	1¾	2	1¾
Prince Oil	12¾	13	12¾
Sinclair Oil	25	27	25
Utah Pet.	39	40	40

MINING STOCKS.

Acme C. H.	2½	2¾	2¾
Al.Brit.-Col.M.	4	4½	4
Arl.-Bing. Cp.	1¾	2	2
Big Jim	12¼	12¾	12¼
Bingham Min.	12½	13	12½
Booth	1¼	1½	1¼
Buffalo Mines	1¼	1½	1¼
Butte & Bal.	17	17½	17
Butte & Exten.	1	1¼	1
Great Bend	1¾	2	1¾
Howe Sound	5¼	5¾	5¼
Int. M. M.	1¼	1½	1¼
Jacky Girl	14	15	14
McKinley-D.	85	88	85
Mojave Tr.	9	12	9
Nan.Hankaw.			12
Nev. Rand	3¾	4	3¾
N. Y. Zinc	57	58	58
Nixon Nev.	3¾	4	3¾
Ray Hers. M.	8¾	8¾	8¾
United C. M.	69	70	70
Verds Inspir.	1	1¼	1

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s	82	84	84

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Monday. Bid.
Anglo-Am. Oil	20¼	20½	20
Atlantic Refining	990	1010	1000
Borne-Scrymser	410	430	410
Buckeye Pipe Line	99	101	99
Chesebrough	400	410	390
Colonial Oil	50	70	50
Continental Oil	870	880	870
Crescent Pipe Line	40	45	40
Cumberland P. L.	160	170	160
Eureka Pipe Line	207	212	207
Galena Signal Oil	147	150	147
Galena Sig. Oil pf.	139	143	139
Illinois Pipe Line	223	227	222
Indiana Pipe Line	95	98	98
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	15¼	15¾	15¼
National Transit	14	15	15
N. Y. Transit	190	195	195
Northern Pipe Line	102	105	102
Ohio Oil	873	876	873
Penn.-Mex. Fuel	47	53	47
Prairie Oil & Gas	227	232	232
Prairie Pipe Line	282	285	282
Solar Refining	340	350	345
Southern Pipe Line	190	200	195
South Penn. Oil	300	305	300
Southwest Pa.	108	113	108
Stand. Oil of Cal.	262	265	262
Stand. Oil of Ind.	753	760	755
Stand. Oil of Kan.	480	490	475
Stand. Oil of Ky.	360	370	355
Stand. Oil of Neb.	500	510	500
Stand. Oil of N. J.	560	565	560
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	290	293	290
Stand. Oil of Ohio	440	450	440
Swan & Finch	100	110	100
Union Tank	103	104	102
Vacuum Oil	383	385	383
Washington Oil	30	34	30

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Monday. Bid.
Aetna Pf.	304	309	315
American Brass	178	183	178
Atlas Powder	99	101	99
Do Pf.	99	104	122
Babcock & Wilcox	122	124	500
Bliss	500	550	500
Do Pf.	73	78	78
Can. Explosives	320	450	450
Do pf.	104	110	104
Colt's Arms	260	265	108
Du Pont	104	104	104
Do old	101	101	99
Do deb. pf.	98	101	246
Hercules Powder	115	120	118
Do pf.	148	152	148
Nitro Para't-Rand	625	645	600
Scovill Mfg.	1000	1300	1000
Winchester Arms			

THE KNOXVILLE GAS COMPANY

FIRST MORTGAGE 5% GOLD BONDS

To the holders of the bonds secured by the First Mortgage of the Knoxville Gas Company, dated October 1st, 1908:

You are hereby notified that this corporation intends to pay off and redeem the following numbered outstanding First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds, of the face value of $1,000 each, issued pursuant to the terms of the First Mortgage of The Knoxville Gas Company to the United States Mortgage & Trust Company, dated October 1st, 1903, to wit:

23	194	239
317	547	

The above numbered bonds will be redeemed and paid at the office of the United States Mortgage & Trust Company, No. 55 Cedar Street, New York City, New York, on October 1st, 1917, at the rate of 103½ of par, plus accrued interest to that date, and upon such date all future interest upon such bonds will cease and the coupons therefore will be void; of all of which you will please take notice.

THE KNOXVILLE GAS COMPANY,
By HENRY L. DOHERTY, President.

Maryland Trust Company Trustee, Timber Certificates of Beneficial Interest in the Kirby Lumber Company Contract with the Houston Oil Company of Texas.

Notice is hereby given that the Interest Coupons due August 1, 1917, from the New Timber Certificates of Beneficial Interest, drawn by lot and called for redemption in special advertised notice of redemption, will be paid at the Houston Oil Company, in the City of Baltimore, or at the office of its Agent, THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK, in the City of New York.

MARYLAND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
Baltimore, Maryland, July 31, 1917.

DIVIDENDS.

Ludlow Manufacturing Associates.

Boston, Mass.

Dividends Nos. 78 and 79.

A quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share and a special dividend of $1.00 per share has been declared payable on September 1, 1917, to shareholders of record August 1, 1917.

MALCOLM S. STONE, Treasurer.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

The matter of increased corporation surtaxes and a revival of peace rumors came into play as adverse influences in the afternoon dealings on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. Under the leadership of United States Steel common, which had been a specially strong stock early, the whole market reacted. The tone of the early market was generally firm and numerous good price improvements were recorded.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Allis-Chalm., pf	93¼	93¼	93¼
200	Am. Br. Sug.	98½	97½	98
850	Am. Can	46¼	43¾	43¾
10	Am. H. & L.	13¾	13¾	13¾
30	Am. Ice	15¾	15¾	15¾
10	Am. Ice Sec.	19¼	19¼	19¼
30	Am. Linseed	27	26½	26½
100	Am. Loco	73¾	72½	72½
250	Am. S. & R.	102¾	102¾	102¾
200	Am. Sugar	122	120	121½
750	Am. Tel. & Cop.	76¾	76¾	77
940	Am. Woolen	73¾	73¼	73½
10	Balt. & Ohio	69¾	69¾	69¾
1,480	Beth. Steel B	128½	126¼	126½
40	Can. Pacific	161¾	161¼	161¼
1,250	Cent. Leather	89¾	88	88¾
10	C. M. & St. P.	69¼	69¼	69¼
20	Chile Copper	20	20	20
100	Chino Cop.	55¾	55¼	55¼
10	Chi. P. W.	51¼	51¼	51¼
100	Corn Prod.	25¼	25	25
1,500	Crucible St'l	84½	83	83½
850	CubaCanefds.	40	39	39½
100	Dist. Secur.	27¾	26	26
600	Gen. Motors	115	113¼	113½
50	Goodrich Co.	80¾	80¼	80¼
20	Inspir. Cop.	56¾	56¾	56¾
250	Int. M. M. pf.	87¾	87¼	87¼
40	Int. Nickel	33¾	33¾	33¾
60	Int. Paper	34¾	34¾	34¾
50	Interb. Con.	43	43	43
20	Kenna. Cop.	45¾		
20	Kask. Steel	92¼	92¼	92¼

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
120	Max. Motor	35	34	34½
350	Mex. Petrol.	96	95¾	95¾
150	Miami Cop.	41¼	41	41¼
900	Mo. Pacific	23¾	21¾	22
10	Nat. Enam. & S.	43¾	43¾	43¾
10	N. Y. Cent.	89	89	89
100	Ohio Cities Gas	57¾	57¾	57¾
40	Ray Copper	28¾	28	28¾
150	Reading	94½	93¾	93¾
300	Rep. I. & S.	92¾	91	91
280	Sinclair Oil	42¾	41¼	42¼
30	So. Pacific	94¾	93¾	94¾
20	So. Railway	27	26¾	26¾
1,250	Studebaker	85¾	84¾	85
90	Tenn. Cop.	18¾	17¾	17¾
10	Texas Co.	157¾	157¼	157¼
20	Tob. Prod.	65¾	65¾	65¾
200	Union Pac.	118¾	118¾	118¾
980	U. S. Ind. Al.	61¾	61¼	61¼
10	U. S. Rub.	61¾	61¾	61¾
80,800	U. S. Steel	125¼	123¾	124¾
200	Utah Cop.	106¾	105	105
1,690	Willys-Over.	33	33	33¼

MINING STOCKS.

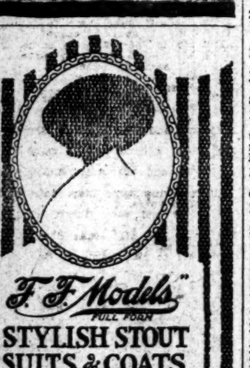
1,100	Atlanta	10¼	10¼	10¼
1,250	Gold. Con.	80	80	80
900	Isabella	9	9	9
900	Jim Butler	70	72	75
500	Portland	1.45	1.45	1.45
500	Res.

Monarch

Saves You 20%

By Eliminating Selling Expenses
By Reducing Overhead
By Figuring Minimum Gross Profit

See Monarch Dresses
and convince yourself
SILKS $6.75 to $25.00
SERGES $6.25 to $18.50
Monarch Waist & Dress Co.
6 W. 32d St., New York



F. F. Models
FULL FORM
STYLISH STOUT SUITS & COATS
for full-formed women are specially designed to impart long lines and youthful figures — without sacrifice of style.
BERNSTEIN, BAUM, DACOSTA CO.
38 WEST 32ND ST., N. Y.
13th Floor
32d & Arch Sts., Philadelphia

Put It Over
in a big way. Make sales in your Separate Skirt department jump ahead with
STAR SKIRTS
Styled to the Minute
Our Fall Display shows the kind of skirts you need to win a bigger trade. Fresher styles, newer fabrics—and a variety that will do your eyes good to see.
STAR SKIRT CO.
15-19 East 26th St., N. Y.

BIG VALUES
Serge & Silk Dresses
$5.75 to $11.75
Jacob Lashin & Bro.
143-145 W. 29th St. Farragut 4963.

Knitting Bags
NEW FALL SHOWING OF DECORATIVE ART NOVELTIES.
SLOTE & SCHAFFER,
49-53 EAST 21ST ST.,
Bet. Fourth Avenue and B'way.

VENETIANS
SHIPLEY-HOLLINS CO., 44 East 25th St.

"BOULEVARD" SUITS & COATS
MADE BY
GOLDMAN, SOMMERFIELD & CO.
1533 BROADWAY, AT 45TH ST., NEW YORK
SEE THE $10 WONDER PLUSH COATS AT
ROTHSTEIN & NELSON'S, 129 W. 29th St.
Women's Bath Robes, $24.00 dozen up.
AB. & A. FRANKLIN,
151 West 26th Street.

Serge Dresses Popular Prices | ROSEBUD MFG. CO. 37-43 W. 26th St.
RIBBONS
MAX FEIST, 53-54 W. 35TH ST.
SERGE DRESSES, $5.50 TO $12.75.
Booth, Bregman & Sumberg, 129 W. 27th St.

Universal Discount Co.
JACOB ROSENTHAL
100 Fifth Ave., New York

WORMSER & CO.
COMMERCIAL BANKERS,
95 Fifth Ave. 'Phone Stuyv. 3380.
Accounts financed. Advances on merchandise.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY
For American Toilet Goods Manufacturers.
SALES AGENCY DESIRED
in new Orient, including
JAPAN, CHINA AND INDIA
for entire line of Toilet Goods.
TORNIO KITAHARA, Special Representative, c/o Nipper Toilet Goods Co., Ltd., Tokio, Japan. Now located Hotel Plaza, Room 831, until Aug. 4th.

Have for sale fully equipped factory for manufacture of wearing apparel. Sixteen miles from city. Includes thirty-six No. 81116 Singer machines, one Reese button machine, two motors, fully equipped pressing plant and cutting room. Willing to sell at sacrifice. Inquire BENJ. SMITH, 12 West 27th St. Farragut 8804.

A LOT OF SECOND HAND
Partitions for Office and Showroom
All Qualities—Rock Bottom Prices.
H. Katz & Son, 133 Prince St. Spring 4288.

SEWING MACHINES BOUGHT, SOLD EXCHANGED.
Singer & Chassis, 511 W. B'way. Phone Spring 3230

Jewish Morning Journal Best Help Wanted Mediums in N. Y.

BUSINESS WORLD.

Buyers' Wants

BROADCLOTH.—Botany and F. & H., also Pom-Pom, all colors; will pay cash. Madison Square 7427.

CHINCHILLA.—Gray, navy, for cash. Crab & Ortlof, 49 East 21st. Gramercy 6098.

COATS and SUITS.—Louis J. Blumenthal, resident buyer, 1,161 Broadway, will look at coats and suits today.

COATS, SUITS.—Prominent jobber placing stock orders. 4th floor, 6 West 32d St.

COTTON GOODS wanted by manufacturer; sateen, all colors. Telephone Farr. 8792.

COTTONADES.—2.85 Griffon, covert, all designs. Phillip Bauer Co., 68 Broad St.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Open for any quantity, three-thread crepe de chine, flesh and white; spot cash. Meyer Barber, 37 W. 3d St.

CREPES.—Wanted, quantity of dark plaid Bates crepes or any other plaid crepes. Madison Square 8609.

DRESSES.—Jobs of Summer dresses, skirts, waists, coats, suits. I am open to buy large quantities of Summer garments at a price; will look all Thursday morning. E. V. Schoenfeld, 835 5th Av., resident buyer.

DRESSES.—Silk dresses wanted, light colors, jobs; quantity no object. Milton Lichtenstein & Co., resident buyers, 38 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Jobber places orders on better class of satin dresses. 1,133 Broadway, Room 614.

DRESSES.—Jobber placing orders on satin and charmeuse dresses. 4th floor, 129 W. 29th.

DRESSES, COATS AND SUITS.—Open for jobs, spot cash. Handels, 336 6th Av.

DRESSES.—Jobber now looking at infants' dresses for Spring. 44 West 28th, 2d floor.

JERSEY SILK.—Manufacturer wants to buy close out silk jersey. Telephone Farragut 8792.

KHAKI.—Government cloth, 50,000 yards; workingmen's corduroy flrets jobs; corduroy woolen and plush mohair, plush remnants 6-inch square. Box 516, Amsterdam, N. Y.

MERCHANDISE, any kind, for department store sales; quantities. Box 516, Amsterdam, N. Y.

MERCHANDISE.—Pay cash, woolens, linings, silks, clothes. "Remarkable," 62 W. 14th. Chelsea 9192.

OVERCOATING.—Open to buy 50 pieces of W. Stureberg, Schell's No. 1301. Reply H. W., care of The G. M. E., 11 West 19th St.

POPLINS wanted for cash, American Woolen Co.'s 67094 or any other cotton, wool, black. Hirschorn Bros., 12 West 27th.

POPLINS and jobs of cloth materials, any quantity, for spot cash. Silk & Kohn Co., 1,182 Broadway.

POPLIN of black American, 6,709¼ or similar; will exchange navy for black. Chelsea 5822.

SERGES.—Will buy serges in all colors at a price. Butterfly Dress Company, 142 West 24th St.

SERGES.—Botany 11483 and Whitman 104 Schlang & Co., 151 W. 26th.

SILKS.—Open to buy 100 pieces three-thread crepe de chine; also Georgiene, call between 2 and 4 P. M., Spiegel Waist Co., 90 Prince St.

SILKS.—Open to buy silks of all descriptions up to 85 cents a yard. Store, 423 4th Av.

SKIRTS.—Good job wash and silk skirts. William M. Van Buren, 1,140 Broadway.

SKIRTS.—Wash skirts, repp, $6.50, worth $10. Chauser, 19 West 21st.

SUITS.—Jobbers placing orders on snappy styles; advance models of better grades only. First floor, 15 West 26th.

SUITS.—Snappy styles, popular prices; will look all week. 38 East 30th St., 8th floor.

SWEATERS.—Open for jobs of fibre sweaters. B. H. Arky, 1,190 Broadway.

THIBETS, striped, any shade, any quantity, spot cash. State price and quantity. Z 389 Times Annex.

VELOURS.—Botany's broadcloth velours No. 0359, or similar; tan serges of all kinds. Orchard 4482.

WAISTS.—Wanted, 100 dozen job on cheap cotton waists and middies for cash. Cohen & Simon, 15 East 26th.

WOOLENS.—Manufacturer open to buy quantity of tan vigoreaux cloth and tan tricotine cloth. Chelsea 288.

Offerings to Buyers

BATHING SUITS.—1,000 dozen, men's, boys'; immediate delivery; also ladies' shepland sweaters. Ritter Knitting Co., Jersey City, N. J.

BATHROBES.—Infants', children's, and ladies' big assortment of patterns; lowest prices. Cornell Bathrobe Co., 36 West 20th St. Chelsea 8187.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany and F. & H.; also gratille, all colors. Farragut 2368.

COATS.—Don't fail to see our velour cheviot coat, 48 inches long, large flare, wide belt all around, 14-inch crushed mole collar, at $6.75; also other good numbers. F. J. Gelfond Co., 141 West 28th St.

COATS.—See our wonderful line of coats, velour, $13.75, pom pom and other fabrics, plain and fur trimmed, at popular prices. J. P. Slater & Co., 22 W. 32d.

COATS, Suits, and Skirts.—Complete stock of Spring and Summer garments at big discount. Hamilton Garment Co., 307 5th Av.

COATS.—Plush, fur-trimmed for immediate delivery, very reasonable prices; also jobs to close out. Ulin Bros., 55 East 11th St.

COATS.—Children and junior, unusual styles and attractive prices; can be seen at our New York office, Room 808, 5th Av. Bldg.

COATS.—Have you seen our pom-pom coats, $13.75, and other good values? J. P. Slater & Co., 22 West 32d.

COATS.—Infants', children's plush coats; low prices. Levitan Bros. & Zarkower, 61 East 11th St.

COATS.—Silk plush; trimmed; guaranteed lining, $9.50. Metropolitan Co., 40 West 27th.

COATS.—Have silk jersey coats, suits, and skirts, close out. Daily Waist, 188 W. 27th.

COATS, SUITS.—Fall line ready, better kind; popular prices. Talbot, 131 West 27th.

COATS.—See our stouts, auto and street wear coats. Dunn, 127 West 25th.

COATS.—Job flesh and velour. Rineberg, 41 West 28th.

CREPE DE CHINE.—All colors, immediate deliveries. Madison Square 4180.

DRESSES.—400 taffetas, georgette, and pongees, close out; mostly large sizes satins, serges; immediate delivery. Princess, 19 West 24th.

DRESSES.—Satins, serges, Georgettes, shantungs, close out. Wolfert, 1,133 Broadway, Room 614.

DRESSES. — Tailored, serges only; newest models for immediate delivery; distinctive and exceptional. J. C., 30 West 32d.

DRESSES.—100 high-class cotton dresses, close out cheap. Greeley Dress Co., 501 6th Av., corner 30th St.

DRESSES.—All wool serge and taffeta dresses, $6.75 up. Bronner Bros. & Hadra, 18 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Cotton white and colored voile dresses on hand. B. Geist & Co., 145 West 30th St.

DRESSES.—Ginghams, colored and white wash dresses to close out. Schlang & Co., 151 W. 26th.

DRESSES.—Cotton dresses to close out; $7.50 per dozen and up. Maurice H. Bob, 133 West 21st.

DRESSES.—Taffetas, linens, and tussahs to close out. The Vassar Dress Co., 39 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Silk, gingham, voile; immediate delivery. Glockner Dress Co., 40 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Gingham, voile, wash dresses; immediate delivery. Nival, 151 West 30th.

DRESSES.—Ginghams, voiles, silks; close out cheap. Superior, 118 East 28th.

DRESSES.—500 wash dresses to close at sacrifice. 134 Spring, 7th floor.

GEORGETTES and Satin, colors, immediate delivery. Marks Senner, 354 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 9380.

GLOVE CLOTH.—Jersey knit, brown, blue, colors, quantities. Box 516, Amsterdam, N. Y.

KERAMI.—Velours, heavy and light weight; single width Chinchillas. Herman Cloak Co., 30 West 26th. Farr. 9080.

KERAMI.—For sale, Sidney Blumenthal's Kerami. Farragut 2247.

KERSEYS. — Buckley-Cohn's and Parker-Wilder's black, 20 pieces, at $2.25 net. Gramercy 980.

MACHINERY.—One G. E. Co. 300-light dynamo, direct current, compound wound, 110 to 125 volts, one volt regulator and switchboard, all in first-class condition, $225. Pearl Waist Co., 45 E. 17th St., City.

MERCHANDISE.—For department stores bargain sales; quantities; new lots. Phone Franklin 1358.

MERCHANDISE.—Resident buying office of highest character for $600 a year. K 125 Times.

MIDDIES.—We have still middies in cotton, silk, smocks, and sport coats, for immediate delivery at low market prices. 446 Broadway, G. & L. Middy Blouse Co.

NAPPED CLOTH.—Jersey knit napped cloth, small remnants, 40,000 pounds, for wipers, polishers, slippers, insoles, mittens, infants' wear, mats, holders, small articles. Box 516, Amsterdam.

PILLOW CASES.—Madeira embroidery house offers odd lots of baby pillow cases, pillow cases, towels, small and large scarfs, centre pieces, and luncheon sets at astonishingly low prices. A. M. Salamy Co., 78 Greenwich St.

PLUSH COATS.—Our line, consisting of seal plush and other pile fabric coats of the better grade, is ready. A. L. Schulman, 27 West 20th St.

PLUSHES.—Peerless; Dobson's 1164; Velours; Kerseys; Astrachans; Wool Plushes; cheap. Farr. 9810.

POPLINS.—Saxonia, all colors, $1.67½; 36-inch all-wool serge, 57½c; Whitman's 106, 9, W. S. 881, $1.90; Wallworth's 3703. Levenson & Sirl, Mad. Sq. 1265.

POPLINS; Serges; Lorraine Gabardines; Fine Poiret Twills; Velours; very reasonable. Farr. 9812.

RIBBONS.—Millinery, doll hair trimming, 13,000 yards, bargain. Mayflower, Mad. Sq. 9380.

SATIN.—Heavy navy yarn dye satin, about 1,500 yards. Madison Square 5824.

SERGES.—Amoskeag, Pacific, American serges and poplins under mill prices; large quantities. M. Silverman & Son, 18 West 27th. Telephone Farragut 3148.

SERGES.—Will sell, cash, below mill prices quantities of U. S. 381, 256, 853, 235, 3654, Joel 196, and Gera 787. Chelsea 6465.

SERGES U. S. 235, Lorraine 3649, all colors; immediate delivery. Mad. Sq. 4180.

SERGES. — Whitman's No. 94; navy and black. Madison Square 5344.

SERGE.—Open for 36-inch Pacific cotton French serge. Call Farragut 4963.

SERGE.—Whitman 94, McKenney 302, below mill price. Farragut 616.

SERGES.—Whitman's Nos. 99 and 104 for cash. Chelsea 6465.

SKIRTS.—Have on hand 300 discarded samples, consisting of poplins, serges, plaids, and mixtures; will sell at $1.50. P. J. Barash, 56 West 20th St. Chelsea 5859.

SKIRTS.—Silk poplin, French serges, latest styles, $3 up; immediate delivery. Fan American Skirt Co., 5 West 31st St.

SKIRTS.—Striped and black taffetas, pleated models, about 200; immediate delivery. S. R. Kahn, 1,123 Broadway.

SKIRTS.—All-wool serges, $2.25; newest Fall models; best values in town. Silk & Kohn Co., 1,182 Broadway.

SKIRTS.—500 dozen wash skirts to close. Marvin Manufacturing Co., Room 702, Oppenheim-Collins Building.

SKIRTS, 100 assorted in wool and fancies, $1 up. Ford, 140 West 36th St.

SKIRTS.—Silks, fancies, and plain, to close out at sacrifice. Queen, 140 West 30th St.

SILK JERSEYS.—Eisemen's Ostend quality; 85 inches; all colors, 3.05. Sterling Cloak & Suit Co., 99 Madison Ave.

STOCKINGS.—Men's mercerized and lisle; women's combed peeler; shipments from mills, quantities; market prices. Box 516, Amsterdam, N. Y.

SUITS.—Velveteen suits, silk lined, fur collar and cuffs, $18.75; very special. Louis Baumann & Co., 12 East 32d St.

SUITS.—Job of high-grade Spring suits to close out at a sacrifice. Schwarzbart Bros., 55 West 16th St.

SUITS.—American Woolen Company's suits, $7.75. T. Weinberg & Sons, 144 West 27th.

SUITS.—See our line of snappy styles, $6.75 up. Gutman, 43 West 24th.

VELOUR for sale, 55 pieces F. and H., or botany navy velour, at $2.05 net. L 23 Times.

VELOURS.—Parker-Wilder's style K. V., all colors, $2.15 net. Gramercy 980.

VELOUR.—0359 shade, 948 and 903, $2.12½ net. Phone Farragut 3820.

VELVET.—Will sell 50 pieces chiffon velvet, 40 inches wide, all colors, reasonable. Chelsea 9637.

VELVETEEN.—For sale, 200 pieces imported velveteens, 22 inches wide, black, brown, green, at 52½ cents. Telephone Farragut 3653.

VENETIANS.—All brands, colors, and widths. Franco, 36 West 25th. Farr. 3464.

WAISTS.—Georgettes and crepe de chines; latest models; early deliveries. Standard Silk Waist Co., 524 Broadway.

WAISTS.—Georgette, $2.25 and $2.75. Room 702, Oppenheim-Collins Building. Bronner Manufacturing Co.

WASH DRESSES.—Ginghams assorted styles; sacrifice prices. Queen, 140 West 36th.

WASH SKIRTS.—Job to close cheap. A. Russakow, 126 West 21st St.

WHIPCORD.—Five pieces Garfield's quality 4966 navy; also Dobson's plush, 15 pieces, quality 1164. Phone Gramercy 6518.

WOOLENS for Sale.—Velours, U. S. 153, Botany 5816, American 0359, Broadcloth, Botany 516, Clark & Dana 5420, Garfield Tricotine 4718, G. S. Campbell Poiret Velour 1888, Bachmon Yosemite 2665, S. & H. Lupine 7487 and Gunniburl 7207, American Pom Pom 0616, Stevens Burilla 6091 Gabardine of any mill, &c., in all colors. Essay Commercial Co., 20 W. 33d. Madison Sq. 6375.

WOOLENS.—Wilson & Lawrence styles 580 and 581, also F. & H.; also Du ye Laine and broadcloth. Phone Spring 6278.

WOOLENS.—1,500 yards woolen goods for cap and shirt makers; must be sold. 2,881 3d Ave. (153d St.)

YARNS.—Woolen knitting yarns for dealers and Red Cross. Box 516, Amsterdam, N. Y.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN wanted for big woolen jobbing house catering to cloak and dress trade; must be experienced; salary. Z 379 Times Annex.

WHOLESALE KID GLOVE HOUSE seeks the services of an experienced order and retail man, one who can do big things; the opportunity is exceptional; AI salary to right party; state age, experience, references, and where employed in first letter. L 53 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...4¾@5 per cent. for the best names
Monday.....4¾@5 " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

***

Rubber Prices Firming Up.

Prices in the local crude rubber market, more especially those quoted on Brazilians, continue firm, in spite of the sustained lack of active trading. Up-river fine was quoted yesterday at 60 cents for spots, with 70 cents asked for August - September and September - October shipments. Up-river coarse was quoted at 49½ cents for the same positions, spots being practically off the local market. Upper Caucho ball, spot, was held at 42 cents, with 43 asked for forward shipments. In the plantation rubbers, first latex and smoked sheets were quoted at 65 cents for deliveries ranging from spot to the end of 1918.

***

No Snap to Gray Goods.

The weather helped take the snap out of gray goods buying in this market yesterday, though much of the inactivity was attributed to the further refusal on the part of mills to let out cloths at prices that second hands seemed content to accept. Even if they had, it probably would not have made a great deal of difference, for buyers seem pretty well "fed up" for the time being and only real "plums" take their eye. While there was business reported on printcloths, it was about as much a case of "rumors of war" as anything else. Coarse goods also were none too active. Closing first-hand prices on spot printcloths were, nominally:

39-inch, 80-80s	14c	36½-inch, 64-60s	10¼c
39-inch, 72-76s	12¾c	38½-inch, 64-56s	10c
39-inch, 68-72s	11¼c	38½-inch, 60-52s	9½c
39-inch, 56-44s	8¼c	38½-inch, 60-48s	9c
38½-inch, 64-64s	10¾c	27-inch, 64-60s	*7¼c

*Asked.

***

The Statements Somehow Differ.

Information received in the last several days by E. L. Howe, Secretary of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, indicates that the buyers are gaining ground in their fight against the new discount terms agreed upon by members of the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association. "From what I hear," he told a TIMES reporter yesterday, "buyers are having less and less trouble in placing orders with association houses on the old terms. Some of these houses are dating their invoices back of July 10, the day the new terms went into effect, as a subterfuge, but others are apparently ignoring them." Eugene L. Lezinsky of the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association, in answer to Mr. Howe's statement, said that reports of members violating the discount agreement had been rigidly investigated and proved unfounded and untrue, and that proof of any such violation would be welcomed by the association.

***

Will Introduce a Style.

Since Paris has not yet produced a new silhouette for the Fall, a leading dressmaker of the city has decided to introduce a fashion for the season. According to a statement issued by the firm, the design to be launched will resemble the bustle worn in 1890. The silhouette will be a more modified bustle than was worn during that period. The dress feature then was obtained by the use of a wire contrivance which was placed under the skirt, but in the new style the effect will be produced simply by means of the way in which the material is put together.

¶ Your Plant—Your Sales Organization—cannot produce their full capacity without ample financial resources. We are in position to place Capital at your disposal in any required amount.

LEVISON & COMPANY
BANKERS
GRAMERCY 37 141 FIFTH AVENUE

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

AKRON, Ohio—Akron D. G. Co.; E. Glas, jobs wash dresses; 72 Madison Av.

AKRON, Ohio—Akron D. G. Co.; E. Glas, coats, suits; 72 Madison Av.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.—Rosenwald Bros.; S. Rosenwald, cloaks; 1,150 Broadway.

ALLIANCE, Ohio—Spring-Holzwarth Co.; J. S. Spring, ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.

AUGUSTA, Ga.—Sheridan Dry Goods Co.; P. F. Sheron, hats, shoes; Collingwood.

AUGUSTA, Ga.—Stovall, Pace & Co.; E. B. Pollock, general mdse.; Collingwood.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; B. R. Reid, silks, goods; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Rosenthal Bros.; C. Rosenthal, ready-to-wear; 3 W. 29th, Room 1003.

BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; Miss N. McDonald, art goods; 2 W. 37th.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; F. M. German, men's neckwear; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—A. Eisenberg; L. Baer, upholstery goods; 1,238 Broadway.

BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; F. Robinson, notions; J. W. Waldorf, house-furn. goods; 220 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—M. Witz & Co.; M. Witz, cotton piece goods; Breslin.

BALTIMORE—Brager's; B. Frisch, representing; Herald Square.

BANGOR, Me.—Lyford & Woodward; C. E. Wcodward, furn. goods; Imperial.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Sisson Brothers & Weljen Co.; L. P. Marvin, waists, dresses, corsets, muslin underwear; Miss A. Reardon, waists; Breslin.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Loveman, Joseph & Loeb; J. D. French, laces, embroideries, handkerchiefs, notions, stationery, toilet, leather goods; 116 West 32d.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Hirsch Millinery Co.; August Hirsch, Arnold Hirsch, ladies' ready-to-wear, children's hats; Imperial.

BLUEFIELD, W. Va.—E. S. Pedigo Co.; E. S. Pedigo, dry goods; Collingwood.

BOSTON—C. F. Hoovey & Co.; Miss E. Boss, women's, misses' gowns; 248 Church.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; M. A. McBride, mdse. mgr., ready-to-wear; Miss H. B. Cobbam, women's coats, suits; Miss A. G. Tarpy, misses' coats, suits; Miss A. E. Murphy, costumes; Miss Adams, skirts; F. H. Hill, dresses, girls' coats; 470 4th Av.

BOSTON — Wm. Filenes Sons Co.; Miss Mitchell, ladies' silk waists; Miss Reddington, misses's waists; Mr. Silverman, machine-made dresses; 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON—E. T. Slattery Co.; J. Bell, hosiery, gloves, furn. goods; 25 W. 33d.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Wm. Hengerer Co.; S. V. Swanz, upholstery goods; 2 W. 37th.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; J. A. Taylor, laces, neckwear, hdkfs., trimmings; R. R. Wechsler, millinery, flowers, feathers; 2 W. 37th.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; W. A. Brest, dress trimmings, notions, leather goods; 2 W. 37th; Latham.

BUTTE, Mon.—Simons D. G. Co.; Miss Hammer, millinery; 141 5th Av.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa—C. Denecke, Inc.; J. Kenyon, silks; 1,270 Broadway.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa—Oransky & Benson; H. Oransky, women's, children's ready-to-wear; Latham.

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—J. Schwab, ready-to-wear; 334 4th Av.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—F. L. Liles Co.; A. B. Springer, ready-to-wear; Aberdeen.

CHATTANOOGA—D. B. Lovenan Co.; Wm. Sporberg, general mdse; Mrs. E. Poindexter, misses', girls', women's ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.

CHATTANOOGA—Model Store; M. Feed, millinery, ready-to-wear; Aberdeen.

CHICAGO—C. A. Stevens & Bros.; A. H. Winkler, waists; Mrs. O'Connell, coats; Miss Collins, dresses; 40 E. 22d.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Marshall Field & Co.; H. S. Manchester, coats, suits, women's underwear; 1,107 Broadway.

CHICAGO—S. M. & R. Co.; Wm. Rosenfeld, neckwear, leather goods, holiday novelties; 33 Union Square; R. 71.

CHICAGO—Charles A. Stevens & Bros.; S. Willard, jobs wash dresses, suits, skirts, Palm Beach suits; Miss Conlin, waists; 40 East 22d.

CHICAGO—Mueller, Ambler & Co.; H. Mueller, knit goods; Breslin.

CINCINNATI—Rollman & Sons Co.; Miss M. Wenzell, ready-to-wear; Vanderbilt.

CINCINNATI—Plant Co.; Oscar Plant, hosiery, shirts, underwear; 55 White; Claridge.

CINCINNATI—Modern Skirt and Suit Co.; J. David Jacobs, coats, suits; McAlpin.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Aims & Doepke; Mr. Schlueter, boy's clothing; A. F. Williams, upholstery goods; 350 B'way.

CINCINNATI—Queen Mfg. Co.; G. Unger, silks, woolens; 432 4th Av., Room 1313.

CINCINNATI—H. Wolf & Sons; M. Wolf, hosiery, underwear, sweaters; Latham.

CINCINNATI—I. & S. Bing; S. H. Bing, piece goods; 215 4th Av.

CLEVELAND—William Taylor, Sons & Co.; Mrs. P. Keyes, misses', juveniles' wear; Mrs. J. C. Oram, women's wear; 470 4th Av.

CLEVELAND—Big Four Knee Pants Co.; H. L. Rothman, woolens; Empire.

CLEVELAND—Hay Co.; W. J. Mills, carpets; 37 W. 26th.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Hirsch Co.; P. Hirsch, Fall coats, suits, jersey suits; 470 4th Av.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—W. H. Quinby Co.; Mr. Ensel, women's, misses', children's ready-to-wear; Wallick.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—William Taylor, Son & Co.; A. W. Calder, cloaks, suits; Miss Herman, muslin underwear, basement; D. C. Redfield, Mr. Webb, upholstery goods; 470 4th Av.

CLEVELAND—Ames Co.; C. Moshek, Miss J. Hogan, millinery; 72 Madison Av.

CLEVELAND—Halle Bros. Co.; J. G. Stirm, men's clothing; 220 5th Av.

CLEVELAND—Halle Brothers Co.; Miss R. S. Baer, jewelry; 220 5th Av.

CLEVELAND—Higbee Co.; Miss I. Kalisky, jewelry; 230 5th Av.

CLINTON, Ill.—Murdoch & Farmer; A. H. Farmer, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.; Collingwood.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Ohio D. G. Co.; R. J. Homer, general dry goods; Breslin.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Union Clothing Co.; L. Levy, ready-to-wear; Great Northern.

COLUMBUS, Ga.—David Rothschild & Co.; D. Rothschild, coats, suits; 43 Leonard.

DALLAS—A. Harris & Co.; Miss H. Wolfe, muslin underwear, 1,150 B'way.

DALLAS, Texas—Sanger Bros.; J. K. McMahon, dress goods, silks; 19 E. 24th.

DALLAS, Texas—Fitche-Goettinger Co.; S. R. Vann, silks, dress goods; 1,150 B'way.

DALLAS, Texas—Sanger Bros.; A. Eeekman, hosiery, gloves; 19 E. 24th.

DAVENPORT, Iowa—The Hub; S. Moritz, men's clothing; Collingwood.

DAVENPORT, Iowa—E. Z. Shank, ready-to-wear; Broztell.

DES MOINES, Iowa—J. Mandelbaum & Sons; M. Cohen, coats, suits, waists; M. Mandelbaum, dry goods; 404 4th Av.; Woodward.

DESMOINES, Iowa—J. Mandelbaum & Sons; Miss M. Sullivan, art goods; A. Robinson, jewelry; 105 Grand.

DETROIT—L. Hudson Co.; Miss Mahoney, children's wear; 354 4th Av.

DETROIT—I. J. Stotter, ready-to-wear millinery; Cumberland.

DETROIT, Mich.—J. L. Hudson Co.; Miss Kalterman, dresses; L. Brownhill, basement, ready-to-wear; 354 4th Av.

DUBUQUE, Iowa—J. F. Stampfer Co.; J. F. Stampfer, domestics, dress goods, silks, gloves, hosiery, ready-to-wear; 1,328 B'way.

DULUTH, Minn.—Miller, Albenberg Co.; M. C. Albenberg, women's, children's wear; 303 5th Av.; Flanders.

EL PASO, Texas—H. Krupp & Co.; J. M. Frazier, notions, furn. goods; 395 Broadway; Herald Square.

EL PASO, Texas—I. Laskin & Brother; I. Laskin, clothing, men's furn. goods; Breslin.

EVANSVILLE, Ind.—A. Schultz, ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.

FAIRMONT, West Va.—J. M. Hartley & Son; J. M. Hartley, suits; Miss J. A. Montgomery, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.

FORT DODGE, Iowa—J. F. Russell Co.; W. E. Matthews, ladies' ready-to-wear; 47 W. 34th.

FORT SCOTT, Kan.—W. J. Calhoun Co.; W. K. Calhoun, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.

FORT WORTH, Texas—Davidson D. G. Co.; J. L. Davidson, dry goods; New Strand.

FORT WAYNE, Ind.—Wolf & Dessauer; C. Weber, black dress goods; 1,239 B'way.

FRESNO, Cal.—Wonder Cloak and Suit House; M. Cohn, ready-to-wear; 1,361 Broadway.

GALVESTON, Texas.—Mistrot & Adoue; H. B. Block, millinery; 320 B'way.

GEORGETOWN, Ohio—Polusky Co.; A. W. Polusky, coats, suits; McAlpin.

GLENWOOD, Iowa—Dunn & Dudley; M. E. Matthews, ladies' ready-to-wear; 47 W. 34th.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Herpolsheimer Co.; H. J. Goodman, silks, dress goods; J. C. Putt, general mdse., (basement;) 1,170 B'way; Breslin.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Wurzburg D. G. Co.; V. E. Haywood, silks, dress goods; 1,270 Broadway.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Meyer's; F. E. Haelle, dress goods, silks; 1,239 B'way; Breslin.

HILLSDALE, Mich. — Buchanan Co.; D. V. Buchanan, ready-to-wear; E. V. Buchanan, millinery; 404 4th Av.; Collingwood.

HARRISBURG, Penn.—Robinson Woman's Shop; J. E. Robinson, ready-to-wear; 19 E. 26th; Breslin.

HANNIBAL, Mo.—L. Rubenstein & Co.; M. Goldstein, garments; 39 W. 32d; Aberdeen.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va.—Beardorff, Sisler Co.; E. B. Sisler, ladies' ready-to-wear; 47 West 34th.

HAMMOND, Ind.—E. C. Minas Co.; Miss L. Moyer, ready-to-wear; 334 4th Av.

HARTFORD—Sage, Allen & Co.; W. M. Seery, millinery; 404 4th Av.

HELENA, Mont.—McNair Co.; Mrs. H. B. McNair, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.

HENDERSON, Ky.—Frenkel's Quality Shop; B. A. Frenkel, women's, children's furn. goods, ready-to-wear; 39 West 32d.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—S. Wendel, millinery, ready-to-wear; 72 Madison Av.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Effroymson & Wolf; G. E. Effroymson, dry goods; 43 Leonard.

JACKSON, Mich.—Rosenbloom Bros. Co.; J. L. Rosenbloom, ready-to-wear; 38 W. 33d.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Emery, Bird, Thayer D. G. Co.; T. J. Gill, china, glass; 25 Madison Av.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Jones Store Co.; Mrs. O. Austin, ready-to-wear; 23 East 26th.

KANSAS CITY, Mo. — Herzfeld's Parisian; Miss A. Quiett, girls' suits, coats, dresses; 305 5th Av.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Emery, Bird, Thayer D. G. Co.; Mrs. F. W. Hoffman, infants' wear; 25 Madison Av.; Great Northern.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—New York Store; Mrs. R. Frank, waists; 116 W. 32d.

KANKAKEE, Ill.—Chicago Store Co.; F. C. Hefter, clothing, furn. goods; 1,133 B'way.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—M. M. Newcomber Co.; M. M. Newcomber, general merchandise; Mrs. M. K. Little, coats, suits, corsets, underwear;; Miss R. Kessler, millinery; 1,239 Broadway; Wallick.

KOKOMO, Ind. — Thalman & Levi; A. L. Thalman, dry goods; 334 4th Av.

KOKOMO, Ind.—McDermott & Dunn Co.; W. J. Dunn, ready-to-wear; 1,170 B'way.

LAS VEGAS, N. M.—S. Rosenwald & Son; L. Rosenwald, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.

LEBANON, Ind.—Adler & Co.; M. Adler, ladies' ready-to-wear; 1,161 Broadway.

LIMA, Ohio—Leiser Co.; L. Schnitzer, coats, suits; 1,133 Broadway.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—G. Bloss & Co.; G. Bloss, J. G. Bloss, dry goods; 1,150 Broadway; Cumberland.

LOS ANGELES—Coulter D. G. Co.; Mrs. I. B. Vance, ribbons, 1,170 B'way.

LOS ANGELES—Lowman & Co.—E. C. Andrews, clothing, furn. goods; Grand.

LOUISVILLE—Johanbeke Bros. & Co.; A. L. Johanbeke, hats, caps; Albert.

LOUISVILLE—Kaufman-Strauss Co.; G. J. Waechter, silks; 220 5th Av.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Stewart D. G. Co.; Miss I. M. Zinn, corsets, muslin underwear, infants' wear, negligees; 2 W. 37th.

MACON, Ga.—Union Dry Goods Co.; W. J. Juhan, general merchandise; 1,150 B'way.

MACON, Ga.—Uhlen-Phillips Co.; G. C. Moon, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—S. A. Myers, notions, art goods; Herald Square.

MERIDIAN, Miss.—Marks-Rothenberg Co.; L. Rothenberg, dress goods, silks; 43 Leonard.

MEXICO CITY, Mexico—A. Alvarez, waists; cotton sport shirts, ladies' plush coats; 33 Union Square; R. 71.

MILWAUKEE—Herzfeld, Phillipson Co.; H. C. Baer, Miss E. Duffy, millinery; 31 Union Square.

MILWAUKEE—David Adler & Son Clothing Co.; S. D. Adler, B. F. Adler, woolens; 200 5th Av.

MINNEAPOLIS—Root & Hageman; L. E. Hageman, coats, suits, dresses; 1,170 Broadway; Breslin.

MINNEAPOLIS—Minneapolis D. G. Co.; G. La Bissoniere, coats, suits, waists; 432 4th Av.

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Steiner & Brand D. G. Co.; L. A. Baarcke, notions, hosiery; 43

FEARS REAL ESTATE CRISIS.

Ottinger to Propose Moratorium on Mortgages Until After War.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 31.—A moratorium on real estate mortgages, to remain effective until after the war, will be proposed by Senator Albert Ottinger of New York if he can persuade Governor Whitman to recommend legislation of that character to the present extraordinary session.

Senator Ottinger said tonight that the prospect of another issue of war bonds within a short time had led to the calling of mortgages in New York City to an extent that he thought would seriously disturb the real estate situation.

"A number of big institutions who up to the present time have been large investors in real estate mortgages have decided to make no more loans until after the war," said the Senator in discussing his proposal tonight. "I know that mortgage loans are being called right and left, and with the sale of real property almost impossible, a crisis will soon be reached unless some move is done at once to relieve the situation."

Employes Are Benefitting.

A local cotton goods merchant who recently returned from an extended business trip in the South said yesterday that the thing which impressed him most was the improvements he had been making in the mill villages. These range all the way from the installation of bath tubs and running water in the houses of the employes to the erection of band stands. In one case not even a skating rink was overlooked. While the improvements were made pretty much with the idea of helping to solve the labor problem, it was intimated by the merchant in question that there was a disposition on the part of the manufacturers to lessen in this way their liabilities to the Government under the probable excess profits tax. A second thing impressed this merchant was the luxuriousness of living conditions in the mill regions of the South as compared with those of workers in the coal mining sections in the east of the Northern States through which he also passed.

Pile Fabrics Season Opening.

What promises to be one of the best seasons which secondary distributors of pile fabrics in this market have had for several years is now opening here. The call for velveteens of the better sort is especially active, from all accounts, but values are by no means being overlooked. As yet there has not been much of a run on corduroys and, for the time being at least, there is some question in certain quarters as to just what they are going to do in a sales way this season. Stocks of pile fabrics are in no case overlarge and, in spite of the advances that have taken place on them, they all represent good "buys." Retailers are advised not to hold off too long on them, for not only are the needs of the cutters yet to be supplied in part, but manufacturers of spectacle, fairy and other lined boxes are buying them well, and the general purchasing quarter was a large camera concern.

He Questions the Gingham Sale.

A dissenter from general opinion is usually found in every community, and in this respect the colored goods end of the local dry goods trade is no exception. The dissenter in this case is associated with a commission house, and the dissension has to do with the recent movement in favor of ginghams for next spring. "There have been reports of heavy sales of fancy ginghams for next spring," he said yesterday, "and while they are no doubt true, nothing has been said about the conditions under which the goods were bought. In many cases orders are placed by the jobber with great, big strings attached, some of which are going to be pulled. It is not hard to sell up a mill's output when you let buyers place orders on the basis that if thus and so is done by the seller in the way of deliveries, the order will stand. But what if the seller later cannot fulfill these conditions?"

Discount Conference Uncertain.

Although the garment manufacturers have consented to confer with the retailers on the question of the new discount the date of the meeting has not yet been determined, according to the manufacturers who have left for their new terms, the delay in setting the time has been occasioned by the retailers' hope that their cause may be helped by putting off the discussion. At present the retail merchants are not buying in the general manner to which manufacturers are accustomed to. When the season actually starts in, the manufacturers feel that the points at issue will have been settled one way or the other. Consequently a meeting between the wholesale and retail interests is expected before that time.

WALSH WILL NOT EXECUTED.

Sister of Mary Garden May Not Get All of Husband's Estate.

Edward de Witt Walsh, member of the New York Stock Exchange, who lived at Roslyn, L. I., and 880 Park Avenue and died on July 17 last, attempted to make a will on that day leaving nearly all his estate to his second wife, Agnes Garden Walsh, sister of Mary Garden, but he failed to execute it legally, and a will made in 1903, shortly before his first wife committed suicide, may be declared his last will.

Both documents were filed in the Surrogates' Court yesterday by Samuel A. Walsh, brother of the decedent, who was named as executor. In his petition the executor said that the decedent wrote out what he declared to be his will on five sheets of paper, but failed to have them legally attested. In this document, dated at Roslyn, L. I., Mr. Walsh provided for the payment of his debts and then left all the securities and money he may have to my wife, Agnes, with the exception of $3,500, which I want paid to my stepson, James de Grier Mayo." He stated that he wanted his personal effects, such as his shotgun and other property, given to his son, Ned, and added: "I do not leave him any money because he will be amply provided for out of my share of my father's estate."

In Mr. Walsh's prior will, which was properly executed in 1903, Mr. Walsh gave the entire estate in trust to his son, Edward de Witt Walsh, referred to as "Ned" in the second document, the principal to go to his son outright at the age of 21. It was stated yesterday that a settlement will probably be made so that if the 1903 will is probated the widow will receive her share of the estate, which is estimated at more than $200,000. The son is now living with his stepmother.

The decedent's first wife, Mrs. Wande de Grier Walsh, arose from the dinner table and shot herself at their home in New Jersey. The cause of her suicide was never made known. Mr. Walsh married Miss Garden on Feb. 6, 1911.

Hard Coal Shipments Yet Short.

The Coal Trade Journal will say today that there is no way of telling how much domestic anthracite the country could absorb this month if an unlimited quantity could be mined and transported, but it is certain that the August output will fail to satisfy the demand, just as shipments in July and the earlier months were inadequate. There has, however, been a letup in the pressure upon the retail trade in many localities. Local middlemen and consumers are greatly puzzled to know where all the bituminous coal is going, for, ever since the Washington price agreement of a month ago, very little of it has been coming to tidewater for sale in the open market.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Forecasts:

S. Car., N. Car. and Va.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; gentle winds, mostly s.

Fla.—Thunder showers Wed. and probably Thurs.; gentle winds, mostly s.

Tenn.—Fair with continued warm Wed. and probably Thurs.

Ky.—Fair, with continued warm Wed.; probably thunder showers and cooler at night or Thurs.

Ind.—Thunder showers and cooler Wed. in n.; and Wed. night in s. Thurs., fair and cooler; moderate s. winds shifting to n. w.

Lower Mich.—Thunder showers and cooler Wed. in n. and probably Wed. afternoon or night in s. e.; Thurs., fair and cooler; moderate shifting winds becoming n. w.

Upper Mich.—Thunder showers Wed.; cooler in s. Thurs., probably fair; moderate n. to n. w. winds.

Ohio—Fair and continued warm Wed.; thunder showers and cooler at night or Thurs.; moderate s. w. winds, shifting to n. w., Thurs.

La.—Fair Wed. and Thurs., except scattered thunder showers in s. e.

Ark.—Unsettled Wed. and Thurs., unsettled, probably thunder showers in n. portion.

Okla.—Unsettled Wed.; cooler in w. Thurs., unsettled; probably showers.

E. Tex.—Unsettled in n., fair in s. Wed. Thurs., cloudy; scattered showers.

W. Tex.—Unsettled Wed.; showers in n., fair in s. Thurs., fair.

Ill.—Cloudy, with thunderstorms and cooler, in s. Wed. and in n. and w. Wed. night. Thurs., fair and much cooler.

Mo.—Cloudy, with thunder showers and cooler Wed. in n. and Wed. night in s. and e. Thurs., fair and cooler.

Wis.—Local showers and cooler in w. thundershowers and cooler in e. Wed; much cooler at night; Thurs., fair, cooler in e.

Minn.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; cooler Wed. in w. and n.

Iowa—Fair and cooler Wed., preceded by unsettled in extreme e.; much cooler at night; Thurs. fair with moderate temperature.

N. Dak.—Fair and continued cool Wed.; Thurs. fair and warmer.

S. Dak.—Fair with moderate temperature Wed.; Thurs. fair, warmer in n. w.

Neb.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; cooler Wed.; warmer Thurs. in n. w.

Kan.—Cloudy Wed.; probably unsettled in s.; cooler in n. and w. and at night in s. e.; Thurs., fair, cooler in s. e.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

BROOK & SKLARSKEY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Harry Brook and Max Sklarsky, individually and as copartners trading as Brook & Sklarsky, 218 West 161st St., by the following creditors: Max Segal, $203; R. Schechter, 1401, and B. Lewis, $362. The liabilities are said to be about $1,500 and the assets about $1,000.

STORFER-SPOONER COMPANY, INC., manufacturer of powders and perfumes, 49 Murray St., filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $31,227 and assets of $5,000. Judge Manton has appointed Thomas M. Matters receiver in $4,000 bond. Among the largest creditors Co. counts are: Lehn & Fink, $24,000; Ward & Gow, $1,725, and Swindell Brothers, $1,085.

IKE SEIDMAN, a peddler, 822 East 161st Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $1,000 and no assets.

ISIDOR I. HERMAN, 609 Beck Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $10,000 and no assets.

SAMUEL BOTWINIK, Samuel and Herman Botman have filed schedules in bankruptcy, individually and as copartners, trading as Botman & Son, butter, 185 Duane Street, with liabilities of $16,000 and assets of $8,700. Judge Manton has appointed Ernest A. Snyder $1,743; F. M. Coughlan & Son, $979; Brauchu & Du Mond, $784, and G. F. Rietrich, $895.

HARRY BLUM, doing business as Maison Maine, 50 West Forty-sixth Street, has filed schedules in bankruptcy with liabilities of $34,000 and assets of $4,082.

BENJAMIN PALATEIN, a tailor, 146 Essex Street, has filed schedules in bankruptcy with liabilities of $5,287 and assets of $1,300.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 31.—William A. Coughlin, retail jewelry, Chatsworth, Ill., filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities $1,084; assets $190.

ARTHUR KING, July 31.—A bankruptcy petition filed by E. S. Raymorth of Antigo, Wis., shows liabilities of $85,852.96, and only asset an unliquidated claim of $715,000.00 for damages to reputation.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts $100 and Over.

Asst, Frank—C. R. Schramm.....$120.08

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, August 7, 1917, at which time and place the furnishing and erecting a portable steel building at Shaft 11 of the City tunnel, including the removal of a building now on said premises, all in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by the payment of two dollars ($2) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President.
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of Water Supply.
GEORGE P. WATERHOUSE, Secretary.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 19, 1917.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Purchasing Agent of this Department until 2 P. M., August 15, 1917, for furnishing cards with which to tie for tying packages of letters, also cards without devices attached thereto, which may be required by the Postal Service for a period of one year, beginning November 1, 1917, and ending October 31, 1918. Specifications and blanks for proposals will be furnished on application to the Purchasing Agent, P. S. Burleson, Postmaster General.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y. H.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, for furnishing HAY, OATS, STRAW, BRAN, FRESH BEEF, and other perishable food supplies, required at Government stamps at Yaphank, L. I., at Fort Slocum, N. Y., at Admiral Mfg. and Fortress, Va., during the period from September 1 to December 31, 1917, will be received here until 11 A. M., Aug. 15, 1917. Blank forms and further information will be furnished on application to the Department Quartermaster.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(4) This character means reverse or against.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 226, at 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy matters.

Motions:
Harry J. Scheenfield, Frank E. Bissett, Ben Rubin & Co., Meyer Spessfield, Morris Brafi, Eugene F. Lambert, Henry Herrmann, Samuel Kaufman, Hanson Studios, Max Sklar, Eugene F. Lambert, J. Feligratt & Sons, Philip Rivkas, Edgar Allen, Arthur Cavermande, Nat. Cleveland Supply Co., Levi W. Rosenthal, S. H. Hanks & Co., Henry Orcutt, William Zeuli, Hansen Bros. (3), Loretta Corp. (3), Agnes Jarmulowsky (3), Hanson Bros., Nat Homar Mfg Co., Brueck & Wilson Co., Jerome G. Hauser, Joseph Pecora, J. & L. Jarmulowsky, Morris & Pope, Pearson Bros., Herbert Moss, Jewell & Co., Abraham Tishman, Ralph Simon, Max Hyman, Morris Schwartz.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veader, J.—Room 303, at 10:30 A. M.:

Equity calendar, at 10:30 A. M.:
Duberstein, &c<Goldberg et al.
Furst, &c<Lefstein-Rothe et al.
Societe Anonyme de la Distillerie<Pusillo.
Motion calendar, at 2 P. M.—Bankruptcy discharges:
Worth<Kornadi.
M. B. Gossett.
A. Galeo.
L. Marks.
Hannah Bros.
M. H. Blackwell.
H. Friedman.
I. W. Freeman.
I. Levy.
S. Levy.
S. Greenspan.
P. Bauer.
M. Narinsky.

Motions:
Baldinger & Kupferman Mfg Co.
Levy<Baird.
Kaufman.
J. Friedman.
A. Leichman.
O. Hamed.
A. Wilhelm Co<Rosenson.
Comi Coal Co<Steam Yacht Et J C Austin Quirk(Sr) Commonmpaw N Karelsteky.
Roscoe Lumber Co.
Machine Met Prod Co.
Franklin Brewing Co.
Triumph Toy Co, Inc.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:15 A. M.:

The calendar of Special Term, Part I., will hereafter be called by the Clerk at 10:15 A. M. for the purpose of noting defaults, adjournments, and motions ready for argument, and to allow submission of motions where papers are complete. At 10:30 A. M. the motions and the calendar will be heard in their regular order by the Justice presiding.

Hayard Prod Co<Gross Whitz, Jr<Baryow, Inc.
May<Cort Film Co.
Guaranty Trust Co<Manhattan Co.
Steiger<Kreiger.
Goodin<Mirror Films.
Brand<Brand.
Cohen<Cohen.
Bigham<Bigham.
Rd Pressing Co.
Greenleaf<Yokow Towing Line.
Selden<John Pierce Co.
Vicksburg<John Pierce Co.
Phelps<Ewarts.
Bigelow<Russell.
Barnard<Silverman (2)
Hess<Hess.
Cohan<Bartelstone.
Stalmack<Rothrock.
Berckheimer<Empire Carrying Co.
R. Sherwood.
Abbott Motor Equipt Co<Schlesinger-R Co.
ONY, (Rosedale Ave.
Rd Lodge Principia Civility.
Ra Trading.
Marks<Zobel Co.
Perkins<Perkins, (2).
Van Tyne<Weinstein.
Rama<Rama Co.
Campbell<Rodgers.
Hanau<Weatherall.
Atlantic Com Cot Bimmerman.
Hickey<Hickey.
Greenberg<Bergoff.

Motions:
Clarke.
Friedman & Cooper.
D. W. Haas, Jr..
Mihalek.
H. Kinsella.
Spencer.
H. O Wolff.
S. Grabish.
Amendments:
Baldinger & Kupferman Mfg Co.
Levy<Baird.
Kaufman.

Adjourned cases:
Pincus Brother.
George Matheewson.
G & M Enchardt.

Involuntary cases:
Petition<M Schwartz.
Same<B B Peake & Co.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—Room 509, at 10 A. M.

Peter Decieer.
At 10:30 A. M.:
Estate of Del Gaudio.
Joseph R. Magrus.
Estate of:
Clara May.
Margaret Rodney.

Wills for probate:
Teresa C. Tagliaferro.
John Hannon.
Agnes R. Leech.
Clara M. Knapp.
Ellen F. Meacham.
Louis Blau.
Milton Hynes.
Jane E. McDonald.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Richards & Co<Rudolf Kuhn.
De Favre<East Rockaway Imp Co.
Rosenthal<RosenswigGelsand<Buehhinden.

PART II.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Recorder Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Delehanty, J.—Demetrius Racopoulos<John Boorse—Paul T. Kammerer.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Carpelis H. Hughes<Little Italy Realty Co.—Benjamin B. W. Brown, American Mortgage Co. (3), Anne V. Hoe—Mary Hoe—Henry Geddard, Edward Rigley<I. S. Fox—Charles P. Blaney, German Savings Bank<Morris Kahn—Milton M. Sittenfield, Harry Alperstein<Pearl Wilson Co.—Alfred Hayes, Jr., Life Ins. and Trust Co.<Fanny Green—Charles P. Robinson, Union Square Saving Bank<Earl G. Pier—Alfred G. Cox, Jr., Herman Rosenberg<Ewarts Holdings Co.—Philip C. Samuels.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Mitchell, J.—Motion calendar, at 10:30 A. M.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mitchell, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

Wills:
Charles J. T. Rose.
Frank Schreibert.

Accounting:
August Barthold.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Tiernan, J.—No day calendar.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Harney et al<Kroutil et al (3)—William Bondy.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Edward F. Cole<Carr Building Corp. et al.—George A. Stimmuller, Jennie Currier et al<Koellsted Contracting Co. et al. (2)—Charles H. Grain, William M. Morgan<Wm. M. Construction Co. et al.—Samuel J. Levine, Anna O'Brien<Tully Construction Co. et al.—Abraham H. Schwartz.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department.—DECISIONS.

A. Clarke, respt., v. Borough Asphalt Co., appts., and D. J. McCoy, deft.—Motion denied, without costs.

In re M. Dodge, appt., v. the Huntington Railway Construction of Huntington, N. Y.—Motion denied.

Re petition of L. Bigrasch as general guardian, &c., of D. W. Kruse, an infant, &c.—Motion denied.

Re application of the City of New York, East River Park.—Application denied, without prejudice.

Re proceedings for the will of H. Singer of Kings County, deceased.—Motion granted, without costs.

Re petition of New England National Bank, &c., Rankin, deed'd.—Motion denied.

Re application of R. M. Palmer for admission to the bar.—Motion denied, without prejudice.

In re M. Hagy Waist Works, respt., v. R. Rochester, appit.—Motion granted.

D. McKellar, respt., v. American Synthetic Dyes, Inc., appits., (Asts. 1-2.)—Motion denied, without costs.

W. E. Weeks, respt., v. Cabot Ward, as Com., &c, appit.—Motion denied.

W. Rabbage & Sons, Inc., respt., v. Garfield Trimmed Milk, appit.—Motion for reargument denied, with $10 costs, and order signed.

E. Werner, pltf., v. C. T. Kelly, deft.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

J. F. Hackley, respt., v. N. Y. C. R. Co., appit.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

J. Wagstaff, respt., v. Long Island R. R. Co., appit.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

C. W. H. Arnold, as trustee, respt., v. W. M. Frank et al., respts., and Upper Hudson Stone Co., appit.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

C. W. Beatty, respt., v. J. E. Reed and C. Reed, appits.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted.

M. S. Brokaw, respt., v. W. Gould Brokaw, appit.—Order affirmed with $10 costs.

C. Buttenuth, appit., v. W. H. Gill, indiv. and as President, respt.—Judgment and order affirmed.

W. H. and C. B. Chapman, appits., v. J. Arata, respt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event unless within twenty days the defts. stipulate to forego the damages allowed by the verdict, in which event the order appealed from and the judgment modified accordingly are affirmed without costs.

W. P. Commiskey, respt., v. J. O. Winston et al., appits.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted. Costs to abide the event.

Continental Securities Co. and C. H. Venner, as stockholders, appits., and American Security Co. et al., &c., appit., v. N. Y. C. R. R. Co. et al., respts.—Injunction damages reduced in accordance with opinion by Putnam, J., without costs.

O. M. Cutler, respt., v. M. R. Winbarry et al., appits.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

J. H. Dan, appit., v. J. S. O'Connell, respt.—Judgment reversed and instead an order is directed to be entered denying plaintiff's motion with $10 costs.

Addison Perry Day, appit., C. B. Irwin, respt.—Judgment and order affirmed with costs.

C. Demae, appit., v. G. Gallagher Sand and Gravel Corp., respt.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

F. C. Dodd, as exec. of E. Heenan, dec'd, appit., v. W. E. Hoffman as exec. of the est. of J. C. Heenan, dec'd, respt.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

J. D. Dunlop, respt., v. W. Sievers, appit.—Judgment modified and as so modified affirmed without costs.

J. E. Duvall, an infant, by R. E. Duvall, his guardian ad litem, respt., v. Levy and Baird, appit.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

F. Dwyer, respt., v. Queens Co. Water Co. et al., appits.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

F. W. Woolworth & Co., respt., v. M. S. Ginsberg, appit.—Final order affirmed with costs.

Jas. Fanney, v. C. D. Fenney, appit.—Order affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements.

R. M. Field, respt., v. Empire Realty Co., appit.—Order reversed with $10 costs and disbursements and deft.'s motion for judgment on the pleadings granted.

E. T. Fletcher, as sub. Co., appit., v. C. N. Y., respt.—Judgment affirmed with costs. $10 costs and disbursements.

J. Gaffney, respt., v. City of Newburg, appit.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

W. R. Fuller, appit., v. O. H. Brown, as exec. of E. A. Brown, dec'd, respt.—Judgment and order affirmed with costs.

S. Gardner, respt., v. H. C. Buhach, Inc., appit.—Judgment and order affirmed with costs.

S. Ginsburg, appit., v. F. W. Woolworth & Co., respt.—Findings modified and cause remitted to Special Term.

D. Gottlieb, appit., v. M. Arderne and J. Harris, respts.—Judgment of County Court of Nassau County reversed and new trial ordered.

N. Greberg, appit., v. P. Edert et al., respts.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

P. Hackley, respt., v. N. Y. C. R. Co., appit.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

C. H. Hagerman, respt., v. W. Gould Brokaw, appit.—Order affirmed with costs.

H. Hagner, appit., v. S. Guggenheim, respt.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

C. Harbach, an infant, by F. Herbert, her guardian ad litem, respt., v. W. H. Michaels, appit.—Judgment and order affirmed with costs.

D. Hickory, respt., v. N. Y. O. & W. R. R. Co., appit.—Order affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements.

E. Heare, appit., v. J. Glennen and A. Kennedy, indiv. and as exec's of A. Geurkin, dec'd.—Order of the County Court of Westchester County so far as it denies the motion for continuance against the respts. indiv. affirmed. So far as it denies the motion for a revival and continuance against the respts. as execrs. respondent, and motion granted with $10 costs, reversed, and motion granted with $10 costs.

J. McCleaky, respt., v. Ridge Boulevard Const. Co., Inc., and Aetna Accident and Liability Co., appit.—Judgment of the County Court of Kings County affirmed, with costs.

R. Martin, as admr. of Sarah Martin, dec'd, respt., v. L. Rosengarten, appit., and R. Gaddis, deft.—Judgment and order affirmed with costs.

E. Martin, respt., v. L. Rosengarten, appit., and R. Gaddis, deft.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

W. Matthews, respt., v. J. Willetts Gardner, appit.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

G. T. Maxwell et al., respt., v. L. S. Scoville, as agent, &c., of H. Scoville, dec'd, appit., impleaded with others.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion for bill of particulars granted, without costs.

I. Meier, as guard. of H. Meier, dec'd, et al., respts., v. Bayliss, indiv. and as exec. et al., appits.—Order denying appit.' motion for judgment affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

A. Nosner, respt., v. E. H. R. R., appit.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

S. Nowakowski, an infant, by J. Nowakowski, his guardian ad litem, respt., v. N. Y. and North Shore Traction Co., appit.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Nyack National Bank, respt., v. W. W. Griffith, appit.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Nye Schneider Fowler, respt.-appit., v. F. J. Barnes, appit-respt., and W. J. Barnes, deft.—Order modified and as so modified affirmed, without costs.

M. Obler, appit., v. H. H. R. R., respt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

J. O'Connor, respt., v. Bradley Const. Co., appit.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

A. Junge, appit., v. the Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co., respt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

E. Kearney, respt., v. St. Nicholas Ice Rink, Inc., appit.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted unless within twenty days the plaintiff stipulate to reduce the recovery of damages, in which event the judgment as modified and the order are affirmed, without costs.

D. Kelly, as exr., appit., v. F. W. Hinrichs, respt.—Judgment of County Court reversed and new trial ordered.

The Kentucky Derby Co. v. A. Woods, indiv. and as Com. et al., respts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

J. Kessler, respt., v. the F. T. B., Inc., appit.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

I. Klein, an infant, v. Manhattan Steam Bakery, Inc., and Herman Huse, appits.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted.

A. Klein, respt., v. Manhattan Steam Bakery, Inc., and H. Huse, appits.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted.

M. M. Koster, as exrx. of H. R. Koster, dec'd, respt., v. Westchester County Traveling Co., appit.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event, unless within twenty days pltf. stipulate to reduce the recovery of damages, in which event the judgment and order as so reduced are affirmed.

Lehigh Portland Cement Co., pltf., v. City of Poughkeepsie et al., respts., Mack Mnfg. Co., appit., et al., deft.—Judgment modified and as so modified affirmed, with costs to the appit.

J. McCleaky, respt., v. Ridge Boulevard Const. Co., Inc., and Aetna Accident and Liability Co., appit.—Judgment of the County Court of Kings County affirmed, with costs.

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E. Martin, respt., v. L. Rosengarten, appit., and R. Gaddis, deft.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

W. Matthews, respt., v. J. Willetts Gardner, appit.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

G. T. Maxwell et al., respt., v. L. S. Scoville, as agent, &c., of H. Scoville, dec'd, appit., impleaded with others.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion for bill of particulars granted, without costs.

I. Meier, as guard. of H. Meier, dec'd, et al., respts., v. Bayliss, indiv. and as exec. et al., appits.—Order denying appit.' motion for judgment affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

A. Nosner, respt., v. E. H. R. R., appit.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

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E. Kearney, respt., v. St. Nicholas Ice Rink, Inc., appit.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted unless within twenty days the plaintiff stipulate to reduce the recovery of damages, in which event the judgment as modified and the order are affirmed, without costs.

Re petition of N. Y. Municipal Railway Corp. et al., respts., relative to acquiring title to real estate, against S. O. Holliday, appit.—Appeal from order appointing commissioners dismissed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Re probate last will of R. Sayra, dec'd.—Decree of Surrogate's Court modified and as so modified affirmed.

Re petition of H. S. Sisson as Com., &c., for order revoking and canceling appit., for and order of W. J. Gleason. Illegal certificates held by W. J. Gleason.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion denied, with $10 costs.

Re opening 822 St., W. J. Eden, appit., v. Stern and Gilleaudeau, &c., respts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Re supplementary proceedings, W. N. Waldon, pltf., v. H. Goodmans, appt., v. Administrator, respondent.—Order of the County Court of Kings County modified and as so modified the order is affirmed, without costs.

J. V. Jordan, appit., v. E. Jordan, respt.—Judgment modified by reducing the allowance and as so modified affirmed. Order unanimously and as modified affirmed, without costs.

A. Junge, appit., v. the Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co., respt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

E. Kearney, respt., v. St. Nicholas Ice Rink, Inc., appit.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted unless within twenty days the plaintiff stipulate to reduce the recovery of damages, in which event the judgment as modified and the order are affirmed, without costs.

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BRAINS PLUS MONEY

It has taken ten years of untiring energy and $3,600,000 in real money to make

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(Now an Incorporated Village. Just this side of Bayshore, L. I.)

THE SUCCESS IT IS TO-DAY. Send at once for illustrated maps and further particulars of the

ABSOLUTE AUCTION

of the Remaining 162 Large Plots in the

GREAT SOUTH BAY and LAKE SECTIONS

To Be Held at 2:30 P. M. on the Premises

SATURDAY, AUGUST 11

Liberal terms—10% on day of sale; 10% on or before September 11th, 1917, and

30 EQUAL MONTHLY PAYMENTS

or 40% on mortgage, or 3% discount for all cash.

Titles will be insured to purchasers without expense to them, by the TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO. The sale will be conducted (rain or shine) under a large tent.

In order that the many who will come from the City may arrive as nearly as possible at the same time, thus permitting the sale to be promptly started, A SPECIAL TRAIN WILL BE RUN ON THE DAY OF THE AUCTION, LEAVING THE PENNA. STATION, N. Y., AND FLATBUSH AV., BKLYN., AT 12:52.

Complimentary tickets may be obtained upon application.
Representatives will be at the Brightwaters office on the Merrick Road every day before the sale to show the property.

T. B. ACKERSON CO.,
1 West 34th St., Manhattan.
JERE JOHNSON JR. CO.,
193 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Valuable Water-Front Property

A highly desirable Long Island City water-front property (formerly the John Goode Cordage plant), opposite 72nd Street, Manhattan, is for sale.

Property fronts 200 feet on East River and extends, of an even width, 600 feet to Vernon Avenue.
121 feet of open dock, and 50 feet enclosed.
Four-story building, brick and stone, 197x59 feet.
Three-story brick building, 100x40 feet.
Three-story frame building, tin roof, 180x56 feet.
Power plant, shafting, elevators and some machinery.
Two artesian wells.

Peculiarly adapted to storage, assembling or manufacturing purposes.

This valuable and highly desirable property may be bought at a reasonable price and on convenient terms.

Apply to
GEO. E. PAYNE,
Corn Exchange Bank Bldg., Bridge Plaza, L. I. City, N. Y.
Telephone, Astoria 1221.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

MORTGAGE MONEY

Manhattan 4½% Bronx 5%

ALBERT B. ASHFORTH, Inc.
Mortgage Department.
14 Wall St. Tel. Rector 4090.

REAL ESTATE.

Loton H. Slawson Company
Real Estate
171 Madison Avenue

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BEFORE YOU SIGN THAT LEASE FOR YOUR APARTMENT

See our model private house with sun parlors, in Brooklyn; latest improvements; with or without garage; one block from station; time to Manhattan, 24 minutes; fare five cents; $500 cash, rent you are now paying will pay the rest. Consult us.

BEST VALUE IN NEW YORK.
CALL, WRITE OR PHONE TODAY
ALCO BUILDING COMPANY,
217 BROADWAY, MANHATTAN,
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CALIFORNIA SEMI-BUNGALOW

built for all-year home; 8 rooms, bath, steam heat, garage; 6,000 square feet of land; refined neighborhood; sidewalks, electricity, gas, sewer; privilege of restricted bathing beach; yacht club; free mooring for your motor boat; about three minutes' walk from pier and station; 30 minutes to Herald Square; will sell to responsible party for $500 cash, balance very easy terms. R. B. S., 248 West 34th St. N. Y. City.

MOVE RIGHT IN

and own your own home; 30 minutes via electric trains, New York or Brooklyn; house has all modern improvements, heat, &c.; ground enough for poultry and vegetables; near stores, schools; can be bought for less than city rent; $150 cash, balance $12 per month. LANE, Box 275 Times Downtown.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

RYE BUILDING PLOT

$6x150.

One block from beautiful OAKLAND BEACH and overlooking the water. Boating, Bathing, Fishing.
MEIGHAN & MAGILL
80 East 42d St., N. Y. Murray Hill 3469

Superbly Located Chester Hill Residence.

Finest neighborhood; high ground; large well-kept places all about. Eleven rooms, three baths. Ready for occupancy. Rent $185 per month.
Anderson Realty Co., near New Rochelle Sta. Mount Vernon, N. Y.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

SO. 34838.—U. S. DIST. COURT, SO. DIST. N. Y.—In Bankruptcy.—JACK LICHTENSTEIN, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said bankrupt are hereby given notice that on July 24th, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 1,906 Woolworth Building, New York City, August 24th, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
MACGRANE COXE,
July 30th, 1917. Referee in Bankruptcy.

SO. 34824.—U. S. DIST. COURT, SO. DIST. N. Y.—In Bankruptcy.—NETTIE BIERHOFF, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said bankrupt are hereby given notice that on July 20th, 1917, she was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 1,906 Woolworth Building, New York City, August 23rd, 1917, at 3 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
MACGRANE COXE,
July 30th, 1917. Referee in Bankruptcy.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SCARSDALE

In Popular Greenacres Section.

Near Golf Club; 3 min. walk station; stucco house, 4 master bedrooms, servants' rooms, 3 baths with every latest convenience; possession October 1st. Terms like rent. Another Colonial House, same section; price reduced to $15,500. No new houses being built, market will be exhausted before August 15th; act quickly.
Griffen, Prince & Ripley, Inc.
18 East 41st Street, New York City.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

IDEAL SMALL FARMS HOUSE & 2 ACRES $1350

On North Shore, commuting distance, near fresh water lake, boating, bathing and fishing; property for chickens, vegetables, fruit and berries.
ACRE FARMS, FRUIT AND SHADE TREES, $350.
$25 DOWN—$5 MONTHLY
Call or write at once for free R.R. tickets
B. SMALL FARMS,
105 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

HUNTINGTON.

$25 Lots

High and dry; best location for home or investment; boating, bathing and fishing; near trolley, depot and schools.
$2 DOWN—$1 MONTHLY.
25x100. Warranty Deed. Free Railroad Tickets.
B. SEYMAN, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

IF YOU WILL LAY ASIDE

10c. per day you can purchase 43,560 square feet (full acre) excellent farm land; best farming section of Long Island, within commuting distance of city. Think this wonderful bargain over; 31 city lots—43,560 square feet; all for $200, terms $25 cash, balance $3 per month. Write for free tickets. SUFFOLK, Box 270 Times Downtown.

IDEAL BUNGALOW

overlooking ocean; 5 rooms, bath, panel walls, beamed ceilings, large open fireplace; all modern improvements, gas, electricity, &c.; large garden plot; select neighborhood; 8 minutes' walk to sandy bathing beach; 40 minutes out; $250 cash, balance very easy terms. B., BUNGALOW, 248 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

A Sacrifice—$20 Monthly

A beautiful home, 6 rooms, handsome bath, open fireplace, elegant decorations, hardwood floors throughout; electricity, gas, steam heat, range and tubs; large plot for garden and garage; sharps; easy commuting distance; $250 cash; full price $8,400. H. S., 47 West 34th St., Room 434.

10 Acre Water Front Estate

Sixteen Room House; wonderful trees and farm; orchard, lake, &c. Will divide. May trade for smaller place.
TINDALL, 1761 Broadway, N. Y.

3-ROOM BUNGALOW

Just finished; owner cannot occupy; 2 full acres; shaded property; bargain of the year; worth $2,000; will sell to quick buyer for $1,350; must have $950 cash, balance very easy terms. B., OWNER, 248 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

SMALL POULTRY FARM.

6-room house needs repairs; convenient to station and trolley; one hour from city; sell to quick buyer $100 cash, balance $10 per month. B., THOMAS, 248 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BEFORE DECIDING ON A HOME CONSULT
ADAM DAY,
Short Hills, N. J. Phone 93y.
New Houses for sale; to rent, furnished or unfurnished.

CHOOSE

BOGOTA—TEANECK—LEONIA.
Homes for Rent or Sale. Wonderful Values. Easiest Terms. Photos and Particulars.
GEO. B. HITCHCOCK, INC.
Bogota, N. J.

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4 Rooms,	7th floor	(1 bath)	$1,400
5 Rooms,	9th "	(2 baths)	1,900
6 Rooms,	10th "	(3 baths)	2,500
7 Rooms,	12th "	(3 baths)	2,800

No. 302 West 86th Street

(Just west of West End Avenue)

The apartments contain many desirable and modern features which have appealed to a number who have leased from the plans. The apartments are now open for inspection.

LOTON H. SLAWSON COMPANY
171 Madison Avenue Telephone, Murray Hill 3530

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I CAN Reduce Your Rent

Figuring the expense of a home on a rent basis I can prove to you that buying this house is cheaper than renting
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PLOT 120x186 FT. Great Value, $7,250.
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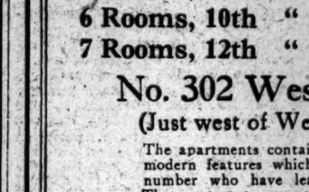

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Large verandas, open terraces, upper balcony. Parquet floors; walls panelled; beamed ceilings, laundry, heating plant; electric light. Select neighborhood; recreations; automobiling; best of water sports; fine country club, located on lake; best of schools, churches, stores. All modern conveniences; magnificent views; highest, healthiest climate; best of commutation to New York City. For particulars address F. B. WELLS, 170 B'way, N. Y. Tel. 1321 Cort.

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Sale, rent or exchange, in the Oranges, Maplewood, Summit, Madison, Morristown and Bernardsville, consult
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Opportunity for Quick Action.

In New Jersey Hills, 15 miles out. Two railroads, good motor roads; small lake; fruit. New 12-room house, 2 tiled baths, vapor heating system. Necessary outbuildings.
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7 Modern Lofts, With Power

Complying with all factory laws. Sprinkled. Ample Fire Escapes. Light 4 sides; elevator; steam heat. About 36,500 Sq. Ft. in all; would divide.
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Convenient to shipping terminals.
Lowest Fire Ins. Rate.
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Madison Ave. between 60th-61st Sts.
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APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

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11-Story Fireproof Apartment

121 Madison Ave.

Cor. 30th St.

9-10-14 Rooms

Single and Duplex

With 1, 2 and 3 baths. The rooms are large, some being 21x27 and 33x24; well arranged and with high ceilings.

$1,600 to $4,000

—further uptown these apartments would bring $500 to $1,000 more. They are now under

New Management

which will lease for 1, 2, or 3 years. Supt. on premises, or
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Attractive Apartments $1300 to $2000
6 to 10 Large Rooms

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AT 91ST STREET.

Five and six rooms, elevator apartment. Rents $55-$70.

Kendal Court

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Four, six and seven rooms, elevator apartment. Rents $50-$75. Apply Superintendent, on premises, or JOHN S. HEEP, 95 William St. Tel. 2066—John.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS DOCTOR'S OFFICES

suitable for
Dentist, Nose or Throat Specialist.
TWO ROOMS AND BATH.
NEW APARTMENT, JUST COMPLETED.
34 WEST 51ST ST.
EUGENE A. WALSH
on Premises. Phone Circle 1184.

BROCKHOLST

101 West 85th St.
Elevator Apartments. 3 Rooms.
$900 to $1,500
Superintendent on Premises.

VERSAILLES PALACE

606-607 WEST 113TH ST.,
BET. B'WAY AND RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
4 Rooms, One Bath, $1,080—$1,150.
5 Rooms, Two Baths, $1,450—$1,550.
Rooms Large, Light, Conveniently Arranged.
JOSEPH ATZ, 55 Liberty St., or Supt.

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315 W. 94th St. NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE

5 rooms and bath; will sublet unfurnished. $42.50. $10 per month for balance of season. La Mond's apartment. Agent on premises.

164 & 166 WEST 79TH ST.

SIX ROOMS AND BATH. All improvements; park street; private rear; subway and "L" station. RENTS $40.00.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

The Riviera

Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th St.

Modern Twelve Story Fireproof Apartment. Subway station half block distant.

FOR LEASE FROM OCT. 1st.

5 rooms	$750 to $780	Per Annum
7 rooms	$1100 to $1300	Per Annum
8 rooms	$1400 to $1500	Per Annum
9-10 rooms	$1600-$2000	Per Annum

with two or three baths.

Apply to A. J. Odell,
Manager, on Premises, Audubon 5400, or
Manhattan Leasing Co.,
149 Church St. Tel. 6390—Barclay.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

THE WOOLSEY

141 EAST 44TH ST.
1 & 2 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette. Furnished, $50 to $97.50.
Inquire on premises, or
BING & BING, 119 WEST 40TH ST.

REAL ESTATE

"A MOVE TO LONG ISLAND IS A WISE MOVE."

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

ESTABLISHED JULY, 1847.
BRYAN L. KENNELLY,
Real Estate Broker,
Appraiser and Auctioneer,
156 Broadway. Telephone 1547 Cortlandt.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

SEE THE NEW HOUSES AT KEW GARDENS.

Fifteen minutes from Herald Square. Ready for occupancy; from $9,500 to $22,500, on reasonable terms.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

HOMES AND ESTATES

FOR SALE OR RENT.

ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

AT GREENACRES, SCARSDALE.

Colonial dwelling, 10 rooms, 3 baths, special features; price reasonable; terms to suit. Shaw & Co., 1 West 125th St.

Pelhamwood.—Great bargain, new stucco house; two-car, heated garage; must sell within two weeks. H., 3,525 Broadway.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Client wishes to dispose of finest roadhouse on famous Merrick Road, including license and complete furnishings and equipment; lease to responsible tenant; has 3½ years to run, paying over 12%; prominent corner, 150x300 feet, overlooking bay; price $16,000; easy terms; splendid investment and big speculative possibilities. E. J. Carroll, 615 World Building, New York.

HANDSOME 7-ROOM HOME, large, airy rooms, heat, gas, electricity; modern kitchen and bath; porch; beautiful plot, all planted with variety of vegetables and flowers; near trolley, school, stores, and station; owner will sell reasonable to interested party for $200 cash and balance monthly. Park, Box 243 Times Downtown.

Cozy little home and two acres of fine farm land, some fruit and shade trees; makes ideal home for small family wanting to raise vegetables, poultry, &c.; good location; stores, schools, &c.; price $1,350 complete, easy terms to right party. Write to "Cozy Home," Box 290 Times Downtown.

If you want to buy an old house with a large plot of land for cultivation of vegetables, fruit, poultry, &c., house needing small repairs, near water, and station, price $1,540, for $75 down and $10 monthly, write or call at once, B. Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Seashore home, $2,000, on easy terms; beautiful location; facing bay and ocean; garden plot; improvements; near trolley, schools, stores, &c. Write for further particulars, Shore Home, Box 284 Times Downtown.

BELLE HARBOR.—Attractive new house, near water's edge; exceptionally cool location; reasonable terms. 46 Beach, 113th, Rockaway Park.

Inspect the two new houses left, for 1915 prices; improvements; easy terms; 35 minutes from Pennsylvania Station. Hollberg, Hinsdale Av., Floral Park, L. I.

Sage Foundation, Forest Hills; must sacrifice contract for 2½ exceptionally fine lots, 4½ years' payments made. Benson, Room 906, 88 Wall St.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

AN EXCEPTIONAL BARGAIN.

Six unusually large rooms, bath and butler's pantry; combination kitchen, gas water heater, hot water heating system, open fireplace; combination gas and electric lights, hardwood double floors and trim; handsomely decorated throughout; shades, screens, awnings; over ¼ acre slightly terraced plot; fine lawns and shrubbery; beautiful, restricted residence section, 3 minutes station; splendid train service, 45 minutes N. Y.; price $6,000; terms arranged; photo on request. Owner, R. B., 262 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $200 and small monthly payments, much less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 7 1-3c. commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near fine schools and station; 70 trains daily also. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

Great opportunity to buy or rent new and attractive houses, 6-8 rooms; all improvements; large plots; near station; easy terms; $3,000 to $6,500. Write for booklet. Smith-Stimpson Company, Glen Rock, N. J. (Adjoining Ridgewood.)

Pay rent to yourself; artistic 7-room house; every convenience; Mountain Station, Lackawanna R. R., 40 mins. N. Y. I pay taxes, int., ins.; you pay $40 month. W. S. Macintosh, Bldr., 15 Hooker St., West Orange.

Beautiful Mountain Lakes, N. J., 10 rooms and 2 baths; stone house, with garage, to rent, furnished, unfurnished, or for sale; genuine bargain. H. A. Crosby, 291-293 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

Exceptional Bargain, $3,200.—Six-room modern home; all improvements, half hour out on Erie, near station and trolley; small first payment, balance $25 monthly, like rent. W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

Factory to rent, 82x72, two stories, basement; railroad siding, one block railroad station; P. O. conveniences. N. Meyer & Sons, Plainfield, N. J.

A Commuter's Town Home.—Four acres; modern 8-room house; barn, poultry house; orchard. Frank Stevens, Ridgewood, N. J.

South Carolina—For Sale or To Let.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., HOMES.

For rent or for sale. Best locations and prices reasonable. Write or wire J. T. Willard, Spartanburg, S. C.

FARMS.

Miscellaneous—For Sale or To Let.

A BEAUTIFUL 900-ACRE FARM, IN A BODY, AT $75 AN ACRE. W. H. GRAHAM, CUERO, TEXAS.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

$50 DOWN and $7 a month will buy beautiful 2-acre farm; fruit and shade trees; near lake. B Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

HOUSES TO LET.

Out of Town.—Furnished.

MOUNT VERNON.

Attractive 9-room furnished house, in best home section, 848 Tecumseh Av., Mount Vernon; for rent during August; must furnish unquestionable references. Consult owner before Thursday, E. A. Lightner. Telephone 3700 Mount Vernon during business hours.

Comfortably furnished house or bungalow wanted for August, near beach; refined Gentile family of four, (two children;) commuting distance New York preferred; satisfactory references. W M F Times Downtown.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

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Immediate occupation; delightful detached house, perfect condition; one hour from city; three bathrooms; fruit and flowers abundant; near water. Tel. 965 Gramercy.

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EXCEPTIONAL DESKROOM in refined offices two blocks south of Times Square; private entrance, stenographer and typewriter services, telephone booth, all facilities; responsible and congenial tenant only. Address E 103 Times.

140 WEST 54TH ST., showrooms and offices. Apply to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Tel. John 5700.

36TH, 6 EAST.—Parlor, 30x75; parquet floor; conveniences; must be seen to appreciate.

MADISON AV., 926, (near 73d St.)—Large, light store. Telephone Bryant 460.

Large front room on parlor floor for business or office. 32 East 28th St.

Office to sublet, 299 Broadway. Apply agent or Olson, 120 Liberty St.

Doctor's office, 46 West 52d St.; excellent location. Call or write, Circle 1121.

Brooklyn.

For Sale—Up to date factory building, mill construction, in popular Brooklyn district, 80,000 square feet; sprinkler system; insurance very low; high ceilings, light all sides; can be used for any manufacturing purpose; convenient to all transportation and subway, under construction. Apply M. Dreyfuss, or own broker, 1 Liberty St., New York.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

5TH AV., 12.—Hotel, under new management; one, two or three room apartments; furnished, unfurnished.

50TH ST., (Lexington Av., 163.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, $15 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service; astounding Summer values. Hotel Rutledge.

ATTENTION! — Summer rates now; apartments, furnished, 2 rooms and bath, full hotel service; one block from subway; $10.50 to $14 weekly. Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th St.; Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

MUST sacrifice for two months, handsome 2-room apartment; 5th Av., near Plaza. Falco, 505 5th Av.

Furnished—West Side.

44TH, 44 WEST.—Furnished apartment for rent, two rooms and bath; very cool, with excellent ventilation.

47TH, 58 WEST. (Hotel Patterson.)—Furnished suites of two and three rooms with bath; all large outside rooms; Summer rates, $15 per week and up.

47TH, 127 WEST.—Two rooms and private bath; all latest improvements.

51ST, 16 WEST.—Newly furnished 2-room apartments; private baths, electricity, telephone.

56TH, 206 WEST.—An especially attractive apartment, 2 rooms and bath; just vacated; full hotel service free. Thorndyke Apartments.

64TH ST., 1 WEST, (Harperley Hall.)—Two rooms, bath, and kitchenette, furnished, facing Central Park, all conveniences, $100 monthly for Summer months.

71ST ST., 70 WEST.—Second floor, private house, low rate, exclusive.

72D.—Handsomely furnished four rooms, new building; sacrifice Summer, longer. Gray, agent, Columbus 3974. Other small, large apartments.

72D, 266 WEST.—Cool, attractive rooms; excellent location; Southern cooking; meals optional.

76TH, 55 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive furnished apartment, three rooms, bath; $100 monthly.

87TH, 310 WEST.—Fine, large hall room; gentleman; private family; references.

94TH, 321 WEST.—For rent furnished, August and September, 4-room apartment; price $60 per month. See Captain Ward.

A NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.

Newly furnished and decorated; complete hotel service; two and three rooms and bath; 9 to 14 windows, with unobstructed views and three exposures to such suite; rates, $60 monthly and up; also weekly rates; breakfast & dinner, $8 weekly (optional); references. HOTEL NOBLETON, 126 WEST 73D ST. One block from subway express and elevated. All cars and bus lines. C. M. Bellak, Pres.

APARTMENTS—SUBLET,

handsomely furn., any period; Summer rates. EXCLUSIVE REALTY, Specialists, 176 West 72d St. Phone 848 Columbus.

APARTMENT hunting unnecessary; consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d. Columbus 836.

Attractive apartments; hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited. CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, 110th ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $85, $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY. Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

Exquisitely furnished six rooms, foyer, bath; beautiful location; junction Riverside and Claremont; $1,600 year. Morningside 6430. Apartment 22.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS. Immediate and future rentals; choice localities; long, short leases; $75-$500 month. CLARK REALTY COMPANY, 20 E. 42d St. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, No. 125, (96th St.)—Elevator light, well-furnished rooms; also unfurnished. W. R. & J. M. Stewart.

SPECIALIST.

Handsomely furnished apartments; long, short leases. GRAY, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

Two rooms, bath and kitchenette, well furnished, delightful apartment, very convenient location, for sale; bargain; parties leaving town. Phone Blackwood, Morningside 6204.

WASHINGTON SQUARE NORTH, 27.—Available until Oct. 1, small 8-room apartment, furnished; piano; reasonable offer accepted. D. Koonz, 757 Broadway.

610 WEST 116TH ST.

2-3 AND 4 ROOM apartment, furnished or unfurnished; high-class house, managed by owner on premises; references required. Thompson, 3040 Morningside.

$45 for 4 rooms and bathroom; all light; see the janitor, 621 West 179th St., near Broadway.

Unfurnished—East Side.

28TH, 32 EAST.—1 large room apartment; bath.

86TH, 50 EAST—7 large light, airy rooms, all modern improvements, $75.

86TH, 50 EAST.—Studio, 3 rooms, kitchen, and bath, $35.

41ST, 11 EAST.—Two large rooms, with private bath; breakfast if desired; Summer rates.

MADISON AV., 926, (73d.)—2-3 rooms; all modern improvements; $45-$65.

THE CLEVELAND,
126-130 East 24th St.

Apartments, unfurnished, unusually well arranged, 8 and 9 rooms and bath; rent $900 and $1,000. Apply on premises, or to CAMMANN, VOORHEES & FLOYD, 34 William St.

Unfurnished—West Side.

NO. 43 WEST 10TH ST.
Washington Square Section.

New nine-story fireproof apartment house, 3, 4, 5 rooms, open fireplaces; separate maids' rooms. Apply on premises. Wm. A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar St. Tel. John 5700.

57TH, 200 WEST, (S. W. Cor. 7th Av.)—New studio and apartment building. Housekeeping suites of 3, 4, 6, and 8 rooms and large duplex studios, with bedroom and bath. Rents $1,300 to $4,500, including refrigeration. Renting agent on premises.

PAYSON McL. MERRILL CO., INC.,
9 East 44th St. Telephone Murray Hill 8300.

86TH, 17 W.—7 large, light rooms, bath, gas, electricity; immediate possession; $55, $60.

86TH ST., 310 WEST, (between West End and Riverside Drive.)—Splendid seven-room; immediate occupancy.

98D ST., 300 WEST, (Corner West End Av.)—Modern, high-class apartments; one room and bath, $25 to $50; two rooms and bath, $45 to $55.

715 AND 725 WEST 172D ST.

High-class elevator apartment, just completed; 3-4-5-6 rooms; choice locality; beautiful view of the Hudson. Inquire on premises.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR DOCTOR OR DENTIST.

Very desirable ground floor apartment. Tenanted by doctor for the last seven years. Apply Leon Sobel, 215 Manhattan Av. Phone 1647 Academy.

RATMORE, 1 West 68th St., (Cor. Central Park West.)—7 rooms, 2 baths, $1,500 to $2,200. Apply on premises or Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St. Tel. 6420 Bryant.

SAVE money and housekeeping worry.—Hotel Calumet, 340 West 57th, furnished and unfurnished apartments to suit refined people; modern fireproof apartment hotel; high class service; references; few apartments to sublet to Oct. 1.

Queens.

JACKSON HEIGHTS APARTMENTS,
$35 to $45 a Month.
THE QUEENSBORO CORPORATION,
Renting Office, Jackson Av., cor. 20th St.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Apartments wanted furnished, unfurnished. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d St. Columbus 836.

WANTED—Few weeks, by young couple, small furnished apartment. B., 3,525 Broadway.

YOUNG married couple desire small furnished apartment, commuting distance, city. D 69 Times.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Unfurnished.

Wanted—Apartment, airy, 7 to 9 large rooms, 2 baths, and maid's room, on Riverside Drive below 116th St., front, possibly corner apartment. Downtown P. O. Box 287.

Two, three, four rooms, under $25; Manhattan preferred. B 400 Times Downtown.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

21ST, 137 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Single, suites, private bath; breakfast served in rooms.

21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Furnished suites, private baths, single rooms; electricity; park privileges; references.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.) Suite, two rooms and bath.

27TH, 114 EAST.—Cosily furnished rooms; light housekeeping or otherwise. Phone Madison Square 6944.

30TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Room, sunny, running water, phone, elevator, electric light; well furnished; excellent service; $5 weekly up; with bath, $9 weekly, up; meals exceptionally reasonable, optional; women only.

31ST ST., 114 EAST, (30th, 39 East.)—All newly furnished; private bath; electricity.

34TH ST., 46 EAST.—Elegant room; electricity; private bath; $5.50; another, $4.50.

53D, 56 EAST.—Single rooms; all conveniences; near Park; Summer rates. Plaza 2955.

64TH ST., (735 Madison Av.)—Large rooms, private baths, all conveniences, phone, $7, $8, $9; small rooms, running water, $2.50, $3, $3.50.

66TH, 153 EAST, (Y. M. C. A.)—Rooms, $2.50 to $4 weekly; dues $3.25.

IRVING PL., 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 529.—Handsomely furnished room, with, without private bath; phone, electricity.

PARK AV., 70, (Near 38th.)—Large, handsome room, private bath; small rooms $5 up.

West Side.

36TH, 341 WEST.—Large attractive front room, adjoining bath, near Drive; Summer rates.

49TH, 50 WEST.—Exceptional large, small rooms, one private bath; running water; always hot water; electricity, telephone; reference.

49TH, 66 WEST.—Large, cool room, all conveniences; summer rate.

50TH, 14 WEST.—Large room, private bath; also small rooms; gentlemen; Summer rates.

50TH, 5 WEST.—Newly furnished room, electricity, telephone.

52D, 254 WEST, (The Keating.)—Exceptionally clean, cool rooms. Tel. Circle 1806.

50TH, 48 WEST.—Comfortable room; gentleman; running water, electric light; Summer rates.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Studio, grand piano; large single room; electricity, telephone, elevator; references.

71ST, 62 WEST.—LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED ONE AND TWO ROOM SUITES; PRIVATE BATHS, SHOWERS. ELECTRICITY; SINGLE ROOMS.

71ST, 308 WEST.—Outside rooms, large, medium, parlor bedroom; exclusive house; references.

71ST, 10 WEST.—1 or 2 large, magnificently furnished rooms, bath, telephone, electricity; open fireplace; owner's private residence.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Extraordinary single room, 8 windows, private bath, electricity; exclusive house.

71ST, 19 WEST.—Beautiful; bachelor; private home; nicely furnished; every comfort; breakfast.

73D, 140 WEST.—Very exceptionally furnished, 2 and 3 room, kitchenette suites; private baths, lavatories, electricity; weekly monthly.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, private bath, also medium size room; telephone.

73D, 255 WEST.—Cool front room; telephone; conveniences; private family.

78D, 261 WEST.—Nicely furnished medium size room, bath adjoining; telephone.

258 WEST 73D ST.
Furnished room with private bath; references.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; telephone, electricity; references.

76TH, 134 WEST.—Nicely furnished large, small rooms, with dressing room; first class house.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Large, small, cool rooms; continuous hot water; electricity; references.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Immaculately clean; private baths; electricity; kitchenette; transients; references. Schuyler 4566.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Desirable rooms, refined surroundings; reception room; telephone; $2.50 to $10.

75TH, 117 WEST.—Newly furnished, cheerful, large, small rooms; gentlemen, couple; private bath.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Beautiful, large room, connecting shower, bath; exclusive home; small room.

80TH, 104—147 WEST.—Large and small handsome, cool rooms, private baths; reference.

81ST, 27 WEST., (Facing Park.)—Exceptionally large, elegant room or suite, private bath, maid service; exclusive neighborhood; transportation convenient; private home; $75. Schuyler 7352.

84TH, 47 WEST.—Handsome second story room; private bath; twin beds; Summer rates.

85TH, 329 WEST.—Beautifully furnished double or single rooms; hot and cold water in each room; all conveniences; private family. Telephone Schuyler 9042.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Large and small rooms, private baths; electricity; breakfast optional.

86TH ST., (533 West End Av.)—Attractive, large and small rooms; electricity; every convenience; reference; subway, "L."

86TH, 23 WEST.—Large rooms, private baths; small rooms; breakfast. Phone Schuyler 8197.

87TH, 201 WEST.—Attractively furnished outside rooms; single and suite; southern exposure; reasonable.

95TH, 171 WEST.—Room, southern exposure; running water, telephone, homelike. Apt. 47W.

112TH, 505 WEST.—Outside room facing vacant lot, bath, telephone, lavatory, $3. Wilford.

113TH, 606 WEST, near Riverside.—Cool, attractive rooms, elevator, apartment. Wilson.

113TH ST., 600 WEST.—Room, high-class apartment; private family; exceptionally cool. Johnston.

115TH—To rent, for women, two charming outside rooms overlooking Hudson, single or en suite, with bath if desired in the apartment of two young business women. Phone Morningside 6060.

122D, 500 WEST.—Cool rooms, two, four windows; also single; housekeeping. Whyte.

126TH, 56 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, from $2.50; selection of four houses; Southerners accommodated.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Large front, also Hudson view; running water; reasonable. Turner.

BROADWAY, 3,200, (128th.)—Single and double rooms, front; housekeeping, $3.50 up; bath. Phone Morningside 3768. Burns.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (99th St.)—Delightfully cool, spacious room, suitable two; private, high-class apartment. Phone Riverside 2748. Apt. 2A.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 78.—Beautiful rooms; overlooking Hudson; private house; 79th Subway.

WEST END AV., 905.—Unusual large front room; electricity, telephone; private family; reasonable.

WEST END AV., 664.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms, adjoining baths.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Double, single, bath, facing park, $10-$8-$6.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

Young married couple desire board with private family, country preferred, within commuting distance of city. D 68 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

38TH, 39 EAST.—Studios, large, small rooms; meals served; quiet surroundings.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (Lexington Av. and 50th St.)—Exclusively for women. Why not live at a hotel at lower cost than a boarding house? Outside rooms; telephone; elevator; full hotel service; homelike, including high-class meals; $10 weekly and up. Phone Madison Square 6160.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST, (near 5th Av.)—Large, small rooms; excellent boards; all improvements.

58D, 57 WEST.—Very attractive single, double rooms, baths; excellent table; references.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, private bath; electricity; house with owner; suit particular people; Southern cooking; also smaller rooms.

72D, 212 WEST.
PRIVATE BATH, ELECTRICITY; TABLE BOARD. COLUMBUS 6396.

72D, 318 WEST, (Riverside.)—Ideal Summer location; exclusive Pension

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

APARTMENT-HOTEL MANAGEMENT. Woman of refinement, with many years' experience in Manhattan; controlling desirable patronage, wishes to arrange for management of moderate size, first-class apartment hotel or apartment house. Box 811 Times Square Station.

BOOKKEEPER—Double entry; controlling accounts; recommended by C. P. A.; competent correspondent. Arnold, 109 Brownlie Building, Madison Square 6082.

BOOKKEEPER-CLERK.—Reliable, efficient; best references; good writer; salary $12. D 55 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST, seven years' experience; capable taking charge; salary $18. M 205 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Five years' experience, high school education, trial balance, accurate. E 100 Times Square.

COOK.—Girl wishes position cooking; city or country; best references. Murphy, 174 East 80th St.

COLLEGE TRAINED business woman wants opportunity to earn $3,500; offers experience in taking responsibility; has accountancy and stenography. D 670 Times Annex.

DRESSMAKER by day; artistic gowns, coat, street costumes; reasonable; references. E 116 Times.

DRESSMAKER AND FITTER, first class, desires private work, out by day. E 97 Times.

MAID.—Half time, morning; best references. Phone after 2, Riverside 846.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, having three years' experience, desires change of position; references. M 268 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—Private; young woman, with 18 years' experience of wide scope, desires position with individual or concern; excellent references; initial salary $1,800. C 199 Times.

SECRETARY.—I want to be a confidential assistant to a busy business man; have executive ability and very excellent references. X 51 Times.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY. — Efficient; thoroughly experienced; executive ability; $18; permanent. Conscientious. M 240 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent secretary; experienced; executive ability; can translate and speak French; references; $18-$20. C 216 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, competent, five years' experience general office work; knowledge bookkeeping; $15; excellent references. E. L. C., 189 Macon St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' brokerage experience; quick, accurate; good references. M 278 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' practical experience, reliable; excellent references; $15. M 262 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat colored girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency) 314 West 50th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

COOKS, waitresses, nurses, houseworkers, Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Ave., (75th St.) Schuyler 9186.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits; $5 monthly upward; books opened, closed, systematized, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT-OFFICE MANAGER.—Thoroughly trained, experienced business man; able executive; expert accountant; highest recommendations; available at once. C 204 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT and BOOKKEEPER, 25; graduate New York University; capable, efficient; able to take charge of office; best references. Harry B. Falk, 159 Hopkins St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ACCOUNTANT and thoroughly experienced all-around office man, age 31; 5 years' public accounting experience; good system man; college education. C 196 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, senior, experienced factory costs and mercantile lines, desires permanent connection; ten years' proven ability. Executive, C 201 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT-OFFICE MANAGER, (36); college graduate; 16 years' experience in concern; competent take full charge. E 62 Times.

ADVERTISING MANAGER.

Widely and favorably known; eight years' intensive experience, planning, executing successful campaigns; national; financed with $100,000,000 food product corporation; two years advertising and sales director for large textile corporation; shrewd purchaser; forceful correspondent; thorough research worker; systematic; wall reconstructive; editorial and feature articles concerning by word written and published by foremost authorities; manufacturer, distributor; demand for desired changes; young and married; must earn; moderate salary. Z 6 Times.

EDITOR, correspondent, office manager, competent executive, long experience, desires position with growing concern. L. A., 210 East 21st.

BOOKKEEPER, correspondent, office manager, competent executive, long experience, desires position with growing concern. L. M., 210 East 21st.

BOOKKEEPER - ACCOUNTANT - OFFICE manager, 600; desires connection with firm requiring employe capable accomplishing things. C 194 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, &c.—Young man, 25 years; bookkeeper, stenographer; experience, education; best references. C 95 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, by man of best time, desires spare accounts; moderate. Paul, 283 E. 163d.

BUYER OR ASSISTANT.—Clothing, furnishings, and hats; 15 years' experience; best references; city or out of town. E 107 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. R. Cole, care Boylston Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4068.

CHAUFFEUR.—Single, 25, ten years' experience, leading makes, careful driver, mechanic, very best references. Thomas, 216 West 51st.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, 24 years, any car; can't be beat; familiar with city; reasonable. George Muller, 40 W. 93d St. Phone 270 Academy.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position, private family, city, country; references. Wuerpel, 318 East 126th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Cadillac expert; $75 month, room, board; unquestionable recommendations; conscientious. E 87 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, eight years' shop, driving experience, wishes permanent position; $25; best reference. E 100 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, expert driver and mechanic, wants good position; married. Address McBride, Glen Cove, L. I., Box 81.

COLLEGE MAN, 24, married, sober, wants job commercial banking house. C 208 Times Downtown.

COUPLE, chauffeur-butler, lady's maid, Belgian, also run motor boat; strictly temperate; highest of references. D 73 Times.

DENTAL STUDENT wants position at anything to help defray expenses. E 99 Times.

EDUCATED ADMINISTRATOR, now second in command N. Y. territory large industrial corporation, present duties employing and general supervision 2,000 employes and handling heavy correspondence, desires make change. E 117 Times.

HEAD of plan and copy department, Southern agency, now in New York, seeks change with real future; capable executive, human interest writer, layout and plan man, successful merchandiser. 8 West 30th St., 2d floor.

HOTEL MANAGER DESIRES POSITION AS MANAGER OR ASSISTANT; CITY OR COUNTRY; OVER 20 YEARS' FIRST-CLASS HOTEL EXPERIENCE; BEST REFERENCES. E 26 TIMES.

MARRIED MAN, (38,) open for position, city salesman; experienced; any line pertaining to the grocer. E 7 Times Harlem.

OFFICE MANAGER, ACCOUNTANT, desires to change position, excellent references. Address 206 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER, 10 years' experience, auditor, cost accountant. Webster, 1,074 Bergen St., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN.—Conscientious, clever, 5 years' road experience, selling specialty, desires connection reliable concern. Box 350, 1,413 6th Av.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—RICHMOND COUNTY.

BERNETT WILENSKY, Plaintiff, against ISAAC COHEN, Defendant. SUMMONS.

To the above named Defendant:

YOU ARE HEREBY SUMMONED to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated, New York, February 6th, 1917.

HAROLD SWAIN, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and P. O. Address, No. 170 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

TO THE DEFENDANT ISAAC COHEN:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Joseph H. Wells, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 26th day of June, 1917, and filed with the summons in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond at the County Court House at Richmond in the County and Borough of Richmond, City and State of New York, on the 27th day of June, 1917.

HAROLD SWAIN, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and P. O. Address, No. 170 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

SALESMAN, traveling, open for a good line on commission basis. D 71 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, rapid typist and dictaphone operator, 25, possessing good personality, having a good education, and experienced in various lines, desires responsible position; your correspondence is gladly invited. D 72 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Downtown law office; opportunity studying; must leave $16; P. M.; can report meetings, &c.; efficient. Mr. T., Bryant 1313.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter, must be able to take fast shorthand; state age, experience and salary expected. C 202 Times Downtown.

VALET, first-class, desires position; English; rejected by army. E. Walkin, 570 Lexington Av., city.

WATCHMAN.—Man, (29,) desires position, day or night; formerly with Holmes's Patrol, M. Lavy, 4,101 Chichester Av., Woodhaven, L. I.

WORKS MANAGER OR SUPT.—American, Christian, 40 years old; extensive experience as works mgr.; desires a new connection, bond and credentials, in or out town. M 257 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 26, with accounting, bookkeeping, branch management and selling experience, desires connection with manufacturing concern. M 270 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 6 years as steward and purchasing agent, would like to connect with some other house or line; best of reference. E 115 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 23, six years with silk house, wants position with advancement; fine character; excellent reference. M 268 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN of Swedish descent, sober, honest, fair education and appearance, desires position; theatrical work preferred. E 113 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 22, neat appearance, seeks opportunity of making himself generally useful in any capacity where conscientious work is required. B 401 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 28, married, college education, desires position with future. E 102 Times.

Employment Agencies.

SPANISH-PORTUGUESE TRANSLATORS, office man, commissions, films, engineering, varied lines. Beers Agency, Flatiron, or Havana, Cuba.

HELP WANTED—Female.

AITKEN, SON & CO. REQUIRE FIRST-CLASS, EXPERIENCED MILLINERS. APPLY 7TH FLOOR, 417 5TH AV.

BEST & CO.,
5th Av. at 35th St., require

MILLINERS, IMPROVERS, AND APPRENTICES.

Light workroom and good salaries offered to applicants; excellent opportunity for advancement.

Also

experienced stock clerk for millinery workroom, about 20 years of age.

Apply in person or by mail, 8:30 to 9:15 A. M., Employment Office, 7th Floor, 7 West 35th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—YOUNG WOMAN, THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED, WITH FIRST-CLASS REFERENCE; PERMANENT; $75 PER MONTH. APPLY 9 A. M. BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A., 1,121 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN.

BOOKKEEPER AND TYPIST.

Wanted by wholesale manufacturing concern, bookkeeper and typist; woman must be accurate; state references, salary desired, and whether employed at present. Address Honest, Box 177, 1,364 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, competent, and accurate; accustomed to trial balances for large publishing business; opportunity for advancement; state age, salary, and experience. Z 268 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, with thorough knowledge of double entry bookkeeping; state age, salary expected, and references; steady position. F. P., 1,123 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST, thoroughly competent for established retail concern in Brooklyn; state salary and experience. L 87 Times.

BOOKKEEPER for an institution; pay $35 a month, board and room. Address S. Lord, Stamford, Conn.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER. — Room 520, 239 Broadway.

CASHIER (HOTEL.) FRONT OFFICE.

Young lady, thoroughly competent, to act as cashier in front office of large modern hotel near New York; must be experienced in such work; very neat, accurate and courteous; permanent position; state age, experience, reference, salary to start; no room nor board. Confidential. Z 834 Times Annex.

CASHIERS.—$3, start; tube system experience. Call Weisbecker, 266-270 West 125th.

CLERK.—Young lady wanted with thorough credit experience in large wholesale clothing house; must have had similar position before. Address, giving full particulars, L 87 Times.

FILING CLERK and typist, must be accurate and industrious, pay $10. Telephone Barclay 4957, Wednesday, between 8 and 6.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
New York,
Require the services of
PASSENGER ELEVATOR OPERATORS.
Permanent positions and good salaries.
Apply, Superintendent's Office, Fifth Floor.

GIRLS for office work; fair education required; experience unnecessary. Apply by letter only, stating salary expected. R. L. Polk & Co., Inc., 91 3d Av.

JUNIOR CHEMIST.

SALARY $1,020 TO $1,380.

At least 18 years of age, who have received degree of B. S. or certificate from a reputable institution showing a two years' course in chemistry or its equivalent. Subjects and weights: Training and experience; technical, 6. Applications received at Room 1400, Municipal Building, until Aug. 9, at 4 P. M. For further information see City Record, or apply to the Municipal Civil Service Commission, New York City.

MILLINERS.

FIRST-CLASS MILLINERS WANTED; STEADY POSITIONS AND GOOD SALARIES.
GILMAN, COLUMBIA TRUST BLDG., 34TH ST. COR. 5TH AV., ENTRANCE ON 34TH ST.

MILLINERS AITKEN, SON & CO. REQUIRE FIRST-CLASS, EXPERIENCED TAILORED HAT MILLINERS. APPLY 218 EAST 36TH ST.

MODELS.
G. H. D. ROBBINS COMPANY,
150 MADISON AVENUE.

WANT A NUMBER OF EXPERIENCED 16 SIZE MODELS FOR THE DRESS AND SUITE SHOWROOM.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—WE REQUIRE THE SERVICE OF A COMPETENT STENOGRAPHER AND GENERAL OFFICE ASSISTANT; WE ALSO REQUIRE A GENERAL OFFICE ASSISTANT WHO CAN USE TYPEWRITER, UNDERSTANDS BILLING, FIGURING, &C.; BOTH MUST BE EXPERIENCED; AGE 20 TO 35 YEARS; $15 TO $18 PER WEEK FOR STENOGRAPHER AND $12 FOR ASSISTANT. GOOD CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT IN BOTH POSITIONS; STATE AGE AND EXPERIENCE. WRITE BROKAW, 3 GREENWICH AV.

OFFICE ASSISTANT; typist. Christian Union; permanent. Apply Packard, 1,416 Broadway.

OPERATOR for Edison dictating machine and good typist; must have had experience; permanent position at good salary to right party. Apply at once, Room 1440 Equitable Building.

PRIVATE SECRETARY to an executive officer of a large Newark financial institution; this is an excellent opportunity for a young woman with proper ability and personality who can handle complicated and detail work of a confidential character; state age, experience, and salary expected; do not apply unless you have had experience in similar position. Address E. O., 810 Broad St. Newark, N. J.

REPRESENTATIVE.—Woman over 30, possessing more than ordinary tact and ability, to call on our list of mothers and explain wonderful character building plan for children; permanent position; straight salary and extra bonuses. Room 710, 103 West 34th St.

SALESLADIES to sell perfume and toilet articles, manufacturer to consumer direct; good pay; splendid opportunity; 9-5 P. M.; commission. Room 210, 200 5th Av.

SALESWOMAN, wanted to sell fashion designs to manufacturers; salary and commission. L 17 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Large manufacturing concern requires services of young lady as stenographer; permanent position; good opportunity for advancement; state age, experience, references, and salary expected. G 119 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Wire will appreciate future in preference to immediate salary, must be thorough and competent; exaction vacation; experience, and lowest salary to start in first letter. Opportunity. Cameron Machine Co., 21 Poplar St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST wanted for position with large Brooklyn concern; moderate salary to start, but good chance for promotion. Kindly call between 10 and 12 A. M. at 219 Broadway, second floor; ask for Mr. Pannbacker. Z 177 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST; one who is competent to take dictation rapidly and transcribe accurately; one who has had experience preferred; salary to start, $15. Apply Mr. H. Phillips, second floor, 229 West 43d St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent, and assistant to Buyer man wanted, with railroad and shipping experience; young lady with good judgment and initiative only need apply; state experience, age, salary desired. L 16 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, at least 20 years old and with some experience, for permanent position; salary, $12. Write, with full details, L 25 Times.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST, neat and accurate, at least one year's experience; good future. Call, before 9:30, Room 905, 66 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in law office, some experience, to substitute; may prove permanent. Call Room 608, 55 John St., City.

STENOGRAPHER.—Beginner, with some experience; also take care of small switchboard; must be bright and neat; $8 to start. Call between 10 and 12, Room 1,101, 13 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER in office of publishing company; would consider beginner with high school education; state salary and experience, if any. E 109 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Substitute for 2 weeks, beginning Aug. 8; competent, experienced girl; salary $18. Phone Worth 4066.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; permanent position. Call Wednesday morning, Room 1178, 200 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER, $18, $15, $12; clerical, $12, $10, $9. Acme Agency, 26 Church.

TEACHER. — Educated lady, preferably teacher; splendid advancement; $500 for 100 days. B 844 Times Downtown.

TEACHER for year's work. Room 711, 110 West 34th.

TELEPHONE (HOTEL) OPERATOR.

Young lady to operate busy switchboard in large hotel two hours from New York; must be exceptionally quick and thoroughly competent and courteous; state age, experience, salary to start; no room nor board. Operater, Box 15, New York.

TYPIST for day and evening work, alternating every two weeks; salary $40 a month to start. Call Presbyterian Hospital, 41 East 70th St.

WOMEN, attendants wanted between the ages of 18 and 40 for the Central Islip State Hospital; $15 to $25 per month and maintenance. Call 11 to 1 Thursday, 49 East 42d St., Room 408.

YOUNG LADY, proficient in clerical work or single entry bookkeeping, in uptown financial institution; good opportunity for advancement; reply in own handwriting, stating qualifications and salary expected to start. Z 92, 3,121 3d Av.

YOUNG LADY wanted, preferably one who has had experience in handling advertising copy and details in publishing house. Apply by letter, E 108 Times.

YOUNG LADIES to learn special facial treatment; salary while learning. Call before 10 A. M., Dorothy Gray, 2 West 37th.

YOUNG newspaper woman, ambitious, bright, with two or three years' experience, willing to start at moderate salary, can find excellent opening on leading New York trade paper by addressing D 76 Times.

YOUNG WOMEN wanted.—Competent young women wanted for position in accounting department of newspaper; must be accurate and write clear, legible hand. Address, giving reference, age, experience, and salary expected, G. K., P. O. Box 794, New York City.

YOUNG WOMAN, by a large, high-grade mercantile house, to assist in collection and credit department as correspondent; must be capable, intelligent, and adaptable; permanent position, with splendid prospects. Address, stating experience, if any, references, and salary expected. L 81 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN capable to do plain cooking; private family; salary $40 to $50 per month; permanent position. Apply office, 2,159 Prospect Av., near 182d St., Bronx.

YOUNG WOMEN wanted to pack goods in envelopes. Apply Hessel, Raines & Co., 349 5th Av.

40 YOUNG LADIES wanted who can play the violin. Apply stage door, Astor Theatre, Broadway and 45th St., 8 P. M., this evening.

Employment Agencies.

TELEGRAPH OPERATOR AND ATTENDANT; GOOD POSITION FOR TOWN NEAR HARTFORD, CONN., $20 PER WEEK; STILL NEED AS MANY STENOGRAPHERS, BOOKKEEPERS, TYPISTS, CLERKS, AS IT IT POSSIBLE TO SECURE.

CALL 9 TO 1 DAILY.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
ROOM 715 30 CHURCH ST.,
NEW YORK CITY.

TYPISTS.
CLERICAL ASSISTANTS.

We have calls from BANKS, BROKERS, and INSURANCE COMPANIES for 25 TYPISTS and 25 CLERICAL ASSISTANTS, for permanent openings paying $9, $10, $12, $15. Applicants must be REFINED young women, good penmen, and good at figures. AMERICAN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE, 87 Liberty St.

STANDARD COMMERCIAL BUREAU, (Agency,) 156 Madison Av., at 34th St.—Worth while positions with worth while uptown and downtown firms for worth while business girls, beginners or with experience. Miss Shelley, Prop. "No registration fee; just a standard."

STENOGRAPHERS, Spanish, $20-$35; others, $12-$20; permanent positions, advancement, good concerns. Call Lehigh Exchange, 87 Liberty St.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Literally hundreds preferred permanencies ready; salaries; $20; bookkeeper-stenographers, $20; bookkeeper, $15; switchboards. Jupp Agency, 87 Nassau.

STENOGRAPHERS, $10-$18; bookkeepers; bookkeeper-stenographers; typists; dictaphone. Mighill Agency, Flatiron Bldg.

STENOS., $20-$15-$12; beginners, $12; asst. bookkeeper, $15; typists, $13. Alliance Exchange, 29 Liberty.

THIRST OCCUPATIONAL EXCHANGE, 95 Liberty St.; stenos., (4,) $25; register free.

Instruction.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of N. Y.; individual instruction. Graduates registered. Reservations must be made in advance. References required. Summer sessions.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists, day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Wallworth Institute, (founded 1858,) Broadway at 32d St.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' individual instruction. Special rates. Graduates registered. V. M. WHEAT.
35 West 42d St.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542-544 5th Av., (45th St.)—The oldest and pre-eminently the most successful. Prepares for and obtains secretarial and executive positions. Evening and Correspondence Courses. Write for catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director.

$10
this week, Day or Night, pays for Complete Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; positions guaranteed. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 25-27 West 34th St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT who has had cashier's experience; salary $20 to start. Apply by letter, American Red Cross, 163 Hanman St., Brooklyn.

ACCOUNTANT'S assistant; experienced; $15; permanent; state age, qualifications. Box 60, Station D.

ACCOUNTANT, junior; permanent; state age, experience, and salary expected. G 224 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT to credit man wanted in large corporation; salary at start, $15 a week; state age and former employment. M 274 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT statistician wanted, in office of prominent fire insurance company; apply in own handwriting and state age, experience and salary expected. M 269 Time Downtown.

AUDITOR.

Night auditor for large hotel near New York; must assist fronting up and rooming; exceptional chance for experienced hotel night auditor; state age, experience, salary to start; no room nor board; advancement. Z 883 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER.—We need a first-class bookkeeper; one full of "pep" and energy, who understands contracting and engineering work; one who is a quick and accurate poster and can hit the trial balance first crack at least 8 out of 4 times; have no room for time wasters; answer in own handwriting, stating education, dependents, religion and experience; also give specimen of figures, such as 1, 2, 3, &c., salary to start, $120 per month. L 20 Times.

BOOKKEEPER FOR HOTEL.

Competent bookkeeper to assist auditor in large hotel near New York; must be rapid, accurate, and thoroughly proficient; splendid opportunity; state age, experience, and salary to start; no room nor board. Advancement. Z 882 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, competent, and accurate, accustomed to trial balances for large publishing business; opportunity for advancement; state age, salary, and experience. Z 268 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced in modern accounting; must be ambitious, a live wire, of proven ability, unlimited advancement; salary $20 to start; state age, education and experience. Z 177 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, who can keep complete set of books; salary, $900; state references in letter. E 110 Times.

BOY WANTED FOR ERRANDS AND GENERAL OFFICE WORK IN ADVERTISING AGENCY; FINE OPPORTUNITY FOR A BOY WHO IS INTELLIGENT AND WILLING TO WORK. APPLY IN PERSON TO MR. BLUMENTHAL.
FENTON & GARDINER, 288 5TH AV.

BOY OF GOOD EDUCATION AND APPEARANCE WANTED BY REAL ESTATE CORPORATION; AGE 17-19 YEARS. M 228 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOY for mail department; good opportunity; give age, experience, and salary expected. L 24 Times.

BRAKEMEN and FIREMEN.—Apply employment office, New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, foot of Willis Av., 132d St., Bronx.

CASHIER'S ASSISTANT wanted in 5th Av. business house; must be young man, American, and able to keep books; best of references required. Address Z 887 Times Annex.

CLERK.—EXPERIENCED SHIPPING CLERK WANTED; BIG POSITION TO RIGHT MAN; must be able man, with A1 references, know every detail pertaining to shipment and routing; also be able to furnish bonds; give age, experience, where employed in first letter; big pay for right party. L 21 Times.

CLERK.—STOCK INVENTORY CLERK, 18 to 21; must be bright, rapid, and accurate at figures; good opportunity for advancement; state experience, age, and religion. L 18 Times.

CLERK and ASSISTANT wanted; applicant give age, qualifications, experience, residence, references, minimum remuneration expected at first, and knowledge of chemistry, on which to anticipate advancement. Address Favorable Location, P. O. Box 822, New York.

CLERK.—Young man wanted, with thorough credit experiences in large wholesale clothing house; must have had similar position before. Address, giving full particulars, L 38 Times.

CLERK.—Young man, between 18 and 30, as voucher clerk and general office work, $45 per month, with advancement. Call at Presbyterian Hospital.

CLERK, payroll and cost, nice writer, and good at figures; splendid opportunity; $12. Reywood, Sprasser & Voigt Litho Co., 26 9th Av.

COLLECTOR.—Wanted, clean-cut, worker for position as collector in Manhattan and the Bronx; one who can demonstrate his ability by actual results; excellent opportunity for young man between 21 and 40; salary and commission; reply in own handwriting and mention references. K 184 Times.

CONTRACTOR with machine suitable for overlocking blanket materials. Write, giving particulars, W. C. Freckelton, 79 Worth Street.

DAIRYMAN wanted; not more than ten cows; references required. Mary Immaculate School of Eagle Park, Ossining-on-the-Hudson. Dominican Sisters.

DEPARTMENT AND SALES MANAGER DESIRED FOR THE SALE AND MANAGEMENT OF VELVETS, VELVETEENS, PILE FABRICS, AND PLUSHES, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC, BY A WELL-KNOWN AND ESTABLISHED DRY GOODS FIRM. TO APPLICANT WHO HAS EXPERIENCE AND ABILITY TO PRODUCE RESULTS AND ON WHOM PRINCIPAL COULD PLACE RESPONSIBILITY WITH IMPLICIT CONFIDENCE. A MOST LIBERAL AND ATTRACTIVE ARRANGEMENT WILL BE OFFERED. ADDRESS IN STRICTEST CONFIDENCE, STATING FULL PARTICULARS. L 86 TIMES.

DRAFTSMEN.

Men experienced in the design of small mechanical and electrical apparatus; to men of ability and technical education we offer permanent positions with excellent opportunities for advancement. Call or write, Western Electric Company, Inc., 57 Bethune St.

DRAFTSMAN.—High-grade man wanted for steady position upstate; must be experienced on light machine design; state salary and experience. Address Z 888 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical, familiar with machine and building layouts. Z 890 Times Annex.

ERRAND BOY in steamfitting shop. Gillis & Geoghegan, 537 West Broadway.

GARDENER, working, unmarried, take charge of greenhouse, flower and vegetable gardens on country place. L 851 Times Downtown.

GLASSBLOWERS.—Experienced in handling vacuum bottles and scientific glassware. Call or write, Western Electric Company, Inc., 57 Bethune St.

HEAD GARDENER wanted; country place, near Rye, N. Y.; flowers, vegetables, animals; write fully, stating references, &c. C 205 Times Downtown.

IMPORT.

Bright young man, who has actual experience in the import business and is acquainted with consumers, wanted on salary and commission; good future for right party; state details. B 890 Times Downtown.

JUNIOR CHEMIST.

Salary $1,020 to $1,380.

At least 18 years of age, who have received degree of B. S. or certificate from a reputable institution showing a two years' course in chemistry or its equivalent. Subjects and weights: Training and experience, 4; Technical, 8. Applications received at Room 1400, Municipal Building, until August 9th at 4 P. M. For further information see City Record, or apply to the Municipal Civil Service Commission, New York City.

LABORATORY ASSISTANT for laboratory doing clinical pathology commercially; must be familiar with microscopy of urine sediments. Write, giving all details, experience, and salary. D 67 Times.

MACHINISTS, moulders, all around men, engine lathe, planer, boring mill, steady work; no labor trouble; good pay. Apply Room 6, Barge Office, Battery Park, New York City.

MACHINIST to take care of handkerchiefs, hemstitching machine; good salary. Z 892 Times Annex.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER.—Man with experience in building and maintenance work; must be graduate with five or more years' practical experience since graduating; must be able to handle men and plan work. Call or write Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St.

MEN WANTED.—Three men for United States Government service, to train inspection of equipment in connection with Government contracts; must be about 30 years of age; mechanical training, manufacturing and teaching experience; only high-grade men considered; give references and full information as to age, education, experience, present position, and minimum salary. E 114 Times.

OFFICE BOY, bright, wanted; must be good speller and be able to operate typewriter; state age, education, and salary expected. Brown, 242 Times Downtown.

ORDER CLERK.—One who has experience in checking orders in wholesale dry goods house; must be speedy and accurate; do not answer unless you have these qualifications. Z 886 Times Annex.

OFFICE CLERK.—Young man; must be good at figures; apply in own handwriting. B. L., 219 Times.

PRIVATE SECRETARY or Stenographer and bookkeeper; experienced; A1 references. A. K., 89 Times.

PRINTER FOR HOTEL.

Printer who has had hotel experience; large hotel near New York; must be quick, accurate, and steady; good opportunity; state age, experience, references; also salary to start; no room nor board. Printer, Z 885 Times Annex.

REPAIRMEN.—Burroughs Comptograph and Comptometer repairmen wanted. John B. Rapson, 80 Church St., New York.

SALESMEN. — WANTED, FEW HIGH-CLASS SPECIALTY SALESMEN, MUST BE ABLE TO INTEREST AND SELL BIGGEST MEN IN THE COUNTRY. WE ARE NOT NEW, HAVE BEEN ON THE MARKET FOUR YEARS, OUR MEN EARNING FROM THREE THOUSAND TO TWELVE THOUSAND DOLLARS A YEAR AND MORE. A PROPOSITION THAT NEVERY MANUFACTURER NEEDS AND BUYS IN BULK. WRITE Z 289 TIMES ANNEX.

SALESMEN WANTED.

The Encyclopaedia Britannica offers sure and large returns to salesmen of at least high school education, with clean records; opportunity for advancement if you have ability and are willing to do steady work; commission and drawing account. Call 116 to 120 West 32d St.

SALESMAN WANTED.

An ambitious American man of good address and at least high school education; advancement to executive position depends only on hard work and ability. Call 120 West 32d St., 6th floor; ask for Mr. Wolfe.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—I HEREBY give notice that I will not be responsible for debts contracted by my wife, Mrs. Louis Blum. LOUIS BLUM, 622 West 136th St.

DEFAWE, MAURICE, SON OF AN ARTIST of Ghent, Belgium, is asked to communicate with Dell, Gustave, C 280, 7 Bis M. V. D. Armee Belge, En Campagne.

WE BEG TO ANNOUNCE THAT MR. J. TEMPLE GWATHMEY has this day reentered our firm as a partner.
GEO. H. McFADDEN & BRO.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMEN.—HAT SALESMEN, CHRISTIAN FIRM, CAPABLE OF SELLING HIGH GRADE LINE OF BOYS', INFANTS' AND MISSES' HEADWEAR TO DEPARTMENT STORE TRADE; LIBERAL COMMISSION BASIS; TERRITORIES PACIFIC COAST, FROM SAN DIEGO TO SEATTLE AND SOUTH FROM RICHMOND; REFERENCES AND PHOTOGRAPH WANTED; EXPERIENCE NECESSARY; GIVE FULL DETAILS. L 84 TIMES.

SALESMEN WANTED.—Ambitious, keen, wide-awake salesmen to sell educational course to biggest employers in the country for their employes; no book proposition; no canvassing; the biggest movement of its kind in the country; can earn $5,000 and upward on commissions yearly. Write Box X 862 Times Annex.

SALESMAN MOTOR TRUCKS.

One for Brooklyn, one New York, one Long Island; must be experienced; fine proposition for live salesman; commission basis; drawing account for salesmen with good past record of selling motor trucks. Apply 9 A. M., Mr. Glass, Burford & Co., 42 West 62d St.

SALESMAN

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN; ONE ACQUAINTED WITH THE JOBBING AND RETAIL DOLL TRADE THROUGHOUT UNITED STATES; OPENING FOR GOOD MAN; COMMISSION. ROYAL TOY MFG CO., 261 CANAL ST.

SALESMEN wanted in town; two well educated men wanted on a high-class selling proposition; experience unnecessary; best and quickest selling plan that ever came before the public; salary and commission. Inquire Sales Manager, 118 East 28th St., Room 700, 707, between 9 and 12 A. M.

SALESMEN.—Opening for three high-grade salesmen with large manufacturer; positions permanent; will pay $40 and up weekly; commission basis; exceptional opportunity for man with specialty experience; references required, Room 508, 20 Vesey St.

SALESMAN WANTED, MUST BE THOROUGHLY FAMILIAR WITH PETTY CASH BUSINESS, FOR CITY AND NEARBY POINTS; COMMISSION AND SALARY FOR THE RIGHT PARTY. J. DRYFOOS' SON & CO., 181 WEST 65TH ST.

SALESMAN

for popular trunks, thoroughly experienced, with at least 5 years' successful record; liberal commission and salary. Call, between 11 and 12, 9th floor, 250 West 54th St.

SALESMAN, competent, wanted, with thorough knowledge and experience in Asiatic raw silk business in New York; write fully terms, salary or commission basis, and reference. C 207 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN for popular-priced shirt line who has following among large department and gentlemen's furnishing stores for Greater New York and vicinity; salary and commission to right man. G 121 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Leads furnished; no books or canvassing; evening work; good opportunity; commission or salary, if qualified. United Land Developing Co., 122 Nassau St., Room 305.

SALESMAN, sell stock established producing automobile company; demonstration car and leads supplied; no salary required; liberal commission. M 272 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Opportunity for experienced man for a popular priced line of coats, who is acquainted with jobbing and retail trade; commission basis. L 22 Times.

SALESMAN.—For city and vicinity, strictly commission basis; good opportunity for right party; all replies confidential. L 26 Times.

SALESMAN for line of specialty hardware; must travel; splendid opportunity to become manager; state basis of commission desired to start. G 214 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, experienced in lighting fixtures, travel Jersey territory on commission, for manufacturer. Address J. T., 810 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

SALESMAN calling on soda fountains; high-class proposition to the right party; side line or devote entire time; commission basis; give full particulars. L 19 Times.

SALESMAN.—Retail clothing salesman, married, experienced, for first-class out-of-town position; must speak Polish. G 218 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Retail hat salesman, married, experienced, for first-class position out of town; must speak Polish. G 217 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Splendid opportunity for wide-awake men; commission and drawing account. L 82 Times.

SALESMAN to sell fancy feathers to department stores and 5th Av. milliners of the better kind; experience essential; salary. I. F., 246 Times.

SALESMAN for live wire coat house on commission basis, territory west of Chicago. Morris Albus, 1,270 Broadway.

SALESMAN, experienced, wanted, familiar with the book and pamphlet line; salary and commission. B. W., 104 Times Square.

SALESMEN wanted, men's neckwear, out of town jobbing trade, as a side line; on commission basis. G 213 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY wanted; must be competent stenographer and typist and understand tabulating; state salary and experience. M 260 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK wanted who is not afraid of work, strong, good penman, capable of doing office work. Address, in own handwriting, stating age, experience, references, and salary wanted, N. D. C., 254 West 29th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Beginner to assist in general office work; good opportunity for bright boy. G 225 Times Downtown.

STOCK CLERK and bookkeeper; experienced in packing-house business preferred, give full particulars and salary desired. G. G., 220 Times.

STRUCTURAL DRAFTSMEN.

The Ferguson Steel & Iron Co. of Buffalo is in need of the services of twenty more detailers and checkers on mill and office building work; several large Government contracts now on hand; permanent positions for capable men; substantial bonus paid every three months; railroad fare to Buffalo refunded; state experience and salary expected; a personal interview can be arranged with representative now in New York. Address

MERCURY AT 98 CAUSES 15 DEATHS

Nearly 100 Overcome in Third Hottest Day Since Weather Bureau's Opening.

MANY HORSES COLLAPSE

Temperature of 110 Degrees Recorded in Park Row—Harlem Bridges Jam.

CROWDS RUSH TO BEACHES

B. R. T. Nearly Overwhelmed by Those Seeking Relief at Coney Island.

At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon a temperature of 98 degrees was recorded, and a new heat record for July 31 was established. It was the highest figure known for the last day of July since the Weather Bureau was established forty-seven years ago. The average temperature was 89 degrees, which makes it, taken as a whole, the third warmest day of which there is any record. According to the Weather Bureau, on July 1, 1901, an average temperature of 89 degrees was recorded, and on the day following the unprecedented average of 90 degrees had been entered upon the records. They also found out that on five previous days in July in the last forty-seven years the highest point reached by the temperature yesterday had been exceeded. The margin, however, was small. The record, according to the records, is 100 degrees on Sept. 7, 1881.

The forecast is for continued warm weather, with no relief in sight before tomorrow night or Friday. Fifteen deaths were reported as due to the heat and ninety-two were prostrated in Manhattan and the Bronx.

The Dead.

ALTOMARE, MARINE, 340 East Thirty-third Street, 73 years old; died at her home.

BLAIRE, LENA, 53 Manhattan Street, 51 years old; died in Knickerbocker Hospital.

BONSOTH, JOHN, 406 East Seventy-fifth Street, 45 years old; died in Flower Hospital.

BORSCHENDING, ——, 843 Floyd Street, Brooklyn; died in German Hospital.

ECK, HENRY, of Prospect Avenue, the Bronx, 47 years old; died in City Hospital.

ESTOSITO, THOMAS, 165 Twentieth Street, Brooklyn, 54 years old; died at Thirty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, Brooklyn.

HOPKINS, JOHN, address and known, 42 years old; died in Bellevue Hospital.

LEWIS, ORLANDO, 117 West 128th St., 4 months old; died at home.

McCARTHY, Mrs. ANNA, 118 Buffalo Avenue, Brooklyn, 54 years old; died at home.

NOVKA, JOHN, 414 East Fifty-eighth Street, 56 years old; died in Flushing Hospital.

PEACOCK, PATRICK, 921 Eighth Avenue; died at home.

SARIANA, ——, 1,224 Fortieth Street, Brooklyn; died at 4,619 Fourteenth Avenue, Brooklyn.

SCREENER, SIEBERT, 47 Greenwich Street; died at 56 West Street.

ZOCKOSKY, JOHN, Richmond Turnpike and Wylde Avenue, Staten Island; died on the pier at Linoleumville, S. I.

UNIDENTIFIED WOMAN, 50 years; died in Culver Depot, Coney Island.

Those Prostrated.

ALLEN, MAY, 118 West Forty-third Street; to Polyclinic Hospital.

AMPHIBUS, EDITH, Eleventh Avenue and Thirty-third Street; went home.

BARTENDT, PAUL, 120 West Thirty-first Street; to St. Lawrence Hospital.

BATTECIA, DRECO, 36 Catharine Street; 51 West Forty-ninth Street; went home.

BERLINER, JACOB, 238 West Twenty-seventh Street; went home.

BROGEN, FREDA, 771 Trinity Avenue; to Bouverneur Hospital.

BROWNING, ——, 1,648 Cedar Avenue, Richmond Hill; went home.

CAPATICO, ANNA, 232 Eldridge Street; prostrated at home.

COHEN, ABRAHAM, 186 Malta Street, Brooklyn; to Fordham Hospital.

COLGAN, LIZZIE, 237 East Eightieth Street; to Reception Hospital.

CONKLIN, MARY, Long Island City; went home.

CUMMINGS, ——, 209 East Fifty-first Street; Bellevue Hospital.

DENTIAL, OTTO, 211 East 122d Street; went home.

DANER, ANDREW, 636 Tenth Avenue; to Hudson Street Hospital.

DAVIS, ALICE, 383 Third Street, Brooklyn; to Volunteer Hospital.

DIAMOND, SAMUEL, 437 West Lincoln Avenue, Mount Vernon; to St. Laurence Hospital.

DONAHUE, MARY, 112 Fort Greene Place, Brooklyn; went home.

FESTA, JOHN, 1,450 Walton Avenue; went home.

GIBSON, HELEN, 543 Lenox Avenue; to Knickerbocker Hospital.

GOEHLE, FRANK, 526 East Eighty-fifth Street; went home.

GOGLIN, FRANK, 1,687 Barnes Avenue; went home.

GOOTHIAN, FREDERICK, 320 West Thirty-fourth Street; to Polyclinic Hospital.

GRAY, JOHN, 233 William Street, Long Island City; to Reception Hospital.

GREENBLATT, BENJAMIN, 1,467 Amsterdam Avenue, to Fordham Hospital.

GUIGO, FRANK, 1,370 Second Avenue; to Polyclinic Hospital.

HABIT, JOSEPH, 22 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn; to Hudson Street Hospital.

HANSON, JOSEPH, 302 Eighth Avenue; to Polyclinic Hospital.

HILL, CHARLES, 63 Park Row; went home.

HOWITZ, ALEXANDER, 1,826 Washington Avenue; to St. Laurence Hospital.

HASKINS, PHILIP, overcome at 46 East Sixteenth Street; went home.

HAYES, MICHAEL, 316 East Eighty-third Street; to Reception Hospital.

HOLBERT, BASIL, 448 West 163d Street; went home.

HUEGLER, GEORGE, 564 East 164th Street; to Reception Hospital.

HUGHES, WILLIAM, 460 East 184th Street; to Lincoln Hospital.

JACOBS, NELLIE, 211 East 106d Street; went home.

JENNER, CHARLES, 160 East Thirty-third Street; to Volunteer Hospital.

KANE, PATRICK, 342 East Thirty-seventh Street; to St. Vincent's Hospital.

KELLY, THOMAS, 679 Clarkson Avenue, Brooklyn; went home.

KOPKER, JOSEPH, 401 East Seventy-fifth Street; to Reception Hospital.

LAUER, FRED, 520 West Forty-fourth Street; to Polyclinic Hospital.

LEE, WILLIAM, 335 Tenth Avenue; went home.

LAPONGE, FRANK, 32 Jackson Avenue, Long Island City; to Reception Hospital.

LESTWITCH, JAMES, 440 West 163d Street; to St. Laurence Hospital.

MORTON, STEPHEN, 340 East Seventieth Street; to Flower Hospital.

McGERESECK, MORRIS, 28 Pike Street; to Polyclinic Hospital.

MURPHY, FRANK, Princes Bay, Staten Island; went home.

MALLOY, JAMES, 626 East 137th Street; to Harlem Hospital.

MALLAN, PATRICK, 2,477 Eighth Avenue; to St. Vincent's Hospital.

MAGY, MARGARET, 730 Eleventh Avenue; to Flower Hospital.

McGRATH, ——, 70 Greenwich Street; went home.

MATJI, ANDREW, 342 East Seventy-fourth Street; to Flower Hospital.

MORNHEIM, WILLIAM, 105 Third Avenue; to Bellevue Hospital.

MOSKOWITZ, ANNIE, 5,305 Fifth Avenue; Brooklyn; to Bellevue Hospital.

MURPHY, PETER, 151 East 117th Street; to Hudson Street Hospital.

NEARY, EDWARD, 698 Seventh Avenue; to Polyclinic Hospital.

NICHOLSON, WILLIAM, 429 West Thirty-seventh Street; to Bellevue Hospital.

NOBEL, MICHAEL, 223 Bowery; to Bellevue Hospital.

OBOWD, JOHN, 238 West Twenty-ninth Street; to Bellevue Hospital.

O'BRIEN, ROBERT, 401 East 143d Street; to Bellevue Hospital.

O'CONNELL, MARIE, matron West Forty-seventh Street Police Station; went home.

OLYCOLLE, WILLIAM, of Somerville, N. J.; went home.

PALL, JOSEPH, 168 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn; to St. Laurence Hospital.

PERRY, HUGH, Union Hill, N. J.; went home.

PETERSON, TUROL, sailor, Pier 19, East River; went to his vessel.

PHILLIPS, MORRIS, 802 West 140th Street; to Bellevue Hospital.

PHILLIPS, BARRETT, 151 West Forty-fourth Street; went home.

POMERANZ, L. P., 405 Fourth Street, Hoboken; to Hudson Street Hospital.

PRASKY, NATHAN, 140 East Fortieth Street; to St. Vincent's Hospital.

ROTMAN, SAMUEL, 156 Avenue C; to Bellevue Hospital.

RONA, MARY, 30 Monroe Street; to St. Vincent's Hospital.

ROCHBAUR, ——, 234 West Thirty-fourth Street; to Polyclinic Hospital.

RIVARDI, CONSTANTINE, 144 West Thirty-first Street; went home.

REEMAN, CHARLES, 220 West 154th Street; to St. Laurence Hospital.

RINALDI, ALFONSO, 276 York Street, Jersey City; to Hudson Street Hospital.

RODGERS, ELLEN, 222 East Fifty-second Street; to Polyclinic Hospital.

SAMANO, GIUSEPPI, 311 East 110th Street; to Harlem Hospital.

SANTANELLO, JOHN, 184 Hester Street; to St. Vincent's Hospital.

SHACKLETON, EDWARD, 32 Eighth Avenue; sent home.

SHAPIRO, ——, 152 McKibbin Street, Brooklyn; to Bellevue Hospital.

SCHLIG, HYMAN, 1,060 Bathgate Avenue; to Harlem Hospital.

SHANKS, ELIZABETH, 440 East 138th Street; went home.

SMITH, HATTIE, 21 Harrison Street; went home.

TAYLOR, ARTHUR, 235 West Sixty-first Street; to Polyclinic Hospital.

TORRIE, ——, 1,943 Finley Avenue; to Fordham Hospital.

WAGNETTI, ALBERT, 201 Chestnut Avenue, Staten Island; to Staten Island Hospital.

WALTISCH, JOHN, 639 Fifty-sixth Street, Brooklyn; went home.

WEILSON, LOUIS, 111 Pioneer Street, Brooklyn; to Lincoln Hospital.

WERSER, DAVID, 257 York Street, Jersey City; went home.

WILLIAMS, THOMAS, 416 East 156th Street; to Fordham Hospital.

WILSON, WILLIAM, 91 Sixth Avenue; to Bellevue Hospital.

Unidentified man, overcome at 1,670 Madison Avenue; to Knickerbocker Hospital.

Unidentified man, overcome in Hamilton Ferry house; to Hudson Street Hospital.

Humidity Relatively Low.

The men who watch the weather from the top of the big building facing Battery Park said that conditions would have been much worse had the heat wave been accompanied by excessive humidity. As it was the humidity was 42 per cent. when the mercury reached the highest point. At 8 P. M. it was 52 per cent., but the temperature at that hour was 94 degrees. Here are some of the previous high temperatures, as given out by the Weather Bureau:

July 8, 1876	98	Sept. 21, 1895	97
July 9, 1876	99	June 30, 1901	97
July 13, 1876	97	July 1, 1901	98
Sept. 6, 1881	98	July 2, 1901	98
Sept. 7, 1881	100	Sept. 3, 1911	98

The temperature that stood at 84 at 8 o'clock had traveled to 94 by 1 o'clock. After the record reached at 5 P. M. the mercury hovered about that point until 10 o'clock, when it had got down to 93. The unofficial reading in Park Row during the hottest part of the day was 110 degrees.

Those who could do so left town as early as possible, and by 5 o'clock in the morning the tide of travel had set in toward Coney Island and the other beaches. So heavy was the travel that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit early in the day had to put on every available car to accommodate the crowds. Coney Island was fairly crowded when daylight came, for some 10,000 persons slept on the sands, guarded by half a hundred policemen from Coney Island Station. Last night the number spending the night on the beach had considerably increased, and it was estimated that about 15,000 persons were there. It was estimated that 25,000 sought relief at Midland and South Beaches, S. I.

All Ambulances Busy.

Nearly every ambulance in every hospital in the city was answering calls yesterday. In some cases men working on the streets had to stop work to prevent prostration. Many drivers were taken to the hospitals. In one case a guard on a subway train was removed from his car at the South Ferry station, and in another case a chauffeur was helped down from the seat on his machine, to be taken later to a hospital. According to the police report there has been very little infant mortality on account of the heat, and only one death of an infant was reported during the day as due to the heat.

Miss Mary Allen, an actress living at 118 West Forty-third Street, was overcome by the heat last night while appearing on the stage at the Palace Theatre. She was taken to the Polyclinic Hospital.

For the first time in twenty years the city officials had trouble yesterday with the nine steel bridges over the Harlem River on account of the intense heat. When the bridge at One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street was opened at 5 P. M. to let a numebr of vessels pass through the iron had expanded so that it could not be closed properly until 6:30. During the hour and a half pedestrians were allowed to go across, but the trolley cars had to wait until the bridge was considered safely closed. The passengers on the crosstown cars left and walked across the bridge to the cars on the other side.

The five polar bears in Bronx Park suffered so much from the heat that the keepers had to place cakes of ice in their pond all day long to keep the big white animals alive.

Many Seek Escape in the Bronx.

Thousands of women and children fled from the congested districts in the Bronx and crowded the trolley cars going out to Pelham Bay Park and Clason Point, where the majority of them remained all night. George Hack, 19 years old, of 154 East Eighty-fourth Street, dived into a shallow portion of Pelham Bay and struck his head with such violence on some hard object at the bottom, that he came to the surface with a broken neck. He was taken to Fordham Hospital in an ambulance and will die, the surgeon on duty said last night. At 11 o'clock last night the trolley cars were still jammed with men, women, and children, fleeing from the lower sections of the Bronx to avoid the stifling heat.

Overheated wires caused a fire among the feed wires of the New York Central Railroad at the northbound station at Park Avenue and 125th Street yesterday afternoon. The firemen were called to put the fire out. The damage was slight and the delay to traffic trivial.

The heat caused many draft horses to collapse. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals announced that more than twenty horses were rushed in their ambulance to the society's hospital at Avenue A and Twenty-fourth Street. Half of these died. About twenty-five horses, in addition, received emergency treatment in the street. There were many more cases, it was said, that did not come to the society's attention. There were more heat casualties among the horses yesterday than any day in the season, though the day before the number of sided cases at the society's hospital was large. Ice packs to the head and quiet are the remedies for horses prostrated by the heat.

THREE DIE AT CONEY ISLAND.

Unidentified Woman Victim of Heat and Two Men Drown.

At Coney Island, where more than 300,000 persons sought refuge from the intense heat, and at other points near the city where there was a chance of a cooling breeze, or a dip in the surf, many deaths and drownings were reported during the day. Three of these occurred at Coney Island, the others being reported from points in New Jersey and distant shores on Long Island. All of these places also reported a heavy list of prostrations, and it was necessary to keep three ambulances continually at work to care for those who were overcome at Coney Island.

Much of the inconvenience at this big popular bathing resort was due to the apparent inability of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company to handle the crowds. Thousands of persons, a majority of them women with young children and babies in arms, were nearly exhausted by the time they had worked their way through the heavily crowded trains that came continually to the terminals, and there was great suffering before the perspiring, gasping crowds worked their way past the turnstiles. One of the deaths—that of an unidentified woman at the Culver Depot—was said to be directly due to these conditions. This woman, who was about 50 years old, had gray hair and weighed about 160 pounds, was overcome as she tried to make her way through the crowd at the terminal and died before a physician and an ambulance arrived from the Coney Island Hospital.

There was nothing on the body to identify her. She had a purse in which there was $3.35 and a prescription for medicine that had been filled by Georgs Whatmough, proprietor of a drug store at Kingston Avenue and Lincoln Place, Brooklyn.

The two other deaths reported at Coney Island were drownings. One of the victims was Hyman Braun, 30 years old, of 310 South Third Street, who was seized with cramps while bathing at the municipal bathhouse. Braun was about 400 feet from shore when he cried for help, but sank before the life savers reached him. His body was recovered, but, although physicians worked on him for an hour, he could not be revived. The second drowning was reported by Edward Powers of 2,921 West Twenty-third Street. Powers was swimming at about 8 o'clock last night off the foot of West Twenty-fourth Street, when a man swimming near him cried that he had been seized with cramps. Powers attempted to rescue the man, but could not reach him in time in the dark. He reported the incident to the police, who tried for several hours to find the body, but failed.

The crowd that went to the resort established a record, it was said, for a week day, and about 15,000 men, women, and children passed the night on the beaches. Captain Sackett of the Coney Island Police Station detailed thirty policemen to guard them while they slept.

The list of fatalities reported from New Jersey resorts was an unusually long one. At Little Neck, N. J., Mrs. Anna Slavick, 25 years old, of that place, was drowned while trying to save her nine-year-old son, John, who had gone down for the second time in Streymere Clay Pond. The boy had gone swimming there with several companions and became exhausted while out over his depth. His mother, hearing him cry for assistance, jumped into the pond, although she could not swim. She managed to reach the boy, but her strength deserted her and she sank. William Vorick, a playmate of John's, went to the rescue and succeeded in taking the boy to shore, but the mother was drowned. Her body was recovered later by a policeman.

Several drownings were reported at and in the vicinity of Newark. Anthony Porcorrelo, one of the victims, lost his life while swimming in the Morris Canal.

George Neori, 23 years old, a clerk at 480 Fulton Street, Jamaica, was drowned at Far Rockaway, while bathing at Roach's Bathing Pavilion.

William H. Lewis, Vice President and Superintendent of the National Cable and Conduit Company at Hastings-on-Hudson, was overcome by the heat, and after recovering ordered that his plant be shut down for the day. The hundreds of employes in the plant thankfully accepted the holiday and most fled to the seashore.

Nathan Opper of 15 Willett Street was seriously injured last night at the Hammel station of the Long Island Railroad, near Rockaway Beach, when a crowd pushed him and his wife and child under the wheels of a special train of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, put on to carry passengers to and from the beaches during the hot weather. Mrs. Opper and the child were not seriously injured, but they were taken to the Rockaway Beach Hospital with Opper and Eva Dermann, 20 years old, of 229 East 111th Street, who was also thrust under the wheels of the car by the pushing of the crowd that was trying to board the train to return to the city. The train was stopped before many others who had been pushed under the cars had received injuries.

LITTLE PROSPECT OF RELIEF.

Weather Bureau Officials Expect Two More Days of Suffering.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The most intense hot wave of the year continued today in the central valleys, the Middle Atlantic States, New England, and the lower lake region. Weather bureau officials held out no promise of relief during the next two days.

From the Rocky Mountain region westward and from Montana eastward through the upper lake region today moderate temperature prevailed. In the South and Southwest high temperatures prevailed. Local thunder showers at some points may bring temporary relief.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.—Nightfall brought but slight relief from the intense heat under which Philadelphia has been sweltering for the last two days and which today claimed eight lives and caused nearly 300 prostrations. With a maximum temperature of 101 degrees at 2 P. M., it was the hottest day in sixteen years and the third hottest in the history of the local Weather Bureau. Many of those prostrated were soldiers, sailors, and policemen forced to drill or go about their work in heavy uniforms.

A large number of manufacturing establishments were forced to close and the Market Street Elevated Railway had to suspend operations for an hour because the heat had expanded the third rail to such an extent that it buckled in several places.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 31.—Several cases of heat prostration were reported here today, the hottest day of the Summer. Street thermometers registered 104 degrees.

ALBANY, July 31.—Albany found no relief today from the hottest night since the local weather bureau station was established in 1873. The lowest the mercury dropped during the early morning hours was to 83 degrees, which set the record. Today's noon temperature was 94 degrees officially, against 96 yesterday noon, and a maximum of 99.4 yesterday afternoon, but humidity of 63 today more than offset the slight drop.

BOSTON, Mass., July 31.—Another heat wave which, in its early stages was more intense than that of yesterday, which attained 98.5 degrees and caused two deaths and many prostrations, spread over this city today. At 10 A. M. the official reading, 100 feet above street level, showed 93 degrees, three degrees higher than yesterday's mark at that hour. On the street the mercury was higher. Just before 2 P. M. the wind veered to the east, and a high reading of 97 degrees for the day, recorded at 1:30, was reduced to 88 in less than an hour. Several local department stores and many mills and factories throughout New England were closed because of the heat.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 31.—Weather officials said today that the cellar from Cleveland's record-breaking heat has not come before Wednesday night. The Government kiosk on the public square at noon today registered 102 degrees. Fourteen deaths and a score of prostrations from the heat are the toll so far of the heat wave.

Heat Kills Brooklyn Dentist.

BAYPORT, L. I., July 31.—Dr. Frederick B. Keppy, 55 years old, a dentist, of 62 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, dropped dead in the yard of his Summer home on Main Street early this afternoon from the extreme heat.

Dinner to Borough President Marks.

The East Side Business Men's Association gave a dinner last night to Borough President Marcus M. Marks at Progress Casino, 28 and 30 Avenue A, which was attended by 500 members and their guests. Henry Koff was the toastmaster and among the speakers were Rabbi Alexander Lyons of the Eight Avenue Temple, Brooklyn; Samuel Goldstein, President of the Federation of Rumanian Jews; Alderman Frank Dostal, and Commissioner of Works Ralph Folks.

VOLUME OF PICTURES.
Strongly bound volume of ten issues of The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial sent by mail for One Dollar. Source of delight to all who love beautiful pictures of great historical events. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

Why make all your mortgage investments on New York property? The mortgages securing our Bonds are all first mortgages and are distributed among growing cities of the West and South, thus insuring against depression in any one city.

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THE MORTGAGE-BOND CO. OF NEW YORK.
GEORGE A. HUBBELL, President
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Auto Tires: War Time Saving
All Good Makes and Sizes.
Save You from 15% to 50%
TUBES, (Big Stock.) $1.00 to $3.00.
Also USED TIRES, $3 to $12.
Sundries at "Rock Bottom"
"Our Prices Scare Our Competitors."
JANDORF AUTOMOBILE CO.

A "Coup Extraordinaire"

Fine woolens are as scarce as hen's teeth.

With U-boats hindering importations and Uncle Sam demanding woolen uniforms for a vast army, it's easier to find four leaf clovers than fine woolen fabrics to-day.

We went looking for woolens. We went to headquarters and we got what we went for.

How? Why, we raided Hart Schaffner & Marx Special Order Department.

There we found a sizable stock of exceptionally fine fabrics that ordinarily would only go into suits made on special orders for individuals.

This Very Special Lot of Hart Schaffner & Marx Summer Suits at $27.50

We had them made up for us in the newest models.

We bought them at large price concessions in spite of their increased value, and we turn them over to you in the same way.

Every suit is worth a great deal more.

These added to our Hart Schaffner & Marx suits now reduced to $27.50 give you a wonderful stock to choose from.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, Corner 29th

3rd Ave., cor. 122d } Open
246-248 West 125th } Evenings.

LAST YEAR *at the* NATIONAL TOURNAMENT

The concern controlling tobacco sales at the championship tournament at Forest Hills last fall states that the sale of Fatimas exceeded that of any other cigarette.

So at tennis, just as at the golf clubs and baseball games—Fatimas are a favorite.

—For the delicate relish of their finely balanced Turkish Blend

—For the comfort this blend gives to throat and tongue

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